LYNCHING RECORD for 1925

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. in 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. Six or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 6; rape,4; attempted rape,2;Killing officer of the law,2; attacking child,1; insulting woman,1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama,1; Arkansas,1; Florida,2; Goergia,2; Louisiana,1; Mississippi,6; Missouri, 1; Utah,1; Virginia,1.

Yours very truly,

/s/ R.R. MOTON,
Principal

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1925
(Revised Report)

According to the records compiled in the department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 17 persons lynched in 1925. This is 1 more than the number 16 for 1924, but is 16 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 40 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the seventeen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 or 35.3 per cent of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1; insisting on eating in restaurant when refused service, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Compiled by Monroe N. Work, Director,
Department of Records and Research,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Lynchings—1925
Cases of.

1566

Alabama.

1566

WHITE WOMAN INSULTED, MYSTERIOUS VENGEANCE METED TO LOCAL NEGRO

Grant Cole's Body Riddled By Unidentified Parties Tuesday Night; Shooting Follow Ugly Insult To Mrs. Stephens Who Was In Search of a Physician To Administer To Sick Child; Coroner Returns Verdict.

Following an insult to Mrs. Minnie Stephens, wife of R. F. Stephens, planter and truck farmer who resides on the Hayneville road near Washington Park, Grant Cole, 40-year-old negro, was found dead, his body riddled with gunshots, about 6:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. The body of the negro was discovered by E. J. Roe, a merchant at Washington Park, in an alleyway across the street from his store.

Coroner John H. Diffly and Police Lieutenant O. P. Avant conducted a thorough investigation of the death, and the coroner returned a verdict that the negro came to his death by gunshot wounds inflicted by unknown parties. "The negro had no money on his person when found, so that robbery could not have been the motive," stated the coroner.

The insult to Mrs. Stephens occurred Tuesday evening, according to Coroner Diffly, and the police on being notified conducted an extensive search of the neighborhood but were unable to locate the negro. About 11 o'clock Tuesday night, two white men knocked at the door of the negro's house on the Mobile road near Washington Park and asked Cole's housekeeper to let them see the negro, stating that they were deputy sheriffs. Shortly after 11 o'clock, E. J. Roe was awakened by a volley of gunshots, but stated that on going to his door he was unable to detect anything in the darkness, and finally returned to his bed. Mr. Roe said that at least 12 or 15 shots were fired. On leaving his establishment early Wednesday morning, Mr. Roe found the body of the negro.

The insult for which the negro paid with his life occurred Tuesday evening, according to Coroner Diffly, when Mrs. Stephens, who lives about ½ mile from town on the Hayneville road, became alarmed at the condition of her baby, which was said to have been threatened with an attack of pneumonia. Having no telephone in the house and with no one to send for a doctor, the young woman stifled her fear and with a negro woman for company, set out for Washington Park in search of a physician.

A group of negroes were said to have been gathered around the shop where Mrs. Stephens stopped and she asked one of them to drive her to town to get a doctor. The negro replied that he was unable to go, and, at that moment, according to the coroner's story, a light flashed across the street and Cole came upon the scene, asking the young woman what she meant by flashing the light in his face. Mrs. Stephens replied that she did not flash the light in his face and asked him if he knew to whom he was speaking. Whereupon the negro retorted with a burst of profane language that he did know, but that she could not flash a light in his face and get away with it.

Mrs Stephens walked to Tillery's store and notified the police of the insult. Officers were sent immediately to the scene but were unable to find Cole. The police officials then advised Mrs. Stephens to swear out a search warrant for the negro, and continued their efforts to locate him until Wednesday morning when they were notified of the finding of the negro's body in the alley.

KILLED FOR AN INSULT.

Negro Shot Down by Unidentified Parties in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 16.—(AP) Incensed over an insult of a negro, Grant Cole, to a white woman, unidentified parties late Tuesday night shot the negro to death near the spot where earlier in the evening he was alleged to have insulted and abused her. His body, riddled with gunshot wounds, was found at 6:30 o'clock this morning by E. J. Roe, a merchant.

Police officials, who are investigating the slaying, have not yet made any arrests. A coroner's jury returned a verdict that the negro came to his death from gunshot wounds inflicted by unknown parties.

The woman, wife of a farmer on the Hayneville road, was said by officials to have been en route to Montgomery to secure the services of a physician for her child which is threatened with pneumonia, when she approached some negroes and asked to drive her the remainder of the distance.

A light is said to have flashed across the road at this time, and Cole approached her in a threatening manner and asked what she meant by throwing a light in his face. Upon the reply that "I did not flash a light in your face," the negro insulted her. Police, who investigated the insult Tuesday evening, were unable to locate him.

Roe, who lives near the place where the negro was killed, said he heard gun shots last night, but did not see any one. Seven or eight empty shells were found near the negro's body.

POLICE PROBE MYSTERIOUS KILLING OF NEGRO WHO INSULTED WOMAN

Body of Grant Cole Found in Alley Riddled With Bullets; Slaying Follows Threats to Mrs. Stephens Who Sought Aid For Sick Child

Police officials were still investigating late last night the slaying of Grant Cole, 40 year old negro, whose body riddled with gunshots was found early Wednesday morning in Washington Park. A coroner's jury investigating the slaying returned a verdict that the negro came to his death from gunshot wounds inflicted by unknown parties.

The death of the negro is believed by officials to have been revenge of unidentified parties who were incensed over an alleged insult to Mrs. Minnie Stephens, wife of R. F. Stephens, farmer on the Hayneville road, Tuesday evening while en route to Montgomery to secure the services of a physician for her sick child which was threatened with pneumonia.

Mrs. Stephens stated that she approached some negroes at a store near the Park and asked one of them to drive her to town. The negro was said to have replied that he was unable to go, and at that moment a light flashed across the road and Cole approached her and in a threatening manner asked her what she meant by flashing a light in his face. Mrs. Stephens said she told him that she idd not flash the light in his face, whereupon he starting cursing.

Mrs. Stephens said she then notified police of the affair, but they were unable to locate the negro Tuesday night and were still searching for him when his body was found by E. J. Roe in an alley near his store. Seven or eights shells were found near the negro's body and $60 was found on his person, police said.

Mr. Roe said that shortly after 11 o'clock he was awakened by a volley of gun shots, but upon investigation did not detect anything in the darkness. He said that at least 12 or 15 shots were fired.

It was made known that two white men claiming to be deputy sheriffs' went to the negro's home on the Mobile road last night looking for him, but announcement was made at the sheriff's office yesterday that the men were not connected with the sheriff's office and that they had not investigated the affair.

ALABAMA WHITES SLAY COLORED MAN AT NIGHT

Preston News Service

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 23.—The bullet-riddled body of Grant Cole was found Thursday morning near a white merchant, E. J. Roe, near the merchant's home, who immediately notified officers. Roe told the officers that he heard gun shots during the night, but did not see anyone. Seven or eight empty shells were found near Cole's body.

Police officials are investigating circumstances surrounding Cole's death, and it is believed that Cole was killed after an alleged insult to a white woman. It is suspected that a group of men kidnapped Cole, and took him to the outskirts of the city and riddled his body with bullets and left him by the roadside where the body was found.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death due to gun-shot wounds inflicted by unknown parties."

Lynchings - 1925

Cases of.

Ar Kansas.

1567

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY ARKANSAS MOB

Officers Transferring Prisoner in Attack Case Are Overpowered

CAMDEN, ARK., May 29.—An unidentified negro, charged with attempting to attack a white woman at Louann, about 17 miles south of here, was taken from officers by a mob of approximately 50 men and shot to death on the Camden-Louann road today.

The negro was being taken from Louann to Camden when the mob appeared from two directions about six miles from Camden, according to a statement from Bob Newton, a deputy sheriff of Ouacha county.

The officers were overpowered by the mob and the negro taken to the scene of the attack and riddled with bullets, he said.

LYNCHING FOLLOWS ATTEMPTED ATTACK

Unidentified Negro Taken From Officers and Shot.

CAMDEN, Ark., May 29.—An unidentified negro, charged with attempting to attack a white woman at Louann, about 17 miles south of here, was taken from officers by a mob of approximately 50 men and shot to death on the Camden-Louann road today.

The negro was being taken from Louann to Camden when the mob appeared from two directions, about six miles from Camden, according to a statement from Deputy Sheriff Bob Newton of Ouachita County.

The officers were overpowered by the mob and the negro taken to the scene of the attack and riddled with bullets, he said.

The negro appeared at the woman's home at about 9:30 this morning and attempted the attack, fleeing when she escaped from his grasp and began to scream, it was said.

Officers were hurriedly called to the scene and, accompanied by the woman, overtook the negro several miles from Louann. He is said to have been positively identified by the woman as her assailant.

Louann officers placed the negro in the city jail but after some deliberation it was decided to take the prisoner to Camden for safekeeping. When the party, consisting of the prisoner and several Louann officers, reached Mt. Holly, about six miles from Camden, the mob appeared from the front and rear and took the prisoner.

Deputy Newton said that he left Camden with several other officers as soon as the occurrence was reported. They found the negro's body about a mile from the scene of the attempted attack. Several shots had been fired through the head and heart, he said.

The negro was known as "George," Deputy Newton said, his last name being unknown.

NEW YORK BULLETIN
JUNE 1, 1925

Arkansas Mob Kills Negro After Arrest

CAMDEN, Ark., June 1.—An unidentified Negro, charged with attempting to attack a white woman at Louann, about 17 miles south of here, was taken from officers by a mob of approximately 50 men and shot to death.

The Negro was being taken from Louann to Camden when the mob appeared from two directions about six miles from Caden, according to a statement from Bob Newton, a deputy sheriff of Ouchita county.

The officers were overpowered by the mob, and the Negro taken to the scene of the attack and riddled with bullets, he said.

Arkansas Mob Strings Man To Tree—Riddles Body With Bullets

CAMDEN, Ark., June 5.—An unidentified man was taken from the hands of county officers near here yesterday and strung up to a tree and shot to death by a mob said to number about 100 men.

According to the officer who turned the man over to the mob, he was only suspected of attacking a white woman, who claimed that she had been attacked by a colored man, a few days ago. As soon as the report was announced that she had been attacked, county officers, posses, and mobs soon formed and started search for the alleged assailant.

They told him he would be held for investigation. He did not resist arrest, and started back with the officers, but denied that he was guilty of any offense.

They had not gone very far before they met a portion of the mob, which had been looking for the alleged attacker all night. And in the usual manner of lynching mobs, they demanded the prisoner, strung him up to a tree, riddled his body with bullets and left it there.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
DECEMBER 17, 1925

Woman Insulted, Offender Lynched

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 16.—Quick vengeance was meted out by a mob to Grant Cole, negro, alleged to have insulted a white woman.

His body, riddled with bullets, was found near his home today.

Lynchings—1925.
Cases of.

Europe.

1584

NEW YORK CITY POST
FEBRUARY 24 1925

GERMAN MOB LYNCHES PEASANT

Press, Accustomed to Criticizing U. S., Ignores Incident

Evening Post Foreign Service

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Berlin, Feb. 24.—A drunken peasant was lynched near Augsburg, Bavaria, by a crowd angered over his interference at a wedding feast.

The victim, who had stabbed six men, was beaten to death by the wedding guests.

The newspapers here which report American lynchings carry no notice of this contradiction of the popular German opinion that America is the only country where mob violence exists.

SLEW FASCIST CHIEF, ROME MASON LYNCHED

First Rumblings of Trouble From a Drastic Law.

(By Chicago Tribune and The Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

ROME, [illegible] Luparini, Fascist chief in Florence, was assassinated by Signor Bancelli, a Mason, who died in a hospital after being lynched by a mob. The assassination and the lynching are the first rumblings of trouble expected when the law prohibiting Masonry is put into effect.

Lynchings- 1925.
Cases of

Florida.

1604

Florida Lyncher's Not Prosecuted

Sanford, Fla.—Little effort is being made to apprehend members of the mob which took John West from a train between here and Orlando, Thursday night, tied him to a tree and riddled him with bullets.

West had been accused of an attack upon a three year old white girl but was freed when the father of the child failed to appear against him.

The sheriff scented trouble and put the prisoner on a train outward bound. The mob telegraphed ahead and halted the train.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MAY 15, 1925

Florida Mob Lynches Negro.

ORLANDO, Fla., May 14 (A. P.).—Sheriff Frank Karel of Orange County was advised today that Jack West, a negro, had been taken from a train last night and lynched near Longwood. The body, riddled with bullets, was found tied to a tree. West was arrested about two weeks ago, charged with attacking a young woman of Sanford.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM & EVE. MAIL
MAY 14, 1925

Mob Lynches Negro Only Few Miles from Orlando

ORLANDO, Fla., Thursday.—Sheriff Karel, of Orange County, was informed today that a negro named West was lynched by a mob last night at Longwood, fifteen miles north of Orlando. The message said the negro was charged with attacking a young woman of Sanford two weeks ago.

A group of Sanford men, the message continued, had been seeking West, who was reported to have been missing since the crime was committed. Finding the negro last night, the mob was said to have hanged him on a tree and riddled his body with bullets.

Freed By Jury, Florida Man Is Lynched

Orlando, Fla., May 21.—Sheriff Frank Karel, of Orange County, was advised today by telephone from Sanford that Jack West had been taken from a train last night and lynched near Longwood, Seminole County.

The body, riddled with bullets, was found tied to a tree.

West was arrested about two weeks ago, charged with "breaking and entering" a house, the owner of which accused West of assaulting his daughter.

West was acquitted yesterday.

PITTSBURG PA TIMES
MAY 20 1925

No Evidence, but Lynched.

According to the most recent tabulations, lynchings have been declining in numbers over a period of several years. This has led to the hope, if it did not encourage belief, that executions by mobs might in time cease altogether, or be reserved for the more atrocious offenders against public order and morality. One assumption was that where the law was permitted to take its course the reasonable demands of justice were met. Perhaps not all against whom crime was not clearly proven escaped conviction, but where the courts acted lives were not forfeited on mere suspicion or in satisfaction of prejudice against an accused person's color.

If mob action had always run against a certain type of criminal indubitably guilty there would have been less popular condemnation of lynching. Although it never could be approved, allowances could be made in some circumstances for passions highly inflamed and the workings of mass psychology. Oversanguine are those who imagined a time when mobs would discriminate between established guilt and suspicion entertained, but it has seemed that Southerners were less prone to lynching and the country has felt better for it. Last week, however, Florida had a reversion to the old spirit.

A Negro was taken from a railroad train near Sanford, hanged and his body riddled with bullets. It was a typical Southern lynching, the kind that arouses indignation throughout the land and has been potent in creating sentiment insistent on laws to penalize communities that do not prevent such "sports." As the news was telegraphed over the country, this lynching was indicated as one growing out of an actual crime of the kind the South maintains cannot be adequately dealt with by courts. It was not so, according to a Florida paper. The Sanford Signal, [illegible] Deputy Sheriff W. C. Williamson, [illegible] information that the victim had been arrested on a warrant accusing him of attempting to assault a five-year-old child on April 17. At the hearing last week in Orlando the child's father failed to appear against the prisoner. There was no evidence connecting him with the alleged crime. Necessarily he was discharged. The mob got him while on his way home. For what was his life taken?

Mob Outruns Train, Gets Man to Kill

Orlando, Fla., May 22.—Disappointed because the eyes of justice were not color blind and did not punish Jack West for something he did not do, as is the usual custom, a mob of 100 or more men outran a train between this city and Sanford and taking off the unfortunate Race member, riddled his body with bullets. West had been arrested on a charge of assaulting a white woman and at the trial it was found that he was not guilty and he was released. News of his release spread like wildfire and the mob, hearing of his departure, determined to "get him." West had decided he would leave Sanford, where he worked in the railroad shops, feeling that he would always be under suspicion after once being arrested on such a charge.

He packed his few belongings in a suitcase and boarded a train for Orlando. The train was stopped by the mob, who held guns on the crew and searched until they found West, who was hiding. He was taken to a point near Longwood, Seminole county, strung on a tree and his body riddled. It was cut down by detectives and given burial in the potter's field. Nothing is being done by policemen here to arrest the guilty parties. All who took part in the lynching are well known business men.

Florida Mob Lynches Negro.

ORLANDO, Fla., May 14 (A. P.).—Sheriff Frank Karel of Orange County was advised today that Jack West, a negro, had been taken from a train last night and lynched near Longwood. The body, riddled with bullets, was found tied to a tree. West was arrested about two weeks ago, charged with attacking a young woman of Sanford.

LYNCH THE ACQUITTED

COLORED MAN TAKEN FROM TRAIN BY BLOODTHIRSTY WHITE MOB, AFTER BEING ACQUITTED

Orlando, Fla., May 14, 1925.—Sheriff Frank Karel of Orange County was advised today by telephone from Sanford that Jack West, had been taken from a train last night and lynched near Longwood, Seminole county. The body, riddled with bullets was found tied to a tree.

West was arrested two weeks ago, charged with "breaking and entering" a house, the owner of which accused West of assaulting his 3-year-old daughter. West was acquitted yesterday.

Lynched by Mob After Acquittal

ORLANDO, Fla., May 25.—According to records reaching Sheriff Frank Karel, of Orange County, a mob numbering about 100 men stopped a train from Shaford en route to Orlando last night and took off one of the passengers, Jack West, Negro, and lynched him.

West had been arrested about two weeks ago and charged with attacking a white woman. At a hearing he was not identified as the attacker and was released. Upon his release he packed his belongings and boarded a train for Orlando. The news of his release spread very fast, and before the train got very far it was stopped by a mob of about 100 men who searched the train until they found West. They took him to a point near Longwood, Seminole County strung him to a tree and riddled the body with bullets. The body was cut down by deputies of Seminole County and buried.

Orlando, Fla., May 16.—Sheriff Frank Karel of Orange County was advised by telephone from Sanford that Jack West, Negro, had been taken from a train last night and lynched near Longwood, Seminole County.

The body, riddled with bullets, was found tied to a tree.

West was arrested about two weeks ago, was charged with breaking into and entering a house, the owner of which accused West of assaulting his 3-year-old daughter. West was acquitted yesterday.—Courier-Journal

Florida Mob Seizes Prisoner In Hospital

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 3.—Arthur Henry, arrested and placed under guard at the Orange General Hospital with a bullet wound in his side after the shooting of two white detectives, was seized by three men early Saturday and carried off.

The men gained entrance to the hospital, disarmed a guard, and hurried off with their victim.

MOB INVADES HOSPITAL TO GET PATIENT

Although Wounded, Man Was Shackled

Orlando, Fla., Dec. 4.—Arthur Henry, who shot City Detective George J. Jump and D. W. Dority about 9:30 o'clock on the night of Nov. 27, and who was taken to a local hospital after being shot by one of the detectives, was removed about 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning, Nov. 28, by a mob of white men.

Orange County Sheriff Frank Karel and several of his men searched the southeastern part of the county after they had received information that the negro's body could be found there. Their efforts were futile.

Henry Yates, superintendent of the hospital, stated that he had noted a particular atmosphere of resentment against the prisoner and in the remarks that he heard of the numerous people who called to inquire about the condition of the two detectives and that he told Chief of Police Eagerton that it would be best to place a guard over the man.

Miss Julia Bishop, nurse on duty with Henry, told newspaper men that she had just stepped from the room and was returning through the corridor across the way when she saw the white men carry the patient out. He had been handcuffed and shackled before putting him to bed after his wounds had been dressed. She said that the men hurriedly carried the patient into an automobile and drove off. She said she screamed and ran and told the head nurse, but that she was so excited that she was unable to identify any of the men.

The report that the guard, Policeman F. Cashion, made to headquarters read that three men stepped up behind him, put a pistol to his side, disarmed him and carried the patient off.

3 MAN MOB CREW RUSH HOSPITAL; SLAY MURDERER

Slain Man's Body is Found Eight Miles Away; No Arrests Yet Made

ORLANDA, Fla., Dec. 14.—The body of Arthur Henry, taken from the custody of two city detectives, by unidentified men here Wednesday night, was found in the Conway section, eight miles east of here according to statements made, office of Sheriff Karel today.

Henry had been shot to death, it was said, the supposition being that he was killed immediately after being forcibly removed from a hospital here by the trio who had gained admittance and taken possession of the wounded man covering the guards with revolvers.

Henry was taken to the hospital after being shot and beaten into submission by Detectives George Jump and D. W. Dority, who had also been wounded by the accused man. The two officers were sent to investigate a reported shooting affray. Dority entered the house where the disorder was reported. His flashlight was shot from his hand, and he received a bullet wound from the gun of Henry. Detective Jump went to the aid of his fellow officer and was likewise shot. When Henry attempted to flee, Jump shot him in the leg and handcuffed him. He was removed to the hospital and placed under guard.

Shortly after midnight three men surprised the guards and seized their prisoner, placing him in a waiting automobile and spirited him away. The following day the sheriff's office received an anonymous tip that the body of Henry could be found in the Conway section, but investigations proved futile at that time. The search was kept up, and ended with today's gruesome find. No arrests have been made.

FLORIDA LYNCHING

Orlando, Fla.—Arthur Henry, arrested and placed under guard at the Orange General Hospital with a bullet wound in his left side after the shooting last night of George F. Jump and D. W. Dority, white city detectives, was seized by three white men early today and carried off. The men gained entrance to the hospital disarmed a guard and hurried off.

Henry's Body Found In Clump Of Bushes

(Preston News Service)

Orlando, Fla., Dec. 17.—The body of Arthur Henry, who was spirited away from the Orange General hospital by three unidentified masked men on the night of Nov. 26, was found in the Conway section, eight miles east of here Tuesday afternoon, information received at the office of Orange County Sheriff Karel said.

Henry had been shot to death, it was said, the supposition being that he was killed immediately after being forcibly removed from the hospital by the trio who had gained admittance and taken possesssion of the wounded man covering the guards with revolvers.

Henry was taken to the hospital after being shot and beaten into submission by Detectives George Jump and D. W. Dority, who had also been wounded by Henry. The two officers were sent into the negro section to investigate a reported shooting affray. Dority entered the house where the disordr was reported. His flashlight was shot from his hand and he received a bullet wound from the gun of Henry. Detective Jump went to the aid of his fellow officer, and was likewise shot. When Henry attempted to flee, Jump shot him in the leg and handcuffed him. He was removed to the hospital and placed under guard.

Shortly after midnight three masked men surprised the guards and seized the wounded man placing him in a waiting automobile and spirited him away. The following day the sheriff's office received an anonymous tip that the body of Henry could be found in the Conway section, but investigations proved futile. Both detectives are still in the hospital recovering.

Mob Lynches Bystander Because Banker Is Shot

Haines City, Fla., Dec. 25.—Because Owen Higgins (white), a 25-year-old bank president, head of the Haines City Finance company, was shot and killed while riding in an automobile Sunday afternoon, Odd Dunlap, who had nothing at all to do with the crime was set upon by a white mob, tortured and then shot to death a few moments after Higgins died. Police, instead of attempting to save the life of the innocent man, joined with the citizens of the town in riddling his body with bullets. More than 100 shots were poured into Dunlap. In an attempt to apologize later for the Dunlap mob murder, the chief of police in the town here explained that "someone thought Dunlap was intoxicated." Dunlap had barricaded himself in a house in a vain endeavor to save himself from the white mob.

Lynchings-1925.
Cases of.

Georgia.

1568

Mt. Airy N.C.
Negro-

Mar 6 1925

GEORGIANS BURN NEGRO AT STAKE

Man Captured After Being Shot in Long Chase and Returned to Scene and Identified.

Rocky Ford, Ga., March 2.—An unidentified negro who confessed to assaulting a 14-year-old white school girl near here this morning, was burned at the stake late this afternoon about two and one-half miles from Rocky Ford. He was captured after a chase lasting nearly the entire day and was wounded in the back with a rifle shot.

This made his capture easier than it would have been otherwise. He was brought back to the scene of his crime and identified by his victim. He was then carried into a field where brush and wood were piled about his manacled form and after gasoline had been applied to his clothing, the wood was set on fire and it soon became the negro's funeral pyre. The victim uttered but faint outcries and was stoical through the experience. There was little disorder and not much excitement. Men well known in the community were in the mob. There was no attempt at concealment of features. The negro is known to have come from the vicinity of Perkins, Ga., but he did not tell his captors his name.

The attack on the girl, a member of a prominent family in this community, occurred this morning while she was on her way to school. She gave the alarm after escaping from her assailant. He fled into nearby swamps, with a hastily organized posse, led by two county officers with bloodhounds, on the trail. Citizens armed themselves and joined the posse, the capture and lynching ending the chase.

NEGRO MAN LYNCHED FOR ATTACK ON GIRL

Atlanta Constitution

Rocky Ford, Ga., March 2.—Robert Smith, 24, negro, who is said to have confessed to assaulting a 14-year-old white school girl near here this morning, was burned at the stake late this afternoon about two and one-half miles from Rocky Ford. He was captured after a chase lasting nearly the entire day, and was wounded in the back with a rifle shot.

He was brought back to the scene of his crime and identified by his victim. He was then carried into a field, where brush and wood were piled about his manacled form.

The negro came from the vicinity of Perkins, Ga. 3-3-25

The little girl, whose family is prominent in this section, is suffering from shock and injuries.

According to the statement given police authorities by the child, the negro accosted her and a smaller sister while they were on their way to school this morning.

"We saw him hiding in the bushes," says the little girl, "and he was bent over, like he was tieing his shoes."

The child went on to describe how she was seized by the negro and carried in his arms about 150 yards away, near the Dixon Branch Colored church and cemetery.

The younger sister, 8, frightened, turned and fled down the road toward their home. On the road, she met a truck, in which several men were riding, on their way to work. She gave the alarm and the men hastened to the scene. As they approached the place, the victim was seen stumbling toward the road.

The alarm was sounded quickly and within a brief time, virtually every able-bodied man in this and surrounding counties had joined in the search.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
SEPTEMBER 21, 1925

INSANE NEGRO LYNCHED

Georgia Slayer Tied to Tree and Pounded to Death.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Sept. 21 (A. P.).—Willie Dixon, a negro inmate of the State sanitarium for insane persons, who last week killed Miss Amy Oxford, a nurse, was taken from the colony farm near here to the Wilkinson county line last night and lynched.

Dixon was chained to a tree and beaten to death with a pick handle.

The body was left at the tree, where it was found early to-day. The pick handle was found near.

LYNCHERS KILL INSANE SLAYER OF ASYLUM NURSE

Georgia Mob Takes Negro from Colony Farm.

Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 21.—(AP)—William Dixon, negro inmate of the state sanitarium for the insane, who last week killed Miss Amy Oxford nurse, was taken from the colony farm near here to the Wilkinson county line last night and lynched.

He was chained to a tree and beaten to death with a pick handle. The body was left there and found early today. The pick handle was nearby.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the negro met death at the hands of "unknown parties" and no arrests have been made. Officers said they had failed to obtain any evidence of the identity of the men who took the negro from the colony farm.

Miss Oxford, head of the occupation and vocational department of the asylum, was attacked by the negro last Tuesday as she was passing the negro ward and was beaten to death before assistance could be reach her.

Savannah, Ga. NEWS
SEP 22 1925

INSANE NEGRO PUT TO DEATH BY MOB

Willie Dixon Taken From Sanitarium at Milledgeville

KILLED A WHITE NURSE

Members of the Mob Not Masked

Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 21. (AP).—A sweeping investigation of the lynching last night of Willie Dixon, alias Sims, insane negro, who last week killed Miss Amy Oxford, nurse at the state sanatorium, will probably be ordered within the next few days. Dr. R. C. Swint, superintendent of the sanatorium, will confer with Gov. Walker immediately on his return from Cuba.

Details of how the party of white men, who gained entrance to the sanatorium last night seized the negro, and carried him to the spot in Wilkinson county, chained him to a tree and beat him to death with a pick handle, indicated that the job was engineered by some one well acquainted with the sanatorium were related by Dr. Swint tonight.

"Some one in the party was evidently well acquainted with the sanatorium for the party went immediately to the room where the negro was confined," said Dr. Swint.

"None of the men were masked and I believe that it will be possible to bring some of them to justice. I will present the matter before Gov. Walker immediately upon his return from Cuba, he said.

According to evidence given Dr. Swint by attendants a party of some twenty-five or thirty-five men drove in the front of the outer gate of the sanatorium shortly before midnight. Feigning that something was wrong with their automobile, a guard, who was on duty there was asked for assistance. On reaching the car he was seized from behind, a bag placed over his head, his arms and legs securely bound, and carried to the spot some distance from the sanatorium. Here several members of the party kept watch over him.

The others then entered the colored ward. The three negro attendants on the first floor were told to keep quiet and their lives threatened if they reported the matter. The party then journeyed to the second floor where the three negro attendants on duty there were given the same warning. The party then entered the room, where the negro had been confined since his attack on Miss Oxford. He was taken by the party to the cars and hurried away. The party harmed no one else and left as soon as they secured the negro.

The attendants, mindful of the threats made by the lynching party, failed to give the alarm last night and it was only this morning that Dr. Swint was informed of the disturbance.

A search was immediately instituted and the negro's lifeless body was found this morning, chained to a tree and every evidence that he had been beaten to death with a pick handle. The pick handle was found some few feet from the body. The negro had been beaten over the head until his skull had been fractured. The negro used a pick handle in his fatal attack on Miss Oxford.

A coroner's inquest was called and a verdict that the negro met death at the hands of unknown parties was returned.

Miss Oxford, nurse in charge of vocational and occupational department of the sanatoruim, passed some negroes at the sanatorium last Tuesday when Dixon attacked her with a pick handle. She was dead before aid could reach her. She had been connected with the sanatorium for some time.

The negro came to the sanatorium from Richmond county in January of 1924. He had served two terms on the chaingang. He was suffering from paranoid dementia praecox, officials at the sanatorium stated.

Since the attack on Miss Oxford he had been confined in a cell where a constant watch was kept. The body is in charge of the officials at the sanatorium. Relatives have been notified, but no word has been received from them.

[illegible] Clipping from
Milledgeville Ga
Times
9-25-25

NEGRO LYNCHED IN WILKINSON COUNTY

Willie Simms, alias Willie Dixon, a negro patient at the Georgia State Sanitarium, who last Tuesday brutally murdered Miss Amy Oxford, one of the best known young ladies of this section, was taken from the negro building by a party of unknown men about 11 o'clock Sunday night and carried across the Baldwin County line, where he was killed in the same manner in which he killed Miss Oxford.

A party of men accosted Mr. Dunn, the outside Guard at the negro building pretending to have car trouble, where upon he was advised of their mission and warned not to make any report of the matter before the next day. He was carried several miles from the Sanitarium and left to walk back.

The Sanitarium Officials had confined the negro since his attack on Miss Oxford but the mob seemed to have no difficulty in finding him.

The matter was not reported until Monday morning because those employees who came in contact with the mob were warned to make no report.

It was at first believed that the negro was killed with the same pick handle with which he killed the young lady but apparently this is not correct.

The men were not masked and were unknown at the Sanitarium. It is believed that they came from a distance. Sheriff Terry and his deputies are working on the case but so far no tangible clues have developed.

Lynchings- 1925

Georgia.

1569

1569

Cases of

GEORGIA MOB BURNS NEGRO FOR ATTACKING YOUNG GIRL

Victim Placed in Ignited Brush Heap by Prominent Men

ROCKY FORD, GA., March 2.—An unidentified negro who confessed to attacking a fourteen year-old white girl near here this morning, was lynched late this afternoon about two and one half miles from Rocky Ford. He was captured after a chase lasting nearly the entire day and was wounded in the back with a rifle shot.

The negro was burned at the stake. He was brought back to the scene of his crime and identified by his victim. He was then carried into a field where brush and wood were piled about his manacled form and after gasoline had been applied to his clothing and the wood was set on fire, it soon became the negro's funeral pyre.

The victim uttered but faint outcries and was stoical throughout the experience. There was little disorder. Men well known in the community were in the mob. There was no attempt at concealment of features. The negro is known to have come from the vicinity of Perkins, Ga., but did not tell his name.

Negro Burned at Stake for Attacking Girl

Rocky Ford, Ga., March 2.—An unidentified Negro who confessed to attacking a 14 year old girl near here this morning was lynched today. He was burned at the stake. He was brought back to the scene of his crime and indentified by his victim. He was carried into a field where brush and wood were piled about his manacled form and gasoline was applied to his clothing and the wood set on fire.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS

SEPTEMBER 23, 1925

MOB BEAT COLORED SLAYER TO DEATH

Milledgeville, Ga., Sept 22.—Willie Dixon, colored, was beaten to death with a pick handle by a mob of forty men who overpowered a guard and took him from the insane asylum here, it became known today when formal investigation was ordered by Dr. R. C. Swint, superintendent of the asylum. The slain man had beaten to death a nurse at the asylum last week while insane.

NEGRO WHO KILLED NURSE IS LYNCHED

Milledgeville, Ga., September 21.—(AP)—Willie Dixon, alias Sims, negro, who last Tuesday attacked and killed Miss Anna Oxford, nurse at the asylum at Milledgeville, with a pickhandle, was taken from Colony farm, two miles from the asylum last night to Wilkinson county and beaten to death by men who chained him to a tree and beat him to death with a pick handle. The body of the negro, still chained to the tree, was found early today. The pick handle used as the instrument to produce death, was found nearby.

The officers of Wilkinson county began an investigation and a coroner's jury was impaneled and returned a verdict that the negro met death at the hands of parties unknown. No arrests have been made as officers in Wilkinson and Baldwin counties say they have failed to get any clue as to the identity of the men who carried the negro from the Colony farm to the place where he was put to death.

Miss Oxford, head of the occupation and vocational department of the asylum, was attacked by the negro last Tuesday as she was passing the negro ward and she was beaten to death before assistance could be rendered her. Dixon was sent to the asylum about a year ago from Richmond county.

After the inquest this morning, the body was taken in charge by county officers and will be buried.

Dr. R. C. Swint, superintendent of the sanitarium, stated today that a sweeping investigation into the lynching will be made at once.

"Some one in the party was evidently well acquainted with the sanitarium for the party went immediately to the room where the negro was confined," said Dr. Swint.

"None of the men was masked and I believe that it will be possible to bring some of them to justice. I will present the matter before Governor Walker immediately on his return from Cuba," he said.

According to the report given to Dr. Swint, by attendants, a party of 25 or 30 men stopped in front of the sanitarium gate and feigned that something was wrong with one of the cars. The guard, offering aid, was seized, a bag placed over his head, bound and guarded. Other members of the party, it is said, rushed into the negro building and hurried Dixon away, warning all guards to "keep quiet" about it.

Lynchings — 1925.
Cases of.

Louisiana

1605

Louisianians Celebrate Lent With Lynching Orgy

Shreveport, La., March 6.—The murder of Joe Airy by a mob last Thursday morning is still the topic of conversation in this neck of the woods. That the victim had been accused of the killing of a Negro-baiting highway officer seems to be a matter of secondary importance, which is justifiable, everything considered. At that, there is no proof that Airy killed the officer, whose name was Yarborough, and there has been a great deal of "underground" talk which suggests that Yarborough, who had been very active against white bootleggers, was bumped off by one of the hundreds of members of that profession who make the roads leading in and out of Shreveport their place of operation.

The Fall Guy

If there is any truth in the talk regarding the bootlegger end of the matter, it is plain to be seen that after all Joe Airy was made the goat by those responsible for the assassination of Yarborough. The posse which finally surrounded the shack on the Burt plantation near Benton, where Airy made his last stand, was headed by a Bossier parish deputy by the name of J. W. Hosier, several other petty officials and a few "prominent citizens." There were backed by about 100 followers and all of them were in on the big finish. It was a fine party for them and the writer can state on good authority that when Hosier fired the shot which disabled Airy he wounded an unarmed and defenseless man. Not only that but the members of the mob, led by Hosier, whose reputation would suggest that his backbone has about as much firmness as a boiled noodle, gouged a bit among Airy's eyes and chopped off his entire supply of ears. There was other mutilation, which we pass over.

There is one phase of the affair which should be mentioned and which will go far to show to what a level these beasts in human form sank during the excitement attending the murder of Airy. It is a fact that he was stark naked when he was chased from his own house when the first attempt to arrest him was made. He gained the home of a friend named Jesse Peterson and family, lawabiding folks, by whom he was supplied with a pair of trousers and shoes. They knew nothing of his trouble with the officers at the time. He left, but when pressed for information as to where he had secured the clothing after having been shot down, he told the truth. After he had been strung up and riddled the officers returned to the Peterson home and placed all members of the household under arrest, mixing a world of rough treatment in with their "official activities."

Beat the Wife

The heartbroken widow of Airy, who was forced to tell in what direction her husband had fled, is in a terrible condition. Several of her teeth were knocked down her throat, her eyes were blackened and she was choked and strangled half to death by these white brutes, despite the fact that she had told them all she could possibly have known at the time regarding Airy's whereabouts. Since the latter's murder, statements have been made that he operated a bootlegging joint; that he was a "bad un with a gun" and that he was an escaped convict. These are all lies. He was known as a peaceable citizen and the only time he had been placed under arrest was through the false statements of a cracker who held a personal grudge against him. So this will go down as one more murder for which the police officers will be patted on the backs and of which the "white citizenry" will long boast. We have to make many sacrifices for the advancement of our "southern friends" in this part of the country.

Another Lynching Mars 'Perfect' Record

SHREVEPORT, La., Mar. 5.—Joe Kirry, alleged slayer of a white highway officer, was lynched Thursday near Benton, La., by a mob after being wounded by a deputy sheriff of Bossier Parish.

Louisiana Lynches Another

Shreveport, La.—Joseph Airy, alleged slayer of a State highway officer, was lynched by a mob here Thursday.

Ruston, La. Leader 3-5-25

Negro Lyncned By Bossier Mob

Joe Airy, Negro Slayer of Highway Officer Yarborough, Strung Up by Mob and Shot to Pieces.

Shreveport, Feb. 26.—Joe Airy, negro slayer of N. A. Yarborough, state highway officer, was lynched by a mob Thursday morning in Bossier parish a short time after he had been mortally wounded by officers who effected his arrest at the cabin of Mingo Parks, negro, on the Jim Burt plantation on Willow Chute.

Airy was strung to a small sapling and his body riddled with bullets by a mob variously estimated to number from 25 to 200 men.

Airy was shot as he appeared on the porch of Park's cabin, armed with the same pistol with which he shot and killed Yarborough Wednesday night on the Buckhall plantation when Yarborough and two other officers went to his cabin to serve a warrant on him. He was loaded into an automobile and was enroute to the jail at Benton when a mob intercepted the officers, removed the prisoner from the car after they had proceeded only about 200 yards, and hanged to a tree only a few yards from the point where the officers were stopped.

Airy, already seriously wounded, was hanged to a nearby sapling after he had admitted slaying the officer. A number of shots rang out and the crime was avenged by the mob.

Meanwhile in a little home in Bossier City a broken-hearted woman sits by the side of a casket holding the remains of her husband and the father of her three little children, ranging in age from 10 to 4 years.

All day Thursday sympathizing friends and neighbors called at the little home, suddenly cast into gloom and despair by the act of a negro desperado, whom Yarborough had gone to arrest.

There are three little children, a boy, 10; a girl, 7; and another, a boy, 4 years old. Their eyes are red with weeping and their faces drawn with care, sorrow and worry which has been thrust upon them as a bolt out of the blue.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
FEBRUARY 27, 1925

Louisiana Mob Lynches a Negro.

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 26. — Joe Airy, negro, alleged slayer of N. A. Yarbrough, State highway officer, was lynched today near Benton, La., by a mob after being wounded by a Deputy Sheriff, according to a report from the offices of the Sheriff of Bosier Parish. The negro when surrounded by a posse drew his revolver, whereupon the Deputy Sheriff fired. The mob then hanged the negro, the report said.

Joe Airy Lynched

Shreveport, La., Mar. 5 — Joe Airy was lynched last Wednesday by a mob near Benton, La. It is alleged that Airy killed Yarbrough, who with other officers attempted to capture him after he had escaped from a prison farm, where he was serving a sentence for bootlegging.

Airy fled to the woods, it is said, and a hastily formed mob trailed him through the swamp and when the fugitive saw that he was surrounded he opened fire upon his pursuers. Airy was wounded by a gunshot and then hanged by the mob.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
FEBRUARY 26, 1925

Louisiana Mob Lynches A Wounded Negro

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 26.—Joe Airy a negro, alleged slayer of N. A. Yarbrough, a State highway officer, was lynched to-day near Benton, La., by a mob after being wounded by a deputy sheriff, according to a report from the offices of the sheriff of Bosier Parish.

Lynchings - 1925.

Louisiana.

1570

Cases of.

Louisiana Mob Lynches a Negro.

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 26. — Joe Airy, negro, [illegible] slayer of N. A. Yarbrough, State highway officer, was lynched today near Benton, La., by a mob after being wounded by a Deputy Sheriff, according to a report from the offices of the Sheriff of Bossier Parish. The negro, when surrounded by a posse, drew his revolver, whereupon the Deputy Sheriff fired. The mob then hanged the negro, the report said.

Lynchings-1925

Cases of.

Mississippi.

1571

NEGRO PAIR LYNCHED FOR PLANTER'S DEATH

John W. Martn Killed by Load of Shot in Back.

SLAYER WAS EMPLOYE

Posse Pursues Two Fugitives Into Swamps and Surrounds Them. First Delivered to Sheriff, Then Retaken and Shot to eDath.

SIDON, Miss., Feb. 17.—John W. Martin, aged 69, prominent citizen of Grenada, was shot in the back and instantly killed by a negro at Sidon today, and the negro who shot him and his accomplice were lynched by a posse tonight after they had been delivered to the sheriff. Mr. Martin, who was manager of the John P. Jones plantation at Sidon, had been formerly manager of a plantation at Philipp, and when he moved to the Jones plantation recently he took with him a couple of negro families, one of them being Hal Winters, who it is said shot him.

This afternoon Winters and the negro who was with him borrowed a mule from another negro and began beating it in the field on the plantation at Sidon. The owner of the mule attempted to prevent the beating and was driven from the field by Winters and the other negro, using pistol. He complained to Mr. Martin, who went to the house occupied by the negroes to investigate. He found Winters standing at the door of the house and asked him where the other negro was. Winters replied that he was inside the house. Mr. Martin is known as a man utterly devoid of fear and he crossed the threshold to go into the house. As soon as his back was turned, the negro fired a charge of buckshot into his back killing him instantly. The two negroes immediately fled to the swamps and a posse was formed to pursue them. In a short while they were surrounded and finally captured.

The posse turned the prisoners over to the sheriff who prepared to take them to prison. The posse repented of its action and repossessed themselves of the negroes and shot them to death. Mr. Martin was widely known and was formerly a deputy marshal in Grenada. His widow is still living and his mother is also living in Calhoun City, where he was born, at the age of 90.

He is also survived by a daughter, Mrs. O. W. Smith of Kennefic, Okla., and three sons, viz., W. H. Martin of Carbondale, Ill., George L. Martin of Prentiss, Miss., and W. B. Martin of Grenada. He leaves also three sisters, one living at Derma, one at Calhoun City and the other at Baylor, Tex. He was a Bantist by faith. His body was brought to Grenada tonight for burial.

LYNCH TWO NEGROES FOR FARMER'S MURDER

Greenwood, Miss., February 18.—Hal Winters, negro, and an unidentified negro, were taken from the hands of Holmes county officers and lynched tonight, according to reports reaching here. Their capture followed the killing of Wiley P. Martin, plantation manager near Sidon, late this afternoon.

LYNCH TWO NEGROES FOR FARMER'S MURDER

Greenwood, Miss., February 17.—Hal Winters, negro, and an unidentified negro, were taken from the hands of Holmes county officers and lynched tonight, according to reports reaching here. Their capture followed the killing of Wiley P. Martin, plantation manager near Sidon, late this afternoon.

Mississippians Stage Another Lynching Bee

Greenwood, Miss., Feb. 20.—Hal Winters and John Simons, residents of this city, were taken from the Holmes county jail and lynched early Tuesday evening.

The men are said to have killed Wiley R. Martin (white), plantation manager, who attempted to beat them when they refused to work because of illness. The men fled after the trouble, but were captured and taken to the Holmes county jail.

When the news spread that they were in custody, several hundred of the leading white citizens from Aberdeen and West Point, Miss., came to the city and early in the evening the mob formed and raided the jail. It is said that all white prisoners were released and given an opportunity to help with the lynching.

NEGROES LYNCHED BY SIDON POSSE

Two Meet Death at Hands of Searchers After Killing Martin

SIDON, MISS., Feb. 17.—Two negroes Hal Winters and another not identified, were taken from the hands of Holmes county officers by a posse, who had originally captured them and shot to death, according to authorities here tonight. Winters is said to have shot and killed John W. Martin, plantation manager of Grenada, late today. What connection the other negro had with the slaying could not be learned by officers.

Martin is said to have remonstrated with the negroes over the beating of a mule and during the controversy, was shot in the back by Winters with a shot gun loaded with buckshot. The negros fled to a nearby swamp, following the shooting and were captured by a hastily former posse who turned them over to the officers. Later, the posse retook possession of the negroes, the officers said, and the double killing followed.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO AT TYLERTOWN, MISS.

Victim Accused of Attempted Attack.

TYLERTOWN, Miss., April 21.—A negro youth, named Buckley, was lynched here in the early hours of the morning.

The negro was arrested about two weeks ago on a charge of attempting to attack a six-year old white girl. He succeeded in making bond yesterday and returned to his home about five miles from Tylertown. Today his body was discovered hanging to a tree.

Three girls were together at the time of the alleged attack, when the negro approached and is said to have lifted one of them over a fence. Her screams attracted attention and Buckley was arrested.

The identity of the members of the mob who lynched Buckley was not known, according to officers in Tylertown.

NEGRO IS BURNED AT STAKE BY MOB

New Albany, Miss., September 20. (AP)—L. Q. Ivy, negro timber cutter, was burned at the stake by a mob which had taken him from officers near here this afternoon, Ivy, according to Sheriff John W. Roberts, confessed that he attacked the daughter of a farmer in the Etah community, 18 miles from here, Friday. He was returned to the scene of the attack and burned to death.

Over a thousand persons were in the mob which took the negro from Sheriff Roberts of Union county and Sheriff Reese of Lee county. While about 100 were lynching him, many of the others were searching for three negroes alleged to have been implicated in the crime by Ivy.

The negro was brought from Aberdeen this afternoon, so that the girl could identify him as the attacker. On arriving at a local hospital, where the girl is in a serious condition, the negro confessed the crime, after his victim had identified him.

Not a shot was fired by the officers, Sheriff Roberts declaring later that resistance was useless.

Deputies attempting to reach the scene claimed that they were unable to get through the crowd. After the negro had been tied to the stake, thousands of persons went to the scene on foot and in automobiles and estimates of the crowd ran as high as 4,000.

Sheriff Roberts had made no arrests late today. He declared that he recognized no members of the mob.

The mob, which formed Friday night in New Albany, was dispersed after a plea made to them by United States Senator Hubert Stephens.

No Clew in Mississippi Case.

New Albany, Miss., Sept. 21.—(AP)—No arrests had been made today in connection with the lynching of J. P. Ivy, Negro, who was burned at the stake in a farming community, eighteen miles from here yesterday afternoon. Sheriff John W. Roberts, from whom the Negro was taken by a mob of a thousand persons, declared that he did not recognize any one in the crowd. Ivy was a member of a timber cutting crew working near the field in which the young girl was assulted.

Governor Pleads for Law.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 21.—(AP)—"The time has come when law abiding citizens should assert themselves in no uncertain terms against such mob action, and support peace officers in maintaining the law," Governor Whitfield declared in a statement issued today denouncing the lynching of Ivy.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO WHO ASSAULTED GIRL

Burned at Stake After Admission of Guilt.

NEW ALBANY, Miss., Sept. 20.—J. P. Ivy, negro timber cutter, was burned at the stake by a mob which had taken him from officers near here this afternoon. Ivy, according to Sheriff John W. Roberts, confessed that he attacked the daughter of a farmer in the Etah community, 18 miles from here Friday. He was returned to the scene of the attack and burned to death.

Over a thousand persons were in the mob which took the negro from Sheriff Roberts of Union County and Sheriff Reese of Lee County. While about 100 were lynching him, many of the others were searching for three negroes alleged to have been implicated in the crime by Ivy.

Sheriff Roberts brought the negro from Aberdeen to New Albany against his better judgment and against his will because he foresaw trouble. Some men of the Etta community procured a writ from a justice ordering the sheriff to take the negro from Aberdeen to New Albany for identification by the girl. In their petition they recited that the girl who had been attacked was in such serious condition that she might die before she could identify her assailant.

New Albany has been under a terrific strain though the crime was

committed some miles away. The town has been the nucleus around which have revolved the exciting incidents leading up to the finale of today. Union County officers have not slept nor rested since they were called on Friday to take the guilty party. Friends of the law prominent citizens have made every effort to have the law take its course to a swift punishment of the guilty one, but the crowd would not be denied, claiming that all they wanted was a positive identification of the assailant.

On Friday afternoon the young daughter of Bob Gaines was picking in her father's corn field when she was criminally assaulted by a negro man, who accomplishing his foul purpose left her in a terrible physical condition and complete nervous collapse. She managed to reach her home and Union County officers were notified a once. The girl was brought to Mayes Hospital here for needed medical attention.

Bloodhounds were carried to the scene of the crime where they took the trail leading to a spot where a gang of negroes had been cutting timber. Circumstances pointed to the negro, J. P. Ivy, who was arrested and brought to New Albany, being carried immediately on to Aberdeen for safe keeping.

Two or three hundred men spent Friday night and Saturday in New Albany demanding the return of the prisoner for identification. The leaders of these men claimed that all they wanted was positive identification, fearing that delay might get worse and be unable to identify her assailant or that if an innocent party were being held the guilty party could make a complete getaway.

Though the crowd disbanded late yesterday afternoon following a plea from Senator H. D. Stephens by early dawn this morning the town was full of cars and men, though there was little confusion. At noon today it was learned that the negro had been brought to the hospital for identification. The streets around the hospital were filled at once with cars and men. Judge Pegram of Ripley, who promised a speedy trial with L. K. Carlton, were present when the negro was brought before the young lady for identification.

She made the statement that she thought she was sure he was her assailant. When pressed by Attorney Carlton to know if she would swear that the negro was her assailant, she repeated that she thought she would.

The father of the girl expressed himself as being uncertain of the identification and that no hasty action would be taken by his friends and neighbors. When the accused was brought from the hospital Sheriff Reese of Tupelo, with Sheriff Roberts of New Albany, and the accused negro were hurried toward Tupelo in a Dodge touring car. Immediately following them a car of deputies stopped and held the crowd on the river bridge, but only for a few minutes. But the officers had the start of the mob. Arrangements had been made to have them stopped eight miles west of New Albany, where a Buick touring and a roadster blocked the road until the crowd closed in on the officers and took the prisoner.

Sheriff Pleads With Mob.

Sheriff Robers begged the leaders to wait until complete proof of guilt could be had, but they listened to nothing. The negro was taken to the scene of the crime, near Etta, where he was tied to a stake, brush piled around him and kerosene applied. He was given an opportunity to speak, and made a full confession, saying that he took the initiative in the crime, but three other negro men helped him. He gave their names and a posse went on at once to locate the three men. Onlookers report that the crowd of 400 men was orderly and did not strike or taunt the negro, but went through it like men who had made up their minds to take the law in their own hands.

Two negroes, said to have been named by Ivy as accomplices, were captured by members of the mob late today. They were taken to the scene of the lynching, but convinced the mob leaders that they were innocent and were freed. A third man, also named by Ivy, was captured by Sheriff Roberts' deputies and placed in jail. He, too, was released.

Sheriff Roberts declared that he expected no further violence.

Witnesses to the burning of Ivy declared the negro was dead in a few minutes after the fire had been started under him. After his first few screams he seemed to become calm, they declared.

Deputies attempting to reach the scene claimed that they were unable to get through the crowd. After the negro had been tied to the stake thousands of persons went to the scene on foot and in automobiles, and estimates of the crowd ran as high as 4,000.

Sheriff Roberts had made no arrests late today. He declared that he recognized no members of the mob.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 21, 1925

KNOWS NONE IN MOB THAT BURNED NEGRO

Sheriff Says He Was Unable to Identify Lynchers.

NEW ALBANY, Miss., Monday (A. P.). —No arrest had been made up to early today in connection with the lynching of J. P. Ivy, negro, who was burned at the stake in a farming community eighteen miles from here Sunday afternoon. Sheriff John W. Roberts, from whom the negro was taken by a mob of a thousand persons, declared he did not recognize any of those in the crowd which rushed upon him when the automobile in which he was attempting to take the negro to Holly Springs was stopped on a highway near here.

The mob dispersed after the lynching, and the negro's story that three other negroes were implicated with him in attacking the daughter of a farmer Friday was discounted when the girl, who is in a serious condition in a local hospital, declared that Ivy alone had attacked her.

Ivy was a member of a timber cutting crew working near the field in which the young girl was molested. He was arrested Friday, and a mob began to form in New Albany. While Sheriff Roberts was rushing the negro to Aberdeen, United States Senator Robert Stephens and others prevailed upon the mob to disperse.

Claiming that the girl might die, the mob leaders obtained a writ from a Magistrate's Court ordering the Sheriff to bring the negro to New Albany for identification, claiming that this step was necessary for prosecution of Ivy. Accompanied by Sheriff Reese, of Lee County, Roberts brought the negro to the hospital, and after the girl had identified him Ivy confessed.

Escaping with the prisoner, through automobiles which had begun to assemble around the hospital, Roberts started for Holly Springs. He declared that automobiles "as far back as he could see" soon were on his trail. Eight miles from New Albany the Sheriff's car ran into a barricade of automobiles which had been thrown across the highway. The mob descended upon him and seized the negro.

Ivy was taken to the scene of the crime, his body was covered with kerosene and he was tied to a stake. Brushwood was piled about him and ignited. As the flames began to creep up on him the negro partly recanted a charge he had made in his confession that three other negroes had joined him in attacking the girl. He said he did not know whether they were guilty or not.

The mob speedily captured two of the three negroes named by Ivy, while the third was placed in jail by deputies. With cries of "Burn them!" the mob started with the two negroes for the scene of the lynching, but released them when told that the girl had declared only one man had attacked her. Sheriff Roberts released the third negro.

BOY, 27, IS TAKEN FROM SHERIFFS AND SHOT BY MOB

By Pacific Defender News Bureau

SCOBY, Miss., Aug. 19.—Charged with responsibility for the deaths of Jacob McMullen, 65 years of age, farmer, and Mary Long, 70 years of age, both white, Sidney Townes, 27 years of age, was taken from Sheriff Will Frost here by a mob of nearly 75 men and carried to a desolate spot in the county where his body was riddled with bullets.

Although suffering from wounds which he received as a result of shots fired at him by I. M. McMullen, brother of the man he killed, Townes was wrested bodily from the sheriff and his deputies and made to accompany them to the place where he was shot to death.

The mob formed quickly after the death of Mrs. Long, which occurred simultaneously with McMullen's funeral.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution
AUG 13 1925

MISSISSIPPI NEGRO IS SHOT TO DEATH BY MOB OF 75 MEN

Scobey, Miss., August 12.—(AP)—Sidney Townes, negro, who was being held in connection with the deaths of Jacob McMullen, 65, farmer, and Mrs. Mary Lond, 70, was taken from Sheriff Will Frost here late today by a mob of approximately 75 men and shot to death.

The negro was suffering from serious wounds inflicted with a shotgun by I. M. McMullen, 72, brother of the man killed, when he was taken from the sheriff by the mob. Townes was shot many times by members of the mob.

The mob is reported to have formed shortly after the death of Mrs. Long, which occurred this afternoon during the funeral of McMullen.

Townes, a giant in stature, pursued his wife into the McMullen farm house yesterday and is alleged to have attacked McMullen and Mrs. Long, instantly killing the aged man, who was a brother of Mrs. Long.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
AUGUST 13, 1925

MOB KILLS MAD NEGRO WHO SLEW AGED PAIR

SCOBEY, Miss., Aug. 13.—A mob of seventy-five men took Sidney Towns, an insane negro who killed Jacob McMullen, sixty-five and fatally wounded McMullen's sister, Mrs. Mary Long, from Sheriff Frost and riddled his body with bullets.

Mrs. Long, who was Seventy-four, died of injuries sustained when the negro dashed her body again and again to the floor in her home.

NEW YORK CITY POST
AUGUST 13, 1925

MISSISSIPPI MOB SLAYS NEGRO

Alleged Killer of Two Is Taken From Scobey Sheriff

Scobey, Miss., Aug. 13 (AP).—Sidney Townes, negro, who was being held in connection with the deaths of Jacob McMullen, sixty-five, farmer, and Mrs. Mary Long, seventy, was taken from Sheriff Will Frost here by a mob of approximately seventy-five men and shot to death.

The negro was suffering from serious wounds inflicted with a shotgun by I. M. McMullen, seventy-two, brother of the man killed, when he was taken from the sheriff. The mob formed shortly after the death of Mrs. Long, which occurred during the funeral of Jacob McMullen.

Lynchings – 1925.
Cases of.

1572

Mississippi.

1572

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD
FEBRUARY 18, 1925

Two Negroes Lynched.

GREENWOOD, Miss., Feb. 18.—Hal Winters, Negro, and an unidentified Negro were taken from the hands of Holmes County officers and lynched last night. Their capture follow d the killing of Wiley P. Martin, plantation manager, near Sidon, late yesterday afternoon.

Whipping Of Mule Leads To Lynching

Sidon, Miss.—Quarrel over whether or not a mule was to be whipped led to the lynching of two race men here last week on the plantation of John T. Jones.

John W. Martin, white, plantation manager, was shot and killed when he attempted to enter the cabin of two colored farmers to punish them for whipping the mule.

The men fled afterwards, but were captured by a mob and shot to death.

McComb City, Miss
Journal

NEGRO LYNCHED NEAR WALKER'S BRIDGE LATE MONDAY NIGHT

Will Buckley, negro, about 17 or 18 years of age, was lynched late Monday night near Walker's bridge, according to information received here from Tylertown. The body was found hanging to the limb of a tree early Tuesday morning.

The negro had been under arrest several weeks, being held in the Walthall county jail at Tylertown following his arrest on a charge of attempted assault upon a little six year old white girl whose parents live south of Walker's bridge.

The negro made bond Monday afternoon and was released from the Tylertown jail, and later that evening a party of unknown persons went to the home of the negro, seized him and went away. His body found the next morning was the next heard from him.

It is stated that the attempted assault on the little girl was his third offense, other attempts being

The little girl, together with several companions, playing on the farm of her parents, near the orchard. When the girl reached the fence behind which the negro had been hiding and watching the children for some time, he grabbed her and ran to a heavily wooded lot.

Screams by the children attracted the attention of the mother of the little girl who ran to her assistance. The negro sa wher coming, and he ran away but not before the mother had seen him and identified the culprit.

He was taken into custody later and held in the Tylertown jail until his release Monday afternoon.

Conditions around Walker's bridge are reported to be quiet and no trouble is anticipated. None of the members of the crowd that lynched the negro is known, according to officials of Walthall cou

NEW YORK CITY POST
SEPTEMBER 21, 1925

MOB BURNS NEGRO AT STAKE

Crowd of 1000 Takes Prisoner From Mississippi Sheriff—No Arrest

New Albany, Miss., Sept. 21 (AP).—No arrest had been made early today in connection with the lynching of J. P. Ivy, negro, who was burned at the stake yesterday in a farming community eighteen miles from here. Sheriff John W. Roberts, from whom the negro was taken by a mob of a thousand persons, declared that he did not recognize any in the crowd.

Ivy confessed to assaulting the young daughter of a farmer. He was arrested Friday, and a mob which began to form then was disposed by United States Senator Stephens and others

TWO KILLED IN AIR CIRCUS

National Guardsman's Plane Crashes at Spokane Soldier Festival

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 21 (AP).—Lieutenant Schuyler Priestley, a forestry patrol flyers, and Private John S. Avey, jr., of the Washington National Guard were killed when their airplane went in to a tail spin at a height of 500 feet during a National Guard air circus here. Both men lived in Spokane.

MISSISSIPPI TOWN QUIET AFTER STORM

Charred Remains of Negro Buried and Business Again Runs Smoothly

NEW ALBANY, MASS., Sept. 21.—Quiet prevailed throughout Union county today and tonight with normal conditions restored, in the wake of the lynching yesterday near Rockyford of J. P. Ivy, negro timber cutter No further disorder is anticipated.

A coroner's jury which investigated the lynching of Ivy, who was burned at a stake, in punishment for an attack on a young white woman, returned a verdict that he came to his death at the hands of a mob, the members of which were not known. The charred remains were buried today.

Judge Thomas B. Pegram of the third judicial district announced today at Oxford, where he is holding a court term, that the lynching would be made the subject of a rigid grand jury investigation, either at the regular term of Union county circuit court or at a special session. He had not decided tonight whether a special court term would be called. The next regular session will convene in January.

The young woman attacked still was in a critical condition tonight

MISSISSIPPI NEGRO IS BURNED AT STAKE BY INFURIATED MOB

Confessing to Attack Upon White Girl Leads to Taking of Prisoner From Sheriff and Execution

NEW ALBANY, MISS., Sept. 20.—L. Q. Ivy, negro timber cutter, was burned at the stake by a mob which had taken him from officers near here this afternoon. Ivy, according to Sheriff John W. Roberts, confessed that he attacked the daughter of a farmer in the Etah community, eighteen miles from here Friday. He was returned to the scene of the attack and burned to death.

Over a thousand persons were in the mob which took the negro from Sheriff Roberts, of Union county, and Sheriff Reese, of Lee county. While about 400 were lynching him, many of the others were searching for three negroes, alleged to have been implicated in the crime by Ivy.

The negro was brought from Aberdeen this afternoon so that the girl could identify him as the attacker. On arriving at a local hospital where the confessed the crime, after his victim had identified him, Sheriff Roberts declared. Members of the mob blocked every road leading out of New Albany. The two sheriffs started at a high speed in the direction of Holly Springs, followed by hundreds of automobiles.

About eight miles from New Albany the sheriff's car ran into a barricade of automobiles stretched across the road. The mob closed in from every direction.

Not a shot was fired by the officers, Sheriff Roberts declaring later that resistance was useless.

Ivy was one of a crew of timber cutters who were in New Albany Friday, near a corn field, in which the girl was attacked. Although she was in a serious physical condition, the girl reached her home and the alarm was spread. Hundreds of farmers from the Etah community were in Aberdeen Friday, but Sheriff Roberts escaped with the negro to Aberdeen.

Leaders of the mob learned of the intention of officers to bring the negro back today, and every road was watched. They blockaded the roads into the town after two officers had entered New Albany with their prisoner.

After they had seized the negro, the mob started the march back to Etah, with cries of "burn him."

Piles of brush were heaped around the stake to which the negro was tied and he screamed as they were ignited. Before dying the negro partly retracted his statement that the other negroes were implicated, declaring he did not know whether they were or not. This, together with a report that the girl victim had declared only one negro was responsible, caused the release of the other negroes. Deputies attempting to reach the scene, declared that they were unable to get through the crowd. After the negro had been tied to the stake, thousands of persons went to the scene on foot and in automobiles and estimates of the crowd ran as high as 4,000.

Sheriff Roberts had made no arrests late today. He declared that he recognized no members of the mob.

The mob which formed Friday night in New Albany was dispersed after plea made to them by United Stat Senator Hubert Stephens.

INQUIRY INTO LYNCHING.

Coroner's Jury Fails to Fix Blame on Individuals.

NEW ALBANY, Miss., Sept. 21.—(AP)—Quiet prevailed throughout Union County today and tonight with normal conditions restored in the wake of the lynching yesterday near Rockyford of J. P. Ivy, negro timber cutter. No further disorder is anticipated.

A coroner's jury which investigated the lynching of Ivy, who was burned at a stake in punishment for an attack on a young white woman, returned a verdict that he came to his death at the hands of a mob, the members of which were not known. The charred remains were buried today.

Judge Thomas B. Pegram of the third judicial district, announced today at Oxford, where he is holding a court term, that the lynching would be made the subject of a rigid grand jury investigation, either at the regular term of Union County Circuit Court or at a special session. He had not decided tonight whether a special court term would be called. The next regular session will convene in January.

The young woman attacked still was in a critical condition tonight.

Ivy, arrested as a suspect, was identified by the girl as her assailant and later, it is alleged confessed. He was seized by members of a mob said to number upwards of 1,000 persons while the sheriff was endeavoring to spirit him to another county for safekeeping, tied to a stake, covered with gasoline, placed over a brush pile and set afire.

Before he was lynched Ivy named three other negroes as having been implicated in the attack. They were captured and threatened with summary punishment but the accused ma is said to have later exonerated the and they were released unharmed.

EYE WITNESS STORY OF BURNING OF NEGRO AT STAKE IN MISSISSIPPI

"Oh God! Oh God! I Didn't Do It, Have Mercy!" Cried Victim As Flames Snuffed Out His Life

GIRL DID NOT IDENTIFY. GOVERNOR SCORES MOB.

Believed To Have Confessed Crime To Save Three Other Negroes Held By 1000 Fiendish Whites.

NEW ALBANY, Miss., Sept. 23.—"I watched a negro burned at the stake at Rocky Ford, Miss., Sunday afternoon. I watched an angry mob chain him to an iron stake. I watched them pile wood around his helpless body. I watched them pour gasoline on this wood and I watched three men set this wood on fire. So wrote J. L. Roulhac, a correspondent for the "Memphis Scimitar," in giving an account of the lynching of L. Q. Ivey, a colored lumberjack near here last Sunday afternoon.

Victim Prayed

"I stood in a crowd of 600 people as the flames gradually crept nearer and nearer to the helpless negro. I watched the blaze climb higher and higher, without mercy. I heard his cry of agony as the flames reached him and set his clothing on fire."

"O, God; Oh, God!" he shouted. "I didn't do it. Have mercy!" The blaze leaped higher. The negro struggled. He kicked the chain loose from his ankles but it held his waist and neck against the iron post that was becoming red with the intense heat.

"Have mercy, I didn't do it," he shouted again.

"You should have thought of this before," someone shouted from the crowd. There was an instant of silence. Then several voices rose in agreement. Nowhere was there a sign of mercy among the members of the mob, nor did they seem to regret the horrible thing they had done. The negro had supposedly sinned against their race, and he died a death of torture.

"Soon he became quiet. There was no doubt that he was dead. The flames jumped and leaped above his head. An odor of burning flesh reached my nostrils. I felt suddenly sickened. Through the leaping blaze I could see the negro sagging and supported by the chains.

Woman Spectator

"The setting was a little sawmill. The crowd stood on a huge pile of sawdust and the negro's death pyre was in a small gulley beside it. They calmly watched the flames leap and dance. There was no talking now, everything was silent.

"When the first odor of baking flesh reached the mob there was a slight stir. Several men moved nervously.

"Let's finish it up," someone said.

"Instantly about 12 men stepped from the crowd. They piled wood on the fire that was already blazing high. The negro was dead, but more wood was piled on the flames. They jumped higher and higher. Nothing could be seen now for the blaze encircled everything.

"Then the crowd walked away. In the vanguard of the mob I noticed a woman. She seemed to be rather young, yet it is hard to tell about women of her type; strong and healthy, apparently a woman of the country. She walked with a firm even stride. She was beautiful in a way.

Soon Forgot Crime

"The crowd walked slowly away. 'I'm hungry,' someone complained. 'Let's get something to eat.' 'I'm hungry, too,' said another.

" 'We'll have to go to New Albany,' someone said. 'We've bought out all the food in the Rocky Ford stores.'

" 'We might go to Myrtle,' said another.

"The crowd loaded into automobiles. The negro, who was still chained to the white hot stake with the red-blue flames leaping about him, was forgotten. The crowd was hungry and was going in search of food.

Girl Failed to Identify

"A white girl was criminally assaulted in a pea field Friday morning by an unknown negro. He escaped in the woods. The county sheriff organized a posse and captured L. Q. Ivy, who denied having anything to do with the attack.

"He was taken to Tupelo for safekeeping. Rocky Ford citizens went into court and obtained a writ forcing the sheriff to return the negro to New Albany for identification. In a New Albany hospital the girl was asked to identify the negro Sunday morning. She was not sure, but thought he looked like the one who had attacked her.

"Then the officers started to take him out of town. Crowds filled the streets. The officers started out the Myrtle road. The mob jumped in their cars and followed. At a bridge an attempt was made to block the the road, but it failed. The officer's car sped on. Just outside the city limits of Myrtle the officers found two cars across the road. They were forced to stop. The mob surrounded them. Several pistols were drawn but no shots were fired. The caravan of cars started toward Rocky Ford.

Saved Pals

"At Rocky Ford they took the negro to a deserted barn, where he refused to confess. He refusd. He was beaten, suspended from a rafter by the neck and mutilated with fire and knives, but still he maintained his innocence.

"Satisfied of his guilt, the mob took him to the sawmill. While men were driving the iron post in the ground to which they were to chain the negro, he was taken to the top of the sawdust pile.

"The negro stood on top of the pile with his head bent and prayed. Then he was asked if he wished to confess. He admitted to the crowd that he was guilty and under questioning told the details of the crime.

"Then he was chained to the stake and the fire lighted. He screamed twice, denying his guilt, and then he was silent.

"The mob talked of burning three other negroes whom Ivy had implicated in his confession before the blaze was lighted. But Ivy's horrible death apparently satisfied it, and no further lynchings were attempted."

Ivy is believed to have confessed, after much torture, when he saw there was no way out of death, in order to save the three other Negroes who were held like himself in connection with the crime. In his said confession he is alleged to have taken the entire blame for the crime.

Governor Scores Mob

Gov. Whitfield on Monday issued a signed statement denouncing the lynching. The statement read in part:

"Officers charged with the responsibility of protecting criminals should resort to extreme measures in thwarting a mob. Had the governor received notice of the crime he would have given ample support to the sheriff in the prevention of so horrible a crime against the law.

"This crime against the law is shocking to every sense of respect for law and Christianity. It is true selfishness. It was Benjamin Franklin who said, "Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy." By his faithful adherence to that idea, he arose from a poor and friendless stranger in old Philadelphia to a chief pillow in the council of his country, from a simple workman to a statesman whose memory still commands the respect of this world. Industry cannot make Franklins of all of us, but it can set us far on the road to successful careers.

The first step toward greatness is to be honest according to the proverb: "Honesty is the best policy." Not honest because it is in a motto, but because it is our desire to be so. The most illuminating stories of Abraham

the offense is a most atrocious one calculated to arouse public indignation to the limit. Yet the records of the past show conclusively that the penalty of the law is always meted out to such criminals."

Quiet prevailed throughout Union County Monday; with normal conditions restored in the wake of the lynching. No further disorder was anticipated.

COLORED MAN BURNED AT STAKE IN MISS.

FARMING COMMUNITY 18 MILES FROM NEW ALBANY IS SCENE OF LYNCHING

New Albany, Miss., Sept. 21.—No arrests had been made Monday in connection with the lynching of J. H. Ivy, colored man, who was burned at the stake in a farming community 18 miles from here Sunday afternoon. Sheriff John W. Roberts, from whom the man was taken by a mob of one thousand, declared he did not recognize any of the crowd which rushed upon him when his automobile was stopped near here.

Member of Timber Crew

Ivy was a member of a timber cutting crew working near the field in which the girl was assaulted. He was arrested Friday and a mob began to form in New Albany. While Sheriff Roberts was rushing the prisoner to Aberdeen, United States Senator Hubert Stephens and others prevailed upon the mob to disperse.

Claiming that the girl might die, the mob leaders secured a writ from a magistrate's court ordering the sheriff to bring the man to New Albany for identification, claiming the step was necessary for prosecution of Ivy. Accompanied by Sheriff Reese of Lee county, Roberts brought the prisoner to the hospital and, after the girl had identified him, it is said Ivy confessed.

Escaping with the prisoner through automobiles which had begun to assemble around the hospital, Roberts started for Holly Springs. He declared automobiles "as far back as he could see" soon were on his trail. Eight miles form New Albany, the sheriff's car ran into a barricade of automobiles which had been thrown across the highway. The mob descended and seized Ivy.

Covered With Oil

Ivy was taken to the scene of the alleged crime, his body was covered with kerosene and he was tied to a stake. Brushwood was piled about him and ignited. As the flames began to creep upon him, the helpless form recanted a charge he had made in his confession that three other men had joined him in attackaing the girl.

Nearly five thousand attended the lynching and fought for souvenirs as Ivy groaned pitifully for life. It was just a few minutes after the burning started before the man was dead and the mob quietly conferred among themselves, and as usual the sheriff was unable to recognize any of the men.

Lynchings-1925
Cases of.

Mississippi.

1573

SPECTATORS UNMOVED BY AGONIZED CRIES OF SUFFERING VICTIM

Callousness and Savage Barbarism Overrides Veneer of Years of Culture As Man's Cries of "Oh, God; Oh, God! I Didn't Do It," Bring Nothing But Taunts—Details Odious.

(Taken from story of J. L. Roulhoc in the Memphis News-Scimiter.)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 21.—I watched a Negro burned at the stake at Rocky Ford, Miss., Sunday afternoon. I watched an angry mob chain him to an iron stake. I watched them pile wood around his helpless body. I watched them pour gasoline on this wood. And I watched three men set this wood on fire.

I stood in a crowd of 500 people as the flames gradually crept nearer and nearer to the helpless Negro. I watched the blaze climb higher and higher, encircling him without mercy. I heard his cry of agony as the flames reached him and set his clothing on fire.

"Oh, God; Oh, God!" he shouted. "I didn't do it. Have mercy!" The blaze leaped higher. The Negro struggled. He kicked the chain loose from his ankles, but it held his waist and neck against the iron post that was becoming red with the intense heat.

"Have mercy. I didn't do it. I didn't do it," he shouted again.

"You should have thought of this before," someone shouted from the crowd. There was an instant of silence. Then several voices rose in agreement. Nowhere was there any sign of mercy among the members of the mob, nor did they seem to regret the horrible thing they had done. The Negro had supposedly sinned against their race, and he died a death of torture.

Soon he became quiet. There was no doubt that he was dead. The flames jumped and leaped above his head. An odor of burning flesh reached my nostrils. I felt suddenly sickened. Through the leaping blaze I could see the Negro, sagging and supported by chains.

The setting was a little sawmill. The crowd stood on a huge pile of sawdust and the Negro's death pyre was in a small gulley beside it. They calmly watched the flames leap and dance. There was no talking now, everything was silent.

When the first odor of the baking flesh reached the mob there was a slight stir. Several men moved nervously.

"Let's finish it up," someone said.

Instantly about 12 men stepped from the crowd. They piled wood on the fire that was already blazing high. The Negro was dead, but more wood was piled on the flames. They jumped higher and higher. Nothing could be seen now for the blaze encircled everything.

Then the crowd walked away. In the vanguard of the mob I noticed a woman. She seemed to be rather young, yet it is hard to tell about women of her type; strong and healthy, apparently a woman of the country. She walked with a firm even stride. She was beautiful, in a way.

The crowd walked slowly away.

"I'm hungry," someone complained. "Let's get something to eat."

"I'm hungry, too," said another.

"We'll have to go to New Albany," some said. "We've bought out all the food in the Rocky Ford stores."

"We might go to Myrtle," said another.

The crowd loaded into automobiles. The Negro who was still chained to the white hot stake with the red-blue flames leaping about him, was forgotten. The crowd was hungry and was going in search of food."

Mississippi Mob Ignores Jury Verdict And Stages Lynching

Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 20.—White men who employed Lindsay Coleman, young Negro man, appeared in court here Saturday and testified in his behalf when he was arraigned on the charge of being a member of the quartet of Negroes charged with the killing of Grover C. Nicholas, white plantation manager. The employers of the Negro not only testified to the good character and reliability of Coleman, but declared that he was in their very presence at the time the killing of the white plantation manager is said to have been staged.

As a result of such unquestioned testimony, the jury hearing the case returned a verdict of not guilty against the Negro and as he left the court room in custody of Sheriff Glass, a mob quickly pounced on the Negro, rushed him away and filled his body full of bullets.

John Fisher and Rayford Leonard were tried on the charge of killing Nicholas. They were convicted and the death sentence was imposed on Fisher while Leonard was given a life term in the penitentiary. Albert Hobbs, the third Negro of the quartet, is yet to be tried on the charge of being an accomplice to the killing.

Coroner's Jury Acts.

In the meantime the coroner's jury viewed the remains of Lindsay Coleman and returned a report that he came to his death at the hands of "parties unknown," while welfare organizations and officials throughout the state have burst into print with storms of protest over the savagery exhibited.

NEGRO FREED BY COURT LYNCHED BY MOB ANYWAY

Taken From Officers by Unmasked Men and Riddled with Bullets—"Investigation" to Follow, While Governor "Deplores" Again

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 20 (AP)—Lindsay Coleman, Negro, was lynched here last night a few minutes after a jury in Circuit Court had declared him not guilty of the murder of Grover C. Nicholas, plantation store manager. Coleman was one of several Negroes arrested after the slaying of Nicholas October 15, by a man who knocked the storekeeper in the head with an ax. His trial started last week.

Coleman left the Coahoma County courthouse immediately after the verdict, accompanied by Sheriff Glass and a deputy, who feared violence. They had gone but a short distance when a group of men unmasked approached and seized the Negro, overpowering the officers.

Leaping into an automobile with the Negro, the men drove away. A few shots were heard and Coleman's body, pierced by several bullets, was thrown into the street near the outskirts of the city.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 20 (AP.)—An investigation is expected to follow the lynching of Lindsay Coleman, Negro, who was killed here last night a few minutes after a jury in Circuit Court had declared him not guilty of the murder of Grover C. Nicholas, plantation store manager.

Coleman was one of four Negroes arrested after the murder of Nicholas October 15 by a man who knocked the storekeeper in the head with an axe.

Governor Whitfield Deplores

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 20. (A. P.).—"It is with the greatest regret that I learned of the terrible tragedy at Clarksdale," Governor Henry L. Whitfield said when advised of the lynching of Lindsay Coleman, Negro. "I know nothing of the facts that led up to it. The Negro evidently had had a trial in court, according to law, and it is to be very much reprehended that in so splendid a community as Clarksdale a few people should have so far forgotten the highest interests of the State as to commit a crime so horrible.

JURY ACQUITS MAN; MOB LYNCHES HIM

CLARKSDALE, Miss. Dec. 21.—After a jury had acquitted Lindsey Coleman, accused of being an accomplice in the murder of Grover Nicholas, plantation store manager, in October, a mob took him from the Sheriff a few minutes later and shot him to death, last Saturday night.

Two other men, John Fischer and Ray Boyd Leonard, under conviction for the crime, and who, it was feared, might have been removed to another prison for safe keeping.

Lynch Acquitted Man

CLARKSDALE, MISS.—Grand jury investigation of the lynching Saturday night of Lindley Coleman, Negro, shortly after he was acquitted of a charge of murder, was ordered by Judge W. A. Alcorn.

Cleared by Jury; Lynched by Mob

Two Others Involved in Murder Removed for Safe-Keeping

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 20.—John Fischer and Ray Ford Leonard, under conviction for the murder of Grover Nicholas, a white plantation store manager near here, on Oct. 15, were believed to have been removed from the Coahoma County Jail late today and taken to another prison for safe-keeping following the lynching here last night of their alleged accomplice, Lindsey Coleman.

Coleman was taken from Sheriff Glass and summarily shot to death within the shadow of the jail building.

Neither the sheriff nor his deputies would reveal the whereabouts of Fischer and Leonard. Fischer is under sentence of death, while Leonard faces a life term in the penitentiary.

C. S. Longino, county prosecuting attorney, stated today that he would investigate the lynching of Coleman and declared that if he should find sufficient evidence he would lay the case before the Grand Jury and ask the indictment of members of the mob. Sheriff Glass has steadfastly declined to say whether he recognized any member of the mob.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO AFTER MURDER TRIAL

Shot Dead and Thrown From Car in Clarksdale.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 19.—Lindsey Coleman, negro, was seized and lynched here about 8:30 o'clock tonight shortly after a jury had returned a "not guilty" verdict in Coleman's trial on a charge of murder.

Coleman was seized as officers were trying to get him out of the courtroom and was carried to the edge of the city limits where he was shot and thrown from an automobile.

Coleman was on trial in connection with the murder of Grover C. Nicholas, who was murdered by burglars at Count's Spur on the night of Oct. 15.

Two other negroes have already been tried and convicted of participation in the murder.

ACQUITTED, LYNCHED

IN THE STATE OF MISS. WHERE WHITE CLERGY ARE OPPOSING LYNCHINGS

Clarkdale, Miss., Dec. 19, 1925.—Lindsay Coleman, negro, was lynched here tonight a few minutes after a jury in a circuit court had declared him not guilty of the murder of Grover C. Nicholas plantation store manager.

NEGRO FREED BY JURY LYNCHED BY MISSISIPPI MOB

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 19th.—Lindsey Coleman was lynched here tonight a few minutes after a jury in Circuit court had declared him not guilty of the murder of Grover Nicholas, plantation store manager.

Coleman was one several colored men arrested after the brutal slaying of Nichols, Oct. 15th by a man who knocked the storekeeper in the head with an ax. His trial has been in progress throughout this week.

Coleman left the Coahoma county Courthouse immediately after the verdict, accompanied by sheriff Glass and a deputy who feaerd violence. They had gone but a short distance when a group of men, unmasked, approached and seized Coleman overpowering the officers.

Leaping into an automobile with the man, the men drove away. A few shots were heard and Coleman's body pierced by several bullets, was thrown into the street near the outskirts of the city.

Lynchings – 1925.

Mississippi.

1574

Cases of.

MISSISSIPPI MOB LYNCHES TWO MORE MEN

Churchmen Head Big Murder Orgy

Greenwood, Miss., March 20.—Two ministers and a prominent business man led the mob here Friday, March 6, that lynched Hal Winters and Geo. Blakley, who were given over to them by Holmes county officers at Cruger. Winters earlier in the afternoon had shot and killed. Wisley P. Martin, plantation manager on the J. P. Jones farm near here, when it is said he detected Martin overpowering his young daughter in a cabin with intent to commit rape. The girl's screams attracted Winters, who was working in the field nearby. Blakley joined him as he rushed to his cabin to investigate.

The two men found the girl struggling desperately in the clutches of the whtie man, Blakley said. Winters attempted to rescue his daughter, but as he advanced toward the white man the latter flashed a pistol and uttered a threat. The girl, with clothes torn from her body, dashed from the house and left the men alone. Martin struck Winters over the head with the butt of his revolver and cursed him for his "abrupt intrusion."

"I'd do the same thing to your black wife," Martin remarked to Winters, adding further that Winters should "feel proud to have a white man like his daughter." Winters without further hesitation lunged at Martin, overpowered him and shot him to death with his own revolver. Blakley and Winters then fled to the woods.

A posse was formed by clergymen and business men who scouted the woods for several miles. The two men reached the Leflore county line where they were taken into custody by officers. No attempt was made to spirit them to safety, but the officers awaited the arrival of the mob. When asked what he had to say before being lynched, Winters replied: "I don't care what you do to me, but I am glad to know that I carried that dirty scoundrel with me." Martin was for many years on the police force at Grenada and had been active in Ku Klux affairs, it is said. Blakley was shot to death before a rope was placed around his neck. He was lynched, one of the ministers said, "for being in bad company."

3-21-25

ORLANDO, FLA., NEWS

APR 21 1925

NEGRO LYNCHED

Accused Of Attempted Assault, He Is Taken From Home By Mob

MCOMB, Miss., April 21.—(AP)—Police received word here Tuesday that an 18-year-old negro named Buckley was lynched late Monday night near Tylertown, about 15 miles from here. The negro had been in jail at Tylertown for the last month on a charge of attempting to attack a 6-year-old white girl. He succeeded Monday in making bond and returned to his home, from which the mob was reported to have taken him.

At the time of the attack, three young girls were approached by a negro, who seized one and lifted her over a fence, but her screams attracted help. Buckley was arrested and charged with attempted attack.

NEGRO SLAYER OF TWO SHOT DEAD AT SCOBEY

Two Days of Horror End for Little Town.

MOB THREATENS SHERIFF

Mrs. Mary Long, 74-Year-Old Victim of Insane Negro's Violence, Dies While Brother, Jacob McMullen, Is Being Buried.

SCOBEY, Miss., Aug. 12.—Sidney Towns, crazed negro who yesterday killed Jacob McMullen, aged 65, and fatally wounded McMullen's sister, Mrs. Mary Long, was taken from Sheriff Will Frost by a crowd of 75 men this afternoon and his body was riddled with bullets.

This was the last chapter in two days of the most horror as this little town has never known before.

While Jacob McMullen was being buried at 2 o'clock this afternoon word came to the cemetery that Mrs. Long, who was 74 years of age, had died of injuries sustained when the negro dashed her body, again and again, against the floor of the McMullen home yesterday morning. This added tragedy so infuriated the friends of the negro's victims that the crowd hurriedly formed.

Towns, himself near death from wounds inflicted by a brother of his victims yesterday, had been guarded all day by Sheriff Frost. With guns drawn, leaders of the crowd approached the sheriff and, threatening him with death if he interfered seized the negro, took him a few yards from his house and killed him. The negro was slain at 3 o'clock, an hour after McMullen's burial.

The negro was about 40 years of age, and a giant in size, weighing about 250 pounds. For several weeks it has been noticed that he acted strangely. He did not become violently insane, however, until yesterday morning.

In his home near the McMullen farm house, about four miles from here, he suddenly attacked his wife. Screaming, the woman ran to the McMullen home, followed by the giant negro. Running into the house, the woman begged for protection.

Violent Death of McMullen.

There were five men in the McMullen home, and all started for the insane negro. He seized his infant child from its mother's arms, and threw it out doors. At this point Jacob McMullen, his first victim, attempted to seize the negro's arms. Towns put his arms around McMullen's body and literally flailed him around the room, dashing his head against the floor.

Efforts of four other men to free Mr. McMullen from the maniac's grasp were futile, until McMullen had been killed. Towns then seized Mrs. Long, sister of McMullen, and again went through his horrible flailing process.

While three men were doing all that they could to restrain the negro, Ike McMullen, brother of the dead man, secured a gun and, with a load of buckshot, tore off a side of the maniac's face. He was then securely tied and the sheriff was summoned.

One sister and three brothers survive Mr. McMullen and Mrs. Long. The aged woman will be buried here tomorrow. The McMullen family have long been prominent in this region and had hundreds of friends. Their horror over the shocking farm house tragedy was only increased today at the cemetery when messengers brought word of Mrs. Long's death. Efforts of a few to restrain the crowd of 75 from ending the negro's life proved of no avail, and were abandoned when leaders of the crowd pointed out that the McMullen family was trying to protect the wife of the insane negro and, for this protection they lost two lives.

Scobey is quiet tonight and no further violence is feared.

LYNCHED IN MISS.

MOB OF 75 MURDERS ONE COLORED MAN ACCUSED OF KILLING TWO WHITE PEOPLE—NO TRIAL, NO COURT

Scobey, Miss., Aug. 13, 1925.—Sidney Townes, Colored, charged with killing Joseph McMullen, farmer, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Long, 70, was shot to death by a mob late yesterday.

Townes was taken from Sheriff Will Frost by approximately 75 men.

MOB LYNCHES AN INSANE MAN

Scobie, Miss., Aug. 19.—Insanity is the favorite plea of the Nordics but when Sydney Towns became insane over religion and killed Jacob McMullen, 65 years old and Mrs. Mamie Long, 70 years old, his mental state had no influence over the mob of five who hunted him down and shot him to death.

The mob is reported to have formed shortly after the death of Mrs. Long who succumbed shortly after the funeral of McMullen.

Has Acted Strangely

Towns, whose home is near the McMullen residence, had been acting strangely for several weeks indicating that he was mentally unbalanced. Tuesday morning, he began beating his wife, Mattie. When Robert Simmons, white, and John Hollis, heard the woman's screams they came to her assistance. On their arrival Towns dashed away from his cabin and made straight to the McMullen home. The mad-man described as being, a giant in stature, seized McMullen and his sister, Mrs. Long and dashed them to the floor, killing them with his bare hands. Simmons and Hollis, who pursued the man, were unable to handle him because of his unusual physical strength.

I. M. McMullen, aged brother of the murdered man, came into the house, seized a shotgun and fired it into the face of the assailant.

Mob of Seventy-five Forms

Although the man had a spotless reputation among white and colored prior to his sudden state of insanity, approximately seventy-five men formed into a mob and took him away from Will Frost, sheriff, who was holding him in connection with the death of the aged couple. Towns was certain to have died, according to physicians, from the bullet wounds inflicted by the surviving brother of McMullen.

Negro Lynched By Mississippi Mob

Scobie, Miss., Aug. 12.—Sidney Townes, Negro, who was being held in connection with the deaths of Jacob McMullen, 65, farmer, and Mrs. Mary Long, 70, McMullen's sister, was taken from Sheriff Will Frost here late today by a mob of approximately seventy-five men and shot.

The Negro was suffering from serious wounds inflicted with a shot gun I. M. McMullen, 72, brother of ed.

Townes is alleged to have attack d the aged couple.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE

DECEMBER 20, 1925

NEGRO LYNCHED AS JURY FREES HIM IN MURDER

Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 19(AP)—Lindsay Coleman, negro, was lynched here tonight, a few minutes after a jury in Circuit Court had declared him not guilty of the murder of Grover C. Nicholas, plantation store manager.

Coleman was one of several negroes arrested after the brutal slaying of Nicholas, Oct. 15, by a man who knocked the storekeeper in the head with an ax. His trial has been in progress throughout this week.

Coleman left the Coachoma County Court House immediately after the verdict, accompanied by Sheriff Glass and a deputy, who feared violence. They had gone but a short distance when a group of men, unmasked, approached and seized the negro, overpowering the officers.

Leaping into an automobile with the negro, the men drove away. A few shots were heard and Coleman's body, pierced by several bullets, was thrown into the street near the outskirts of the city.

Lynchings- 1925
Cases

Mississippi

1575

NEW YORK CITY MIRROR
SEPTEMBER 24, 1925

Mob in Mississippi Burns Colored Man at Stake for Attack

MOB LAW took the life of J. D. Ivy, colored, at Rocky Ford, Miss., after he had been forced to confess to an attack on a white girl. He was chained to a stake and a bundle of sticks, soaked in kerosene, and was set afire under him.

(International Newsreel)

(International Newsreel)

HORRIBLE DEATH was the penalty paid by J. D. Ivy, colored, when a mob of white men seized him. These remarkable pictures are the first of the lynching published here.

Negro Is Lynched Near Clarksdale

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 19.—Lindsey Coleman, one of the four negroes charged with the murder of Grover C. Nicholas, near Counts Spur recently, was forcibly taken away from the Coahoma county sheriff and ten deputies here Saturday night at 9:[illegible] by a group of armed men and his body was riddled with bullets.

Coleman, the first of the negroes charged with the murder of Nicholas, to face a jury for his life, had been acquitted about 8:30 [illegible]. T. S. Ward, counsel for the defense, told the court, presided over by Judge W. A. Alcorn that threats had been prevalent in the courtroom against Coleman's life and asked that a change be granted. Judge Alcorn placed the negro in the hands of the sheriff who was assisted by ten deputies.

Lynching Photos Show Victim at Death's Door

Central Press Photos

HERE are pictures showing J. P. Ivy, another Negro victim of a white mob, this time at Rocky Ford, Mr. Chicago, Ill.
The mob helped the photographer take the picture showing: Left, Doomed man on platform with rope around neck; right, above: victim, chained to stake driven in ground, sees self-elected executioners ignite soaked sawdust. When flames got going, brush was piled high around him until flames leaped far over head. Below, Ivy (arrow) making an alleged confession of his crime five minutes before his death.

Lynchings—1925.
Cases of
Missouri.

1576

ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
AUGUST 8, 1925

LYNCHING OF NEGRO AT EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

Copyright, 1925, by Kansas City Journal-Post

The mob which executed the alleged assailant of an 18-year-old gir yesterday afternoon attacked photographers who tried pictures of the scene and smashed their cameras. One camera man, however, outdistanced his pursuers and brought this into his office.

LYNCHED IN MISSOURI

OPEN MOB-MURDER IN BORDER STATE—VICTIM TAKEN FROM JAIL, DRAGGED THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL STREET, THEN HANGED—1000 IN MOB—HOTEL AND TRAIN PEOPLE VIEW AWFUL SCENE AS SENSATION ONLY—WOMEN AND CHILDREN THERE — ONLY ATTEMPTED RAPE CHARGED, NO HARM DONE WOMAN

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Aug. 7, 1925:—A mob of a thousand persons here today for an alleged attack about midnight last night on a young white girl in the country. A rope was procured quickly and upon arrival at an oak tree about a mile from town, a man shinned up the tree, tossed the rope over a limb and five other men pulled Mitchell into the air.

Anxious to See

The hanging was witnessed by passengers on a stub train that runs between Excelsior Spring and Excelsior Springs Junction. The mob swarmed over the tracks and forced the train to a standstill and passengers crowded the steps and windows.

The "assault" story of the girl is regarded as a fage to protect her from an embarrassing situation. Gov. Baker has ordered a rigid probe of the whole affair.

Enter By False Fire Alarm

The mob obtained entrance to the City Hall, in which the jail is located, by the use of a false fire alarm, and dragged the man through the main streets past the fashionable Elms Hotel to a place about a mile south of town, where he was hanged to an oak tree.

The attack was alleged to have occurred while the girl was being taken to her country home by Leonard Utt. Several miles from town the man jumped on the running board of their car, brandishing a flashlight, with which he struck Utt in the mouth, knocking him unconscious. He then forced the girl into the rear of the car and atempted to attack her, but was beaten off. Frightened by her cries, he ran toward Excelsior Springs.

The police traced him early today by his tracks. They found him asleep in a small house in which he lived. Nearby lay the flashlight. Utt identified him at once and the young woman did later.

Smash Way to Cell

When news of the identification spread, a crowd formed about the jail, where Mitchell had been taken. There were threats, but no violence, as the crowd was without a leader. Chief of Police J. F. Craven and eight or 10 deputies guarded Mitchell and attempted to disperse the crowd. An attempt by the officers to remove Mitchell by way of a basement door proved futile, for part of the mob was guarding that exit.

Not until a false fire alarm was turned in was there any attempt on the part of the mob to storm the building, said Chief Craven. When the large outside door of the fire department room was opened for the truck the mob poured in. A man with a sledge-hammer battered down the door leading to the cellroom and smashed the lock from the cell. Mitchell, already in handcuffs, was dragged from the building amid shouts of "burn him."

Women and Children

Down Thompson avenue, the main street of this little resort town, the mob swept, women and children in its wake. Past the Elms Hotel, where guests crowded the veranda, Mitchell was dragged and on out into the open country. A rope was procured quickly and upon arrival at an oak tree about a mile from town, a man shinned up the tree, tossed the rope over a limb and five other men pulled Mitchell into the air.

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LYNCHED MAN WAS INNOCENT IS CLAIM

New York, Aug. 14.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, today announced receipt of Missouri white daily newspapers, showing that Millard Mitchell, the Negro lynched at Excelsior Springs for alleged attempted assault did not confess his guilt as fire alarm but protested his innocence to the very last. An aged white lawyer publicly charged the mob with hanging an innocent man and was pursued until he hid in the brush.

ANOTHER INNOCENT COLORED MAN VICTIM OF MISSOURI LYNCHERS

IS MURDERED BY EXCELSIOR SPRINGS MOB

Charge Of Attacking Girl Believed To Be "Frame-Up" Because He Threatened To Expose Gang Of Cattle Thieves.

GIRL BROUGHT INTO CASE AFTER ARREST

Shows No Signs Of Having Been Molested. Victim Is Surprised At Charge. Declares Innocence. Fights To Save His Life.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 11.—Special to the Argus—It was a horrible day here last Friday when a mob of several hundred men, women and children took part in the lynching of a colored man.

The Cause of The Lynching

There have been many stories circulated purporting to be the cause of the lynching chiefly those were that of an attack on a white girl. But investigation by the writer indicates that nothing is farther from being the truth of the matter. It was a case where law enforcement had broken down. Horse and cattle thieving was very common, bootlegging was rampart. The victim of the mob was a part of this law violation, but his part was that of a hireling working under a white boss, generally known as the master mind or ring leader. Threats it is said, had been made by Mitchell, the mob victim, to "snitch" on the whole proceedings unless he was given more financial consideration for the part he played. This it is said caused a counter threat of "doing away with you" from the ring leaders of the organized lawlessness. Thus things went on in a very unsatisfactory manner until last Friday when the opportunity came to "do away" with Mitchell.

There is a deal of speculation as to just what took place on Thursday night while the girl and young man were out riding in the automobile. There were no scars or bruises to indicate that he had been assaulted with a flashlight as told in his story. Your informant did not see the young woman but reports are going around here says, that not a scratch is to be seen on her face or neck.

The young man Ult was generally known as a part of the gang of lawless elements and it was he who went to the rooming house and pointed out Mitchell as "the man wanted." Contrary to the report that Mitchell was found in a shack etc., the truth is, he was staying at a rooming house, just back of the Albany Hotel, and once in the hands of the So-called law, the gang found it easy to circulate the false report of "attack on a white girl." When told of the attack on their daughter, parents were surprised and the alleged girl victim was at a lost to understand until "coached."

Believed To Be A Frame-up

There is now little doubt in the minds of most of those interested in the case, but that the entire affair was a frame-up. Mitchell himself did not know what he was charged with until dragged from jail by the mob. He had sent for his boss, the leader of the gang to come and get him out. The story of his confession is merely a coined word. Every member of the mob knows that he protested his innocence to the last. Your informant was one of those who were driven away from the mob scene under threats of death, but was fortunate enough to see and hear some things that went on.

There is a movement on foot here by the business men of the town to investigate this whole disgraceful affair. The people seem to be just awaking to what really happened here last Friday, August 6th. No one seems to be able to tell just how it all started. At the time no one who was responsible stopped to ascertain whether the charges were true or not. Not even the officers. It was a word-to-mouth-court carrying conviction on very lip. It looked like the work of the Ku Klux Klan. Now that its over and the people have time to think there is a growing doubt among the citizens here as to the guilt of the accused. Many are out-spoken their declaration that it was a frame-up. The boss of the victim who was the master mind of a ring of thieves and bootleggers, has left the town to parts unknown. A general suspicion rests on Ult, the companion of the girl on the night of the alleged attack. Those who are interested in law enforcement say that if the official half do their duty some startling matter will be furnished the country.

Wrong Man Again

It will be remembered that James Scott was lynched at Columbia, Mo. about 2 years ago after the alleged identification. Afterward the same girl identified another Negro as the one who had attacked her. This victim is now serving a 20 year sentence in the penitentiary. As was with Scott, so the general belief with Mitchell.

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEM
AUGUST 8, 1923

Governor's Stand on Hanging of Man Is Not Yet Known

WHAT Gov. Baker will do about the lynching at Excelisor Springs could not be learned last night. The Governor could not be reached for a statement.

His secretary, Leroy Kelsey, by telephone said information about the lynching had not reached Baker when he left his offices at the capitol yesterday afternoon.

Kelsey said during the afternoon that information of the lynching came to him, but that he did not disturb the Governor, who was resting at the mansion.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO., August 7.—A mob of 500 men late this afternoon dragged Miller Mitchell, negro, from the City Jail and hanged him to a tree in a ravine a quarter of a mile away.

The man had been identified by a 19-year-old girl and her escort, as the negro who attacked her early this morning.

The scene of the hanging was on the spur track of a railroad.

Several in the crowd yelled: "Burn him." But the mob was bent on hanging only.

Beaten by Mob.

A rope was placed around the negro's neck and he was drawn up from the ground, squirming and moaning. He had been beaten by the mob, which had thrown stones at him on the way to the scene of the lynching.

Fifty-seven policemen from the Kansas City Department had been sent to Excelsior Springs to hold back the mob, but the vanguard of these arrived about ten minutes too late. Five had been sent on motorcycles and the rest in ten motor cars.

Each policeman was armed with a riot gun, two boxes of shells, a revolver and a club.

Two attempts were made by authorities to get the negro away from the jail, but the surging crowds in front of the jail thwarted them.

All day the shifting crowd had waited around the City Hall. The Fire Department, which connects with the jail section of the building, was kept locked tightly as a precaution.

Door Battered Down.

Then a false fire alarm rang, the doors were opened and the mob rushed in as the trucks roared out. Some one seized a 10-pound sledge that lay near the jail door and smashed the lock on the cell in which Mitchell quaked in fear.

Guards and officials were brushed aside as the leaders took the handcuffed negro and dragged him out into the street.

Mitchell shouted and fought the mob. Some of the gang began beating him and he screamed and fought back. One time he was lifted high above the heads of a few men. Then he was set on his feet and made to walk again.

Down Thompson avenue, south on Elms boulevard past the fashionable Elms Hotel, and father south down Kansas City avenue to the edge of town the howling procession led him.

On the way one of the mob obtained a rope. An oak tree at the end of the avenue, near the railroad tracks and the paved highway, was convenient.

The rope was switched over a limb and the body of the negro, still fighting and crying, was jerked upward.

Over in Few Minutes.

It was all over in a few minutes, hanging, parade, initial rush and smashup. The body was left hanging while the mob quickly dispersed.

"It was a good thing the police were late," was the remark heard about the streets later. "There was no stopping that gang. It was best there was no interference."

Part of the attacking crew were farmers from near Lawson, eight miles north of town, where the negro attacked the white girl and her escort last night. The remainder of the mob was from Excelsior Springs.

"We're making what investigation we can," said Ray Cummins, Clay County prosecutor, "but remember, we are up against a rock wall. Nobody knows who was in that mob—that is, nobody is telling. So far we have not obtained a single name."

Cummins had left the jail to telephone again for police from Kansas City, when the mob rushed.

H. W. Hill, Clay County Coroner, took charge of the body and said there would be no inquest. In filling out the death certificate this was inscribed:

"Hanged by mob, parties unknown."

Whole Town Calm.

A few minutes after the hanging the streets of the town appeared about as normal. Later an intermittent strem of the curious filed into the undertaking place to view the body.

There was talk, and more talk. When the mob gathered around the tree, part of the members stood on the railroad right of way. A train, slowing up to a stop, had to wait and the passengers witnesses the drama. Later the train rolled on.

An Excelsior Springs photographer attempted to take a picture of the crowd with the negro. He was promptly pounced upon and his camera broken. The crowd let him go when it became assured the camera was too badly damaged to use.

Leaders of the mob threatened two or three men who voiced objections to lynching the negro as they dragged him along.

Women, Children in Mob.

In the rear of the crowd of men were several women and children. A score or more of motor cars loaded with men, women and children brought up the rear.

Many of the women led children, who, to keep pace with the rapid strides of their mothers, had to trot beside them. Once the line was stopped a moment as an elderly woman pushed through to the negro. She seized the arm of one of those who led him and asked that his life be spared. Then she, too, was swept into an eddy and the crowd moved on.

While a man was climbing the tree to fix the noose, Samuel J. Rowell, an Excelsior Springs attorney, pleaded with the crowd. His voice was only occasionally audible.

"You'll be next if you don't get away from here," menacingly shouted a man near by. The attorney walked to a knoll, from which he watched the hanging.

The girl attacked was 19 years old, daughter of a farmer living four and one-half miles northwest of Excelsior Springs.

About 1 o'clock this morning the girl was riding to Lawson, Mo., which is about eight miles north of here, in a car with Leonard Utt, 19 years old, a young farmer of near Lawson.

About five miles north of Excelsior Springs Utt was stopped by a man appearing in front of him in the roadway, waving a searchlight.

When Utt stopped his machine, he said, a negro leaped on the running board and struck him on the head, knocking him unconscious. Utt was thrown from the machine and the girl ordered into the rear seat by the negro, she told authorities, and attacked.

Both Utt and the girl today identified the negro held here as their assailant.

The negro was arrested early today while he was asleep in a vacant house near a lumber yard here. The negro said his name was Miller iMtchell, that he was 36 years old and had come here from Iowa.

According to the Cravens, the girl said the assailant escaped on a horse. A horse, it was reoprted, was stolen last night from a farmer named Strong, near Lawson. It is believed by Clay County authorities with na year. Roosevelt Griggs, that the negro rode the horse to Excelsior Springs following the attack.

The lynching at Excelsior Springs held on a criminal assault charge, today was the second in Missouri

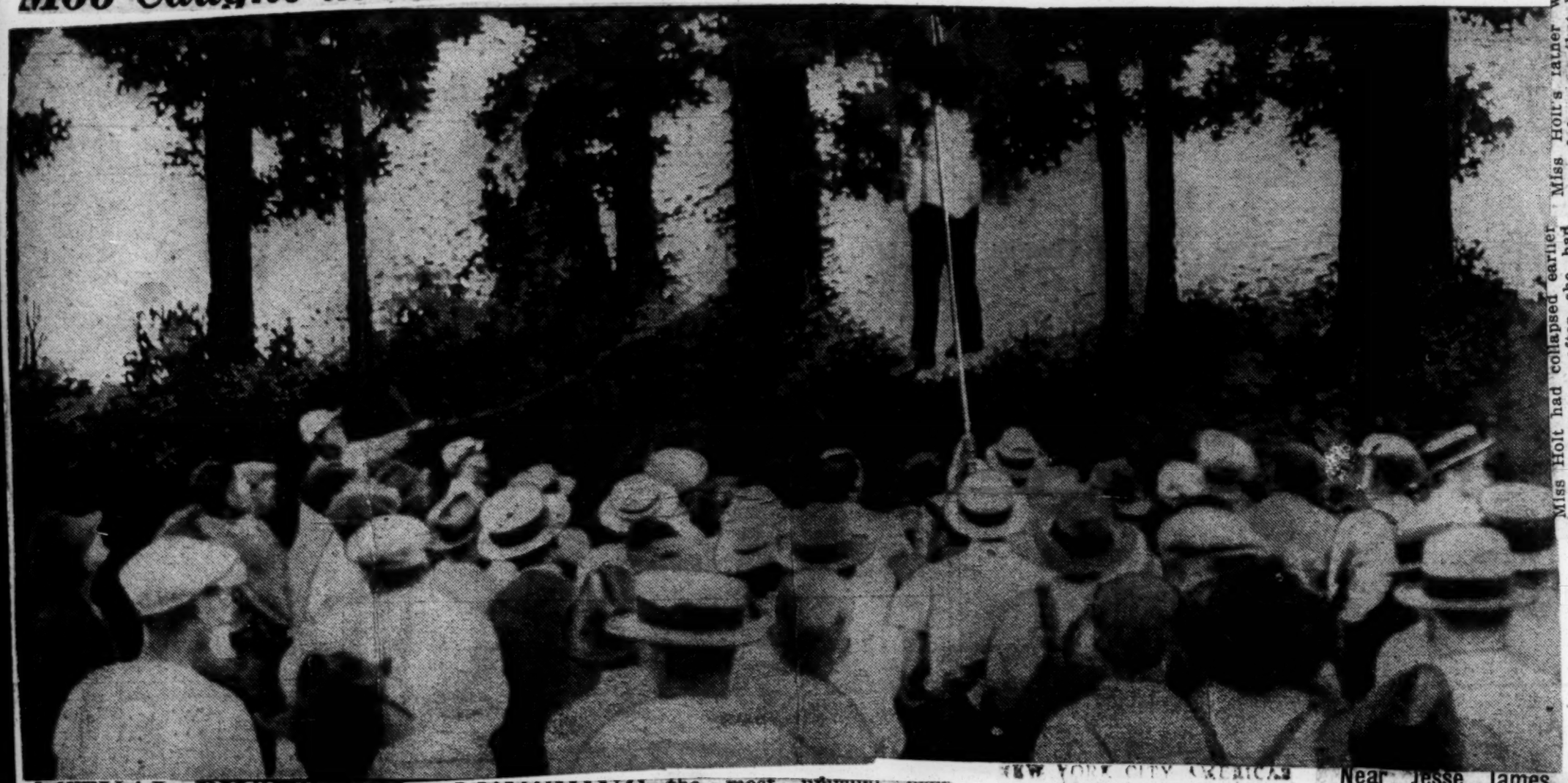
Missouri.

1577

Lynchings- 1925
Cases of.

NEW YORK CITY MIRROR
AUGUST 10, 1925

Missouri Outlaw Lunching Mob Caught in Act by Camera



ACTUAL PHOTO OF A LYNCHING, the most unusual ever taken of such an outrage, shows a mob at Excelsior Springs, Mo., hanging Miller Mitchell, colored, after wrecking the jail to slay him after it was charged he attacked a white girl.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
AUGUST 8, 1925

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 7 (AP).—A mob of a thousand persons lynched Walter Mitchell, a negro, here today for an attack about midnight last night on a young white girl in the country.

The attack occurred while the girl was being taken to her country home by Leonard Utt. Several miles from town the negro jumped on the running board of their car, brandishing a flashlight, with which he struck Utt in the mouth, knocking him temporarily unconscious. The negro then forced the girl into the rear of the car and tried to attack her, but was beaten off. Frightened by her cries, the negro ran toward Excelsior Springs.

The police traced the negro early today by his tracks. They found him asleep in a small house in which he lived. Near by lay the flashlight. Utt identified him at once and the young woman did so later.

When news of the identification spread, a crowd formed about the jail where Mitchell had been taken. Chief of Police Craven and eight or ten deputies tried to disperse the crowd. They attempted to remove Mitchell by way of a basemnt door, but part of the mob guarded that exit.

When a false fire alarm was turned in and the door of the fire department room was opened for the truck, the mob poured in. A man with a sledge hammer battered down the door leading to the cell room and smashed the cell lock.

The negro, already in handcuffs, was dragged from the building through the main village street into the open country. A rope was procured, and at an oak tree about a mile from town a man shinned up the tree, tossed the rope over a limb, and five other men pulled the negro into the air.

The hanging was witnessed by passengers on a train that runs between Excelsior Springs and Excelsior Springs Junction. The mob swarmed over the tracks and forced the train to stop. Witnesses said that as the negro was dragged through the streets he admitted the attack and pleaded for mercy.

Fifty policemen from Kansas City, armed with riot guns, arrived at the scene of the hanging fifteen minutes too late. They cut down the body and turned it over to the Coroner.

NEW YORK CITY CRITIC
AUGUST 8 1925

TOURISTS SEE MAN DRAGGED OUT TO TREE

Train Stopped and Those Aboard Witness Hanging

Near Jesse James Home

By VINA LINDSAY,
Universal Service Staff Correspondent.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 7.—This watering place playground of carefree vacationists, late today became a scene of a drama motivated by men's primeval emotions.

A mob of 500 men dragged Miller Mitchell, negro, from the City Jail, took him to a ravine just outside the town, and amid curses and yells that echoed throughout the fashionable Middle Western resort hanged him to an oak three.

Passengers and crew of a Wabash train, which was halted by the mob, were unwilling spectators to the lynching. Ten carloads of police from Kansas City arrived fifteen minutes too late to prevent the hanging.

HOME OF JESSE JAMES.

Excelsior Springs is in Clay County, which was the home of the outlaws, Frank and Jesse James, and other Missouri bandits and Civil War guerrillas. The James farm and homestead are but a few miles from Excelsior Springs, route to the death scene.

Miss Holt had collapsed earlier in the afternoon, after she had identified Mitchell as the negro who attacked her last night as she was motoring to Lawson, eight miles north of here, with Leonard Utt on the farm.

A crowd of threatening men and women had been assembled about the jail throughout the day. The posse of farmers that had sought her assailant throughout the night Mitchell was arrested at 5 o'clock this morning in a vacant house near a lumber yard.

A crowd of threatening men and women had identified Mitchell as the negro who had halted him on a lonely road six deputies guarding Mitchell sent in a riot call to Kansas City when they saw that a lynching was inevitable. The mob became electrified when its members learned that Kansas City police were on the way.

Some one sent in a fire alarm and as the fire trucks boomed their way out of the jail building where they were quartered, the mob stormed the building, overcame the deputies and took Mitchell.

WEALTHY TOURISTS LOOK ON

The negro, moaning and shrieking, was dragged past the fashionable Elms Hotel, whose verandas were filled with wealthy tourists and health seekers, and was taken to the ravine at the edge of the city on a spur track of the Wabash Railroad.

There were cries of "Burn him!" and some members of the mob flung stones at the negro. There was a sprinkling of women on the outskirts of the mob.

The actual lynching took only a few minutes and the mob dispersed, about three hundred members of it, mostly farmers, returning to Lawson. Vacationists with bottles and cups resumed their pilgrimages to the mineral springs and the town settled down to its usual listless calm.

CHARLESTON, Mo., Aug. 7 (AP).—The lynching at Excelsior Springs today was the second in Missouri within a year. Roosevelt Grigsby, negro was lynched here the night of December 18, last, after he had been taken from jail where he was held on a criminal assault charge.

SAYS CATTLE STEALING NOT ASSAULT CAUSED MISSOURI LYNCHING

..NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, has received a version of the Missouri Lynching, at Excelsior Springs, published in the Kansas City Call, a local colored newspaper, in which the charge is made that Walter R. Mitchell was lynched not for assault upon a white girl, but because he quarrelled with a colored man.

The Kansas City Call asserts that the colored man had quarrelled with the white girl's escort about some money he said was due him, and that the colored man had whipped the white man, merely thrusting the girl aside when she attempted to interfere. The Kansas City Call thus comments upon the story told by the white man, Utt, and his companion Miss Holt:

Three details of the story told by Utt and Miss Holt are improbable. The first is that any meeting whatever occurred on a dark road, with them stopping at the request of an unknown person, armed with a flashlight. Autoists do not stop at night no matter how accosted, for fear of robbers. Yet they say they stood still while the man alighted from his horse and threw the light from his flashlight in Utt's face and then hit him in the mouth either with his fist or the flashlight. They do not say the assailant was armed with a pistol .They almost say he was not, because Utt was struck with fist or flashlight. If they could have seen any pistol carried in his other hand, Utt would have difficulty in proving to a jury that he was robbed and his companion raped by an unarmed assailant, whom he allowed to dismount from a horse before striking him and entering the car. The fast get-away of a Ford car is too well known to the farmer jurymen.

"Point No. 2 which would be difficult to prove, after once it was admitted that the three persons did meet in this road, is identification. Human eyes do not see through light into darkness. Utt and Miss Holt could not identify anyone behind a flashlight. Police, burglars, and ordinary users of flashlights know the impossibility of seeing what is behind them.

"Lastly Utt would have had to prove to a jury that he was stunned the first instant after he identified the assailant, and stayed stunned until the rape was done, but woke up in time for Mitchell to leave after having warned them."

"Mitchell was tried by a mob and not before a jury, and the evidence there was first and foremost the positive identification by a hysterical girl, his having sandal shoes, and his presence in Excelsior Springs.

The usual confession with which mobs salve conscience, is not claimed in this case Mitchell's body was strung up with the mouth stuffed with grass. He did not talk the moment before death and the standard says of him. Although kicked and cuffed and others grabbing at his hair, the colored man showed remarkable nerve. There was no cringing, no pleading, or yelling for help. He was either a brave, nervy darky, or else he knew how to conceal his terror.

"Mitchell was killed in spite of the pleading of influential citizens. He was killed in spite of the weakness of the accusation, and the lack of corroborative evidence. He was found at home asleep he never resisted, he was unarmed, he protested his innocence and died bravely."

SAW SPRINGS LYNCHING

Fred Tucker and Floyd Stevenson Witnesses to Hanging of Negro There Last Friday.

Fred Tucker, former sheriff, and Floyd Stevenson, both of Bethany, were witnesses last Friday to the lynching of Walter Mitchell, Negro, at Excelsior Springs, near which place the Negro is alleged to have attacked a young woman.

According to the Bethany men, who had been at Excelsior Springs for a week taking the baths, the entire town knew that Mitchell was to be lynched, several hours before the hanging actually took place, and it was talked about freely by most of the people in the town.

In support of the belief that everyone there knew what was to happen, Stevenson says that when the city hall where Mitchell was confined was opened to let out a fire truck when a false fire alarm was turned in, the driver of the truck came out alone and stopped his truck just outside the door.

Stevenson also says that there were several thousand people in the mob that took Mitchell out to the edge of town and hanged him from the limb of a tree. In the fore were more women and children than men. The Negro was somewhat badly beaten by the mob as quickly as he had been removed from the jail, and as many as could lay hands on the rope helped to pull him off the ground.

It is also said by Stevenson that the crowd made its way along a railroad track, cars being driven along the ties, the advance being made directly toward an approaching passenger train, forcing it to stop. It had been reported that the engineer of the train stopped it to permit passengers a view of the lynching, but Stevenson's story shows he had no other course.

It was about 10 minutes, Stevenson says it seemed to him, after Mitchell was hauled into the air, before he moved. Then his legs jerked, and five minutes later the same motion was made. Although his hands were free in front of him except that they were handcuffed, Mitchell never attempted to reach the rope and draw himself up to save strangulation.

The Negro was said at the time, Stevenson says, to have confessed to the crime charged against him.

Governor Baker has ordered an investigation of the lynching, according to Monday's press.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN MISSOURI DID NOT CONFESS GUILT.

New York, Aug. 19.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, today announced receipt of Missouri white daily newspapers, showing that Miller Mitchell, the Negro lynched at Excelsior Springs for alleged attempted assault did not confess his guilt, but alleged but protested his innocence to the very last. An aged white lawyer publicly charged the mob with hanging an innocent man, and was pursued until he hid in the brush.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS!

The latest lynching was in plain daylight at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, of a Negro who was accused of raping a white woman. The parties who enforce the law are alleged to have said that they will make no effort to prosecute the lynchers because the Negro got his deserts. The chief of police even said he knew many of the lynchers but would make no arrests.

This was a conspiracy against the law, against our civilization.

Our own belief, after carefully reading the newspaper reports, is that the lynched Negro did not commit the crime he was accused of, that no crime at all of that nature was committed, that if any was committed it was done by the young white man and not by the Negro and that may account for the swiftness with which the Negro was made to suffer, and the indifference of the authorities to investigate.

Lynchings—Reports.
Cases of.

Missouri.

1578

NEW YORK CITY NEWS
AUGUST 10, 1925

Taking Law in Own Hands, Mob Wrecks Jail and Lynches Victim

(©. 1925, by the Kansas City Journal-Post)

REMARKABLE photo depicts actual lynching of Miller Mitchell, colored, who was charged with attack on white girl at Excelsior Springs. Mo. Angered mob subdued officials and wrecked jail to get man. Figure of Mitchell, with rope around neck, is vividly shown.

CATTLE STEALING, NOT ASSAULT CAUSE OF MISSOURI LYNCHING, IT IS CHARGED

New York, Aug. 25.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has received a version of the Missouri lynching, at Excelsior Springs, published in the Kansas City Call, a local colored newspaper, in which the charge is made that Walter R. Mitchell was lynched not for assault upon a white girl, but because he quarrelled with a cattle stealing ring.

The Kansas City Call asserts that the colored man had quarrelled with the white girl's escort about some money he said was due him, and that the colored man had whipped the white man, merely thrusting the girl aside when she attempted to interfere. The Kansas City Call thus comments upon the story told by the white man, Utt, and his companion, Miss Holt:

"Three details of the story told by Utt and Miss Holt are improbable The first is that any meeting whatever occurred on a dark road, with them stopping at the behest of an unknown person, armed with a flashlight. Autoists do not stop at night, no matter how accosted, for fear of robbers. Yet they say they stood still while the 'man alighted from his horse and threw the light from his flashlight in Utt's face and then hit him in the mouth either with his fist or the flashlight.' They do not say the assailant was armed with a pistol. They almost say he was not because Utt was "struck with fist or flashlight.' If they could identify Mitchell through the glare, they certainly would have seen any pistol carried in his other hand. Utt would have difficulty in proving to a jury that he was robbed and his companion raped by an unarmed assailant whom he allowed to dismount from a horse before striking him and entering the car. The fast get-away of a Ford car is too well known to the farmer jurymen.

"Point No. 2 which would be difficult to prove after once it was admitted that the three persons did meet in this road, is identification. Human eyes do not see through light into darkness. Utt and Miss Holt could not identify anyone behind a flashlight. Police, burglars, and ordinary users of flashlights know the impossibility of seeing what is behind them.

"Lastly Utt would have had to prove to a jury that he was stunned the first instant after he identified the assailant, and stayed stunned until the rape was done, but woke up in time for Mitchell to leave after having 'warned them.'

"Mitchell was tried by a mob not before a jury, and the evidence there was first and foremost the 'positive' identification by a hysterical girl, his having sandal shoes, and his presence in Excelsior Springs. The usual confession with which mobs salve conscience, is not claimed in this case. Mitchell's body was strung up with the mouth stuffed with grass. He did not talk the moment before death and the Standard says of him: 'Although kicked and cuffed and others grabbing at his hair, the colored man showed remarkable nerve. There was no cringing, no pleading ,or yelling for help.

CAN'T FIND NOBODY WHO SEEN 'EM LYNCH THAT MITCHEL BOY,

Is What They Say in The "Show Me" State.

(Preston News Service.)

Liberty, Mo., Aug. 27.—The Clay county grand jury investigation last week into the lynching August 7 of Walter Mitchell at Excelsior Springs, has failed so far to reveal the leaders of the mob. It appears that they "can't find nobody who seen 'em lynch that Mitchell boy."

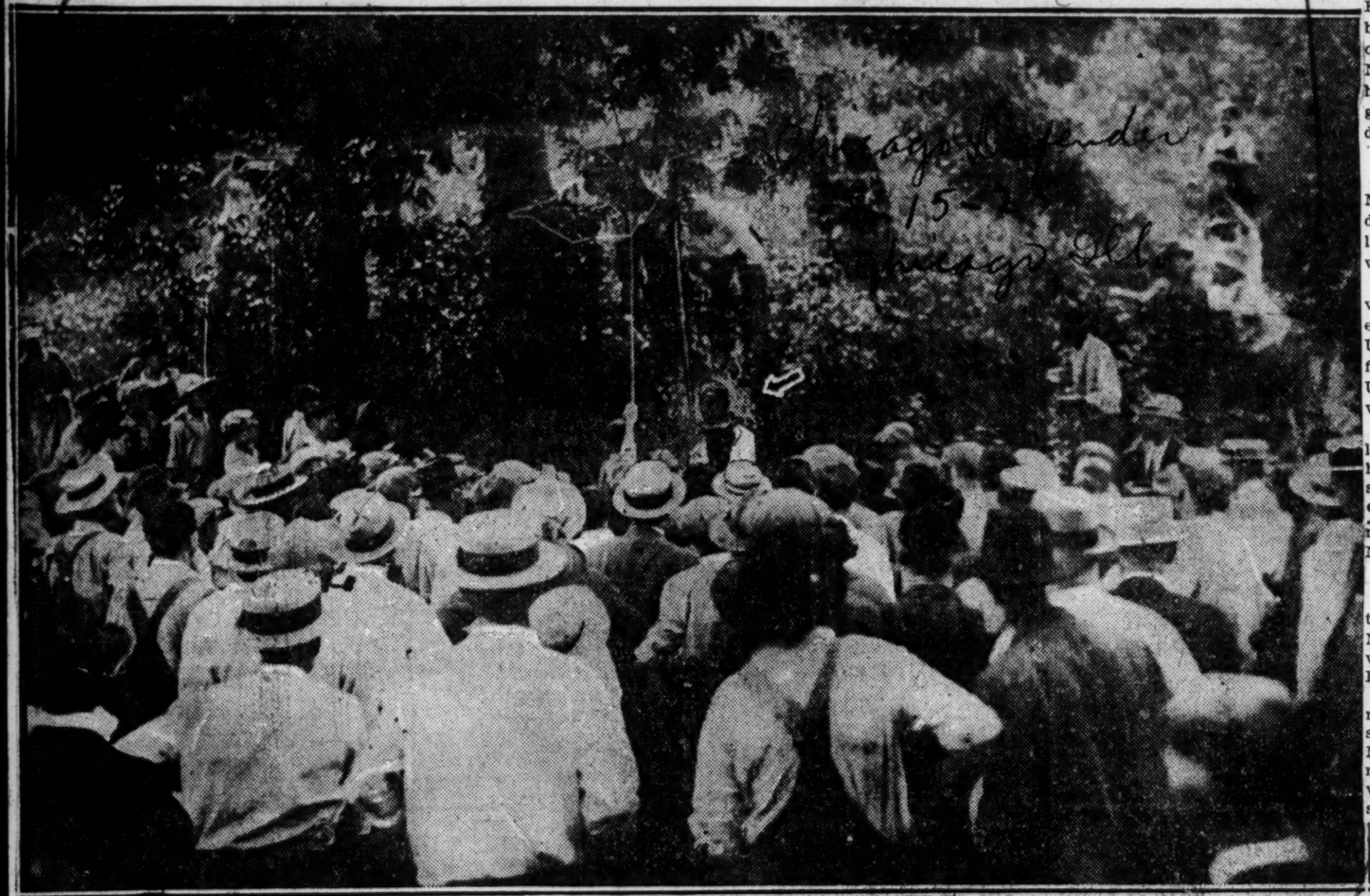
Some of the witnesses say that in the great excitement of the moment they saw the limb, the rope thrown over it and Mitchell attached to one end, but none were willing to say they could distinguish the mob leaders positively at the other end of the rope. It is said that Mitchell was hanged following his confession that he attempted to assault an "American white girl," after he had been dragged and beaten by members of the frenzied mob.

Lynchings-1925.
Cases of.

Missouri.

1579

MISSOURI CARRIES OUT AMERICAN DEMOCRACY



—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

This photo, taken during the actual lynching of Walter Mitchell by a mob of 500 well-known citizens and business men of Excelsior Springs, Mo., shows the victim with rope tied around his neck preparatory to being strung up to a tree limb. All of the men and boys in this group are known to the police authorities, but no arrests have been made and none are expected. A "word war" is being engaged in by law forces from governor to chief of police regarding who is responsible for the lynching. Mitchell was accused of "smiling at a white girl."

Mob Strings Up Negro for Attack on Girl

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Aug. —[Special.]—A mob of 500 men this afternoon dragged Walter Mitchell, a Negro, accused of attacking a white girl, from the city jail and hanged him to a tree along the Wabash right of way near a bottling plant.

The lynching was witnessed by a large crowd, in which were many women and children, and by the passengers of a train which was halted by the onlookers on the tracks. Three auto loads of Kansas City police, armed with riot guns, arrived fifteen minutes too late to prevent the hanging.

The Negro was taken from the jail after the mob had battered down the jail doors and rushed the guards. Two attempts had been made to get him away from the jail, but each time the officers were forced back by the surging crowds outside.

Fought to Escape.

Mitchell, handcuffed, was rushed out of the building by his determined captors. In the street the crowd started beating him as he screamed and fought to escape. He was lifted high above the heads of a few men and the march to the improvised gallows began.

An Excelsior Springs photographer attempted to take a picture of the crowd. He was promptly pounced upon and his camera broken. Leaders in the van threatened two or three men who voiced objections to lynching the Negro as they dragged him along. In the rear of the crowd of men trailed women and children. A score or more of motors, loaded with men, women, and children, brought up the rear.

After a short distance the Negro was let down and forced to march down Kansas City avenue, past the palatial Elms hotel, and on south a block to a big oak tree. On the way, a member of the mob procured a rope. The Negro, still fighting and crying, was hoisted high into the air. His struggles soon ceased, and the mob quietly dispersed.

Attacked White Girl.

The victim of the alleged attack is Miss Blanche Holt, 19 years old, a daughter of Charles Holt, a farmer, living four and one-half miles northwest of Excelsior Springs.

About 1 o'clock last night Miss Holt was riding to Lawson, Mo., about eight miles north of here, with Leonard Utt, 19, a neighboring farmer. About five miles north of Excelsior Springs, Utt was halted by a man in the roadway, swinging a searchlight.

When the machine stopped, a Negro leaped on the running board and struck him on the head, knocking him unconscious. He was thrown from the machine and Miss Holt ordered into the rear seat, she told authorities. The Negro then attacked her.

Both Identify Prisoner.

Both Utt and Miss Holt today identified Mitchell as their assailant. The Negro was arrested early in the day while he was asleep in a vacant house. He said he had come here from Iowa.

The mob, composed principally of neighbors of Utt and Miss Holt, started gathering here soon after Mitchell's identification. They surrounded the jail and successfully prevented all efforts of the authorities to slip away with their prisoner.

MOB HANGS MAN TO TREE IN MISSOURI

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Aug. 14.—Walter Mitchell, 33, who came to this city 10 years ago from Meridian, Miss., was dragged from jail by a mob of 500 whites last Friday, paraded through the main street to a ravine a quarter of a mile from the town and hanged to an oak tree. He had been jailed to await trial by county authorities after Blanche Holt, 19, a white girl, had accused him of smiling at her while she was returning with Leonard Utt, 19, a white farmer, from a picnic at 1 o'clock Friday morning.

Mob Storms Jail

The mob rushed the city jail before county authorities could remove their prisoner to the county prison at Liberty, Mo. A fake fire alarm forced jail officials to open the gates to admit the fire engines and the mob poured in, dragged Mitchell, handcuffed, from his cell and tortured him as they marched him past the town's biggest hotel. Police officials declined to interfere. A passenger train was halted near the ravine so visitors arriving at this famous "health resort" could witness the lynching. A photographer who tried to "snap" the mob was brutally beaten and his camera smashed. A few citizens who protested were hooted and soundly thrashed.

Police Chief Craven said the lynching was "none of his business," while Clay County Prosecuting Attorney Raymond W. Cummins was satisfied that "justice had been done." Coroner H. W. Hill forestalled any inquest by signing a certificate of death by strangulation. State Attorney General Otto said he wouldn't act unless forced to by Governor Baker and the governor said that up to today he hadn't "officially" heard about the lynching.

Condemns Mob

So that despite crocodile tears and stereotyped expressions of "horror" from white newspapers, there was in all Clay county only one man who genuinely condemned the white mob Rev. Phillips Nathan of the Liberty Presbyterian church, former pastor of the First United Brethren church in Kansas City, Mo., in his sermon Sunday called every witness of the lynching a "cowardly murderer." He quashed the "innocent bystander" alibi with the assertion that "there were no innocent bystanders. Every so-called Christian who stood by and watched the man hanged was a murderer. The bystanders were every bit as guilty as the men who put the rope about his neck."

Eighty-five lynchings in the last 30 years, and a lynching a year for the last six years have alarmed local citizens into belated efforts to deny that Excelsior men actually did the hanging. A newspaper photo, however, distinctly identified prominent white business men as leaders of the mob.

According to the story agreed upon by the white girl and her escort after their late ride, their Ford touring car was stopped five miles north of Excelsior Springs by a man who swung a searchlight before them on the road and then grinned at the girl.

MAN LYNCHED IN MISSOURI DID NOT CONFESS GUILT

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters today announced receipt of Missouri daily newspapers showing that Walter Mitchell, lynched at Excelsior Springs for alleged attempted assault did not confess his guilt.

EXCELSIOR SPR. LYNCHERS ARE NOT IDENTIFIED

A Grand Jury Investigates But The Witnesses "Cannot Say "Just Who Jerked The Rope."

LIBERTY, Mo., Aug. 19.—They saw the limb, they saw the rope thrown over it, they saw a Negro attached to one end of the rope but one of the witnesses the Clay County grand jury's investigation here of the lynching at Excelsior Springs August 7, of Walter Mitchell, was able to distinguish the white men on the other end of the rope.

That is the burden of the testimony presented so far to the grand jury. Thirty-eight of the witnesses called had testified by this afternoon.

The belief is growing among citizens here that the grand jury will be able to learn little in regard to the lynching that will be of value in the prosecution of members of the mob that hanged Mitchell, charged with attempting to attack a white girl the night before the lynching.

Few persons in this section of the state believe the Colored man was guilty of the charge but none are willing to identify members of the mob.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB NEAR KANSAS CITY, MO.

5,000 Men Storm Jail in Northern Missouri.

'BURN HIM,' SOME DEMAND

Kansas City Police Arrive Too Late to Prevent Lynching at Excelsior Springs—Negro Had Assaulted White Girl.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—A mob of 5,000 men this afternoon dragged Miller Mitchell, negro, alleged assailant of a white girl, from the city jail at Excelsior Springs, north of here, and hanged him to a tree in a ravine, a quarter of a mile away.

A few of the crowd yelled: "Burn him."

But the mob was bent on hanging only.

A rope was placed around the negro's neck and he was drawn up from the ground, squirming and moaning. He had been beaten by the mob, which had thrown stones at him on the way to the scene of the lynching.

Two attempts were made by the authorities to get the negro away from the jail, but the surging crowds in front of the jail thwarted them.

The mob smashed down the jail doors and rushed the guards.

The negro was handcuffed. He yelled and fought his tormenters. Three times the mob had rushed the doors before they gave way.

In the street the crowd started pounding the negro, who screamed and fought back. Still handcuffed, he was lifted high above the heads of a few men and the march to the tree was on.

A photographer attempted to take a picture of the crowd with the negro. He was promptly pounced upon, his camera broken. The crowd let him go when it became assured the camera was too badly damaged to use.

Women See Lynching.

Leaders in the van of the mob threatened two or three men who voiced objections to lynching the negro as they dragged him along. In the rear of the crowd of men were several women and children. A score or more of motors loaded with men, women and children, brought up the rear.

Just before the rush was made on the jail building Charles Barry, deputy sheriff, said the authorities attempted to take the negro out of the front of the building. The surging crowd dashed toward them and the jail doors were closed in the nick of time.

Three carloads of Kansas City police arrived about 15 minutes too late to prevent the lynching. There were about 18 officers in the party.

The oak tree from which the negro was hanged stands near a railroad. The mob overflowed on the tracks, forcing a passenger train to stop. The passengers were witnesses to the lynching.

White Girl Is Victim.

The victim of the alleged attack is Miss Blanche Holt, 19 years old, the daughter of Charles Holt, a farmer living four and a half miles northwest of Excelsior Springs.

About 1 o'clock last night Miss Holt was riding to Lawson, Mo., near Excelsior Springs, in a touring car, with Leonard Utt, 19 years of age, farmer of near Lawson.

About five miles north of Excelsior Springs Utt was stopped by a man appearing in front of him in the roadway swinging a searchlight.

When Utt stopped his machine, he said, a negro leaped on the running board, knocking him unconscious. Utt was thrown from the machine and Miss Holt ordered into the rear seat by the negro, she told authorities. When she got into the rear seat of the machine the negro attacked her.

Both Utt and Miss Holt today identified the negro held here as their assailant. The negro was arrested early today while he was asleep in a vacant house near a lumber yard here by John F. Craven, chief of police. He gave his name as Walter Mitchell and said that he was 36 years of age and had come here from Iowa.

of Police Craven and eight of ten deputies tried to disperse the crowd. They attempted to remove Mitchell by way of a basemnt door, but part of the mob guarded that exit.

When a false fire alarm was turned in and the door of the fire department room was opened for the truck, the mob poured in. A man with a sledge-hammer battered down the door leading to the cell room and smashed the cell lock.

The negro, already in handcuffs, was dragged from the building through the main village street into the open country. A rope was procured, and at an oak tree about a mile from town a man shinned up the tree, tossed the rope over a limb, and five other men pulled the negro into the air.

The hanging was witnessed by passengers on a train that runs between Excelsior Springs and Excelsior Springs Junction. The mob swarmed over the tracks and forced the train to stop.

Witnesses said that as the negro was dragged through the streets he admitted the attack and pleaded for mercy.

Fifty policemen from Kansas City, armed with riot guns, arrived at the scene of the hanging fifteen minutes too late. They cut down the body and turned it over to the Coroner.

Mob of 1,000 Lynch Negro in Missouri, With Passengers on a Train as Witnesses

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 7 (AP).—A mob of a thousand persons lynched Walter Mitchell, a negro, here today for an attack about midnight last night on a young white girl in the country.

The attack occurred while the girl was being taken to her country home by Leonard Utt. Several miles from town the negro jumped on the running board of their car, brandishing a flashlight, with which he struck Utt in the mouth, knocking him temporarily unconscious.

The negro then forced the girl into the rear of the car and tried to attack her, but was beaten off. Frightened by her cries, the negro ran toward Excelsior Springs.

The police traced the negro early today by his tracks. They found him asleep in a small house in which he lived. Near by lay the flashlight. Utt identified him at once and the young woman did so later.

When news of the identification spread, a crowd formed about the jail where Mitchell had been taken. Chief

Lynchings - 1925.

Cases of.

Tennessee.

1580

Officer's Slayer Lynched

JELLICO, Tenn., Tom Bowlin, Jellico's chief of police, was shot to death by Jim Evans, colored, who later was killed by a mob.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
APRIL 14 1925

JELLICO, Tenn., April 14.—Tom Bowlin, local chief of police, was shot to death by a negro, Jim Evans, who later was killed by a pursuing mob.

Lynchings - 1925
Cases of.

Utah.

1581

"NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB IN UTAH"

Congress passed an enabling act to admit Utah into the Union, and January 4, 1896, Utah was admitted to Statehood, an honor made very unworthy of the high standard of true Americanism by a ruthless mob, that cared just as much for the honor of the state, as a certain ruler who came very famous or infamous because he regarded astablished laws as, "a scrap of paper".

From the Mobile Register we ge tthe following:

"Salt Lake, June 18—Robert Marshall, Negro slayer of City Marshall Milton burns of Castle Gate, Utah, was hanged by a mob near that city about 11 o'clock this morning, according to advices received here. Shortly before 10 o'clock a posse had found Marshall hiding in a cabin. On Monday he shot and fatal ly wounded Burns, who had some months previously, taken a pistol away from him". One thing very puzzling to one whose vision and judgment have not been incapacitated by abnormal influences, is this: While it s a fact that acts may be committed by enraged persons who when clothed in their right mind would not dream of committing such acts, and for that very reason, tolerance is sometimes shown such persons; but when the enraged persons let their wrath loose upon persons of a certain race particulary, the signs of madness disappear because of the evident method in their madness.

If persons, intelligent, christian (?) makers of the law under which they live, with respect for themselves and the common wealth, take the laws they make into their own hands and trample them into the dust, what may be expected of persons who are less fortunate in all of their environments?

The press brings to us the gladsome news of the decrease of lynching within the last few years, and right in the face of such news, Utah spreads a veil of shameless gloom upon the escutcheon of christian America, "the land of the free and home of the braye", to which the ancestors of these very ruthless violators of law, came seeking protection and liberty.

OFFICER'S SLAYER LYNCHED BY MOB

Man Is Taken From Captors and Hung From Tree by River.

Price, Utah, June 19.—Robert Marshall, the slayer of City Marshal James M. Burns, was lynched by a mob near here Thursday.

Marshall, who had eluded capture since Monday night when he fatally shot the officer, was arrested at Castle Gate. He offered no resistance and was brought to Price.

A mob quickly gathered here, overpowered the officers, took Marshall to the outskirts of the city and hanged him to a tree.

Arresting officers were taking Marshall from their automobile to the courthouse when a maddened mob of citizens surged around them. Overpowered by the hrowd, the offirers were forued to turn over their prisoner to the mob leaders.

With the crowd jeering and hooting at his heels, Marshall was taken through the streets to a spot near the Price river. Beneath a tall tree on the river's banks the leaders of the mob fastened a rope around the slayer's neck. The other end was thrown over a limb, caught by members of the lynching party, and Marshall was pulled high off the ground.

He was dead a few minutes later.

Several women witnessed the lynching.

PUT SPIKE THRU NECK TO HOLD VICTIM

Price, Utah, June 26.—Hunted down from the foothills that for five days had sheltered him from mobs out to avenge the death of a white city marshal, Robert Marshall sought shelter in his cabin late Wednesday night only to be betrayed to the mob by his own cabinmate, a man of his own Race and tortured and lynched.

When Marshall, half-starved and half-exhausted, dragged himself into the hut he shared with another man, his "bunkie" notified the white leaders of the mob. While Marshall slept Thursday evening the mob surrounded the cabin, broke in, strapped up their man, formed an auto parade to "Al" Horsley's ranch and put Marshall to what they told him would be a "slow, lingering death." He was accused of killing City Marshal James M. Burns of Castlegate. The man-hunt for him had been in progress for five days. The lynching, the fifth in Utah, took place three miles from here and was almost fiendish in its deliberate torture.

Mob Warns Victim

A rope was tied around his neck, the other end was slung over a tree limb, then Marshall was several times jerked eight or ten feet into the air and let fall. Then he was hoisted 35 feet and his limp body dangled with a sickening swing as the rope swayed slightly. "An' if you move your hands to take the weight off your neck," the mob leaders told him, "we'll cut your hands off." Nine and one-half minutes the body dangled in midair. Once the victim moved as if to raise a hand to his neck, but the whites on the ground below instantly repeated their warning. "A few seconds later the movement was unnecessary—Marshall was unconscious.

Three deputy sheriffs, Sam Garrett, Mack Olson and Lee Bryner, and a city marshal, Warren Peacock, who had sat idly by, now cut down the limp body and dumped it into a waiting auto. As they prepared to drive off, the crowd, which had shown no disposition to interfere, noticed signs of Marshall returning to life. Immediately the mob surrounded the car. The officers gave up the body and Marshall was again hung up.

Nailed to Tree

With the rope secure about his neck, Marshall was hoisted three feet and the other end of the rope was tied to a limb of the tree. Then he was jerked up 35 feet in the air, and suddenly let fall to the ground. Three feet from the ground the rope tightened and Marshall's neck was broken. To make sure he was dead this time, his body was held upright against the tree and a large spike was driven through his neck which held his limp form to the timber. A member of the mob then battered his head with an auto crank.

Sheriff Deming, who had loitered along the way, arrived and tore the body from the tree. All of the men who took part in the lynching are engaged in business here and are well known. No investigation or arrests are expected.

SUSPECT IS LYNCHED BY UTAH MOB

Negro Taken From Posse By Whites And Hanged. Body Riddled With Bullets. No Arrests Made.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 18.—(Special). The brutal lynching of a colored coal miner, Robert Marshall, 29, near Price, Utah, by a band of lawless whites occurred Thursday morning about 11 a. m., according to a report received here late today. The man was taken from a sheriff and posse by the mob, hung to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. No arrests were made following the incident, and none of the lynchers has been identified.

Suspected of Murder

Marshall, who lived near Castle Gate, Utah, with his family, was a miner. He had been an orderly and respectable citizen until several months ago, when Marshal Milton Burns of Castle Gates, reprimanded him severely when he found him carrying a revolver. Since then there is said to have been considerable antagonism between the two. Marshal Burns was found dead with bullet wounds in five places last Monday. A white workman was the only one to have testified having seen his slayer, who he said was a Negro. Suspicion immediately fell on Marshall, and he was souglit as the officer's murderer.

Seek Suspect

Scores of posses and bloodhounds were in the search to find the suspect. The hills about Castle Gate were scoured for three days, until early Thursday morning when he was found in his own cabin.

Mob Seizes Captive

The captive was taken from his home by officers, who were met by a raging blood-thirsty mob of several hundred whites. Although pleading for a chance to prove his innocense, he was taken from the posse and dragged to a wood. Laughing and flaunting at his cries for mercy, the mob placed a rope around his neck and swung him up to a limb. His body was made a target for the crowd as it dangled in the air, being completly riddled by bullets. Although the lynching was one of the worst crimes that has occurred around the seat of Carbon County, the district was quiet shortly afterwards, and it is expected that none of the mobsters will be brought to justice.

UTAH MOB HANGS NEGRO WHO SLEW CITY MARSHAL

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 18.—(AP)—Robert Marshall, Negro coal miner and slayer of Marshal Milton Burns of Castle Gate, Utah, was lynched today by a mob near Price, seat of Carbon county. The Negro was arrested this morning in his cabin at Castle Gate after a three day search and was taken from officers, taking him to the county jail.

Last Monday afternoon Marshal Burns was felled by five bullets. The Negro was seen to have fired the shots and he took to the hills. Posses were formed immediately but no trace was found of him until this morning.

Several months ago Marshal Burns took a pistol away from the Negro and the shooting was the culmination of this affair.

Up to late today no arrests had been made.

NEGRO SLAYER HANGED BY MOB AFTER CAPTURE

Man Who Killed City Marshal Trapped in Cabin.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 18.—(AP)—Robert Marshall, negro slayer of City Marshal Milton Burns of Castle Gate, Utah, was hanged by a mob near that city about 11 o'clock this morning, according to advices received here. Shortly before 10 o'clock a posse had found Marshall hiding in a cabin. On Monday he shot and fatally wounded Burns, who had, some months previously, taken a pistol away from him.

UTAH WITNESSES FIRST LYNCHING IN 42 YEARS

Man Who Shot Sheriff Is Taken From Authorities And Hanged To Tree

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 22.—The brutal lynching of Robert Marshall, a coal miner, near Price, Utah, by a lawless band of white marauders, occurred Thursday morning. The man was taken by the mob from the sheriff and posse, hanged upon a tree, and his lifeless body riddled with bullets. No arrests were made following the lynching, as none of the lynchers has been identified.

Was Suspected of Murder

Marshall, who lived near Price with his family, was a miner and a citizen in good standing in the community. About two weeks ago he was reprimanded by the town marshal for carrying a gun and there was said to be considerable antagonism between the two. Monday Marshal Burns was found dead, with five bullets lodged in his body. A white workingman was the only one to testify as having seen the slayer. He said that the murderer of the marshal was a colored man and suspicion immediately fell upon Robert Marshall because of his recent altercation with the officer. A posse was formed and the hills about Price were scoured in search of the suspect, whom it was believed, had fled. Early Thursday morning he was found in his own cabin with his family, apparently ignorant of the search which had been going on for him.

Mob Seizes Prisoner

As the captive was being led from his home to the town lock-up at Price by the sheriff and his posse, they were met by a bloodthirsty mob, several hundred strong. Marshall was boldly taken away from the posse by the mob and dragged to a neighboring woods. In spite of his pitiful pleading for a chance to prove his innocence members of the mob placed a rope about his neck and hanged him from a tree. As his lifeless body dangled in the air it was made a target by the savage lynchers, who riddled it with bullets.

Police records available show that the only other lynching in Utah occurred October 18, 1883, when Jim Harvey, also a colored man, was lynched under similar circumstances.

Although the lynching of Marshall was one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in this district, the town was quiet shortly afterwards.

UTAH CITIZENS LYNCH SLAYER OF POLICEMAN

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—Robert Marshal, negro slayer of City Marshal Milton Burns, of Castle Gate, Utah, was hanged by a mob near that city this morning, according to advices received here. A posse had found him hiding in a cabin. On Monday he shot and fatally wounded Burns, who had, some months previously, taken a pistol from him.

UTAH CITIZENS LYNCH SLAYER OF POLICEMAN

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—Robert Marshal, negro slayer of City Marshal Milton Burns, of Castle Gate, Utah, was hanged by a mob near that city this morning, according to advices received here. A posse had found him hiding in a cabin. On Monday he shot and fatally wounded Burns, who had, some months previously, taken a pistol from him.

Sylvester, Ga., Local
JUN 25 1925

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB IN UTAH

Robert Marshall, negro slayer of City Marshal Burns, of Castle Gate, Utah, was hanged by a mob near that place Thursday.

On Monday the negro shot and fatally wounded Marshal Burns, who had some months previously taken a pistol away from him.

NEW YORK CITY **GRAPHIC**
JUNE 19, 1925

MOB LYNCHES SLAYER

Price, Utah, June 19 (By U. P.).—Robert Marshall, alleged slayer of City Marshal James M. Burns, was lynched by a mob here today.

NEW YORK CITY **WORLD**
JUNE 19, 1925

UTAH NEGRO LYNCHED

Mob Hangs Slayer of Marshal, Near Castlegate

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 18. (A. P.)—Robert Marshall, Negro slayer of City Marshal Milton Burns of Castlegate, Utah, was hanged by a mob near that city this morning, according to advices received here. A posse had found him hiding in a cabin. On Monday he shot and fatally wounded Burns, who had, some months previously, taken a pistol from him.

Sixteen Lynched in 1924, New Low Record

WASHINGTON, June 18 (A. P.)—Slowly growing public opinion against lynching is described in a report being prepared by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches as responsible for prevention of threatened lynchings in forty-five communities in 1924.

Sixteen cases of lynching, the lowest figure since records have been kept, were recorded for last year, the report points out, compared to fifty-two lynchings and seventeen reported preventions for 1914.

NEW YORK CITY **TIMES**
JUNE 19, 1925

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 18 (AP).—Robert Marshall, negro, slayer of City Marshal Milton Burns of Castlegate, Utah, was hanged by a mob near that city this morning, according to advices received here. A posse had found him hiding in a cabin.

On Monday he shot and fatally wounded Burns, who had some months previously taken a pistol from him.

Lynchings—1925.
Cases of.
Elkenton, N.C.
Record
2-21-25

1582

Virginia

1582

NEGRO ATTACKER OF WOMAN KILLED BY VIRGINIA MOB

Strung Up to Tree, Body Riddled With Bullets, Then Burned

IS TAKEN FROM JAIL

Identified as Assailant by Young Married Woman at Waverly

NORFOLK, Va., March 21.—An unidentified negro, charged with attacking a white woman, was taken from the Sussex county jail at Waverly, Va., early last night and lynched by a mob estimated at 2,000 persons.

The negro, who was known as "Shorty" and said to have recently gone from Waverly from Franklin, was arrested about 5:30 o'clock and was said to have been postively identified by the victim of the attack. As the news of his arrest spread a crowd surrounded the jail, covered Sheriff T. B. Famnin, his deputies with shot guns, and smashed in the door.

The prisoner, who in the meantime was said to have confessed, was taken to a vacant lot and strung up to a tree where his body was riddled with shot and later cut down and burned.

The attack which resulted in the lynching occurred last Wednesday, the victim being a 20-year-old married woman, the mother of a young baby, who resides in the country about six miles from Waverly. Although blood hounds were brought to the scene and the county was combed yesterday and today the negro sought was not arrested until yesterday afternoon. He was found by a posse of county officers and detectives sent from Norfolk, and was taken to the home of the young woman.

In addition to being positively identified, a pistol taken from his person was found to have been one taken from the victim at the time of the attack. That was at 5 o'clock and it was not until about 6:30 that the prisoner was placed in jail at Waverly.

News of the identification and subsequent confession of the negro spread rapidly and within a few minutes the jail was surrounded and threats soon turned to open demands for a lynching.

Commonwealth's Attorney Thomas A. Howerton addressed the crowd three times, appealing ot them to not to take the law into their own hands, but in each instance was shouted down. The crowd was constantly increasing and after dark members of the mob covered Sheriff Fannin and his deputies with shotguns and held them at bay while others battered their way into the jail.

The negro was taken a short distance away, to a vacant lot in the middle of town near the Norfolk and Western Railway station and hanged to a tree, the mob firing shot after shot from all manner of weapons into his body. Later the body was cut down, piled on an improvised pyre and burned.

Two hours later the little town still was seething with excitement and no effort was made to remove the charred body.

According to county officers, the circumstances of the attack had aroused an indignation throughout the county that could not be controlled when it became known the perpetrator of the crime had confessed.

"Everybody in the county seemed to have been there," Mr. Howerton said last night and added that his efforts as well as those of Sheriff Fannin to prevent the lynching were like throwing chaff into the wind.

The young woman is said to have been attacked at her home about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon during the absence of her husband. She first saw the negro in the back yard it is alleged, and hurriedly fastened the doors and armed herself with her husband's pistol when his actions became suspicious. However, the negro prized up a back window entered and took the weapon away from her.

As news of the arrest spread, a crowd gathered about the jail. Sheriff J. B. Farrin and his deputies were covered with shotguns, and the door was smashed. The Negro then was hanged from a tree and made a target for many bullets, after which the body was burned.

3-22-25

NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN VIRGINIA TOWN

Norfolk, Va., March 20.—An unidentified negro, charged with attacking a white woman, was taken from the Sussex county jail at Waverly early tonight and lynched by a mob estimated at 2,000 persons.

The negro was arrested about 5:30 o'clock and was said to have been positively identified by the victim of the attack.

The prisoner was taken to a vacant lot and strung up to a tree, where his body was riddled with shot later cut down and burned.

3-21-25

NEGRO LYNCHED AFTER MOB STORMS PRISON

Alleged Attacker Hanged and Body Is Burned.

NORFOLK, Va, March 20—An unidentified negro, charged with attacking a white woman, was taken from the Sussex County jail at Waverly, Va., early tonight and lynched by a mob of 2,000 persons.

The negro was arrested late this afternoon and was said to have been positively identified by the victim of the attack. As the news of his arrest spread, a crowd surrounded the jail, covered Sheriff T. B. Farrin and his deputies with shotguns and smashed in the door of the jail.

The prisoner, who in the meantime, was said to have confessed, was taken to a vacant lot and strung up to a tree, where his body was riddled with shot and later cut down and burned

3-21-25

Lynching Staged Near Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., March 23.—A colored man, accused of attacking a white woman, was taken from the Sussex County Jail at Waverly, Va., by a mob and lynched.

The man, identified only as "Shorty," was arrested late in the day and was reported to have confessed after being taken before the victim of the attack.

guns while the mob smashed the door of the jail and seized the negro.

This was the first lynching reported in Virginia for several years.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
MARCH 21, 1925

Virginia Mob Lynches Negro Taken from Jail

NORFOLK, March 20.—A negro accused of attacking a white woman was taken from the Sussex County jail at Waverly, Va., by a mob early to-night and lynched.

The negro, identified only as "Shorty," was arrested late to-day and was reported to have confessed after being taken before the victim of the attack. He was hanged from a tree and made a target for many bullets, after which the body was burned.

EW YORK BULLETIN
MARCH 22, 1925

Lynch Jailed Negro Who Attacked Woman

NORFOLK, Va., March 22.—A Negro accused of attacking a white woman was taken from the Sussex county jail at Waverly, Va., by a mob and lynched.

The negro, identified only as "Shorty," was arrested late in the day and was reported to have confessed after being taken before the victim of the attack.

As news of the arrest spread, a crowd gathered about the jail. Sheriff J. B. Farrin and his deputies were covered with shotguns, and the door was smashed. The Negro then was hanged from a tree and made a target for many bullets, after which the body was burned.

The body of the colored man known only as "Shorty" who was lynched by a mob estimated at nearly 2,000 persons at Waverly, Sussex county, Va., Friday night was moved to a point 27 miles from the scene of the lynching into Isle of Wight county early Saturday morning, where following a coroner's verdict that the man came to his death at the hands of parties unknown, it was buried in Potter's field.

3-22-25

Shorty worked at a lumber mill near Waverly. He was accused of a criminal attack on a young white woman. Two days after the alleged attack he was arrested while at work, lodged in jail. News of his arrest and identification by his alleged victim spread like wild fire thru the little country town. A mob began to assemble until it was estimated that 2,000 persons had surrounded the jail. Shorty is alleged to have confessed his guilt to the sheriff. The mob quickly forced entrance to the jail, took the prisoner out and carried him to a tree out on a lonely road where they hanged him to a limb, riddled his body with bullets and made a gruesome attempt at burning it.

Following announcement that a coroner's jury was being empaneled to view the charred remains dangling from the tree, members of the mob went early Saturday morning, cut it down and carried it into another county where they deposited it by the roadside.

When Governor Trinkle was apprised of the incident he went to Waverly, expressed his regrets and urged the mobbists to return peacefully to their routine affairs. He denied that he had received any call for the militia.

NEW YORK CITY POST
MARCH 21, 1925

NEGRO LYNCHED IN VIRGINIA

Mob Takes Prisoner From County Jail at Waverly

Norfolk, Va., March 21.—A negro accused of attacking a white woman was taken from the Sussex County Jail at Waverly, Va., by a mob last night and lynched.

Negro Hanged by Mob And His Body Burned

Norfolk, Va., March 21.—A negro identified only as "Shorty," was hanged from a tree, his body riddled with bullets and afterward burned, by a mob of 2,000, last night at Waverly, Va.

The negro was taken from the Sussex County Jail by the mob after he is reported to have confessed to attacking a twenty-year-old married white woman.

Sheriff T. B. Farrin and his deputies were covered with shot

Virginia Mob Hangs And Burns Negro

2000 OF THE "SUPERIOR RACE BARBAROUS PASTIME

Norfolk, Va., March 20—A negro accused of attacking a white woman was taken from the Sussex County Jail, at Waverly, Va., by a mob of 2,000 early tonight and lynched.

The negro, identified only as "Shorty," was arrested late today and taken confessed after being taken before the victim of the attact a 20-year old married woman.

As news of th arrst spread, a crowd gathered. Sherin T. B. Farrin and his deputies were covered with shotguns and the door was smashed. The negro was hanged to a tree and made a target for many bullets, after which the body was burned.

This is the first lynching in Virginia in several years, that State appearing on the two-year 'honor roll' recently issued by Tuskegee Institute

Lynchings-1925.

Virginia.

1583

1583

Mob Storms Jail, Lynches Prisoner

WAVERLY, Va., March 22.—This community was quiet Saturday after the first lynching that has occurred in Virginia in four years.

A mob of nearly 2,000 persons Friday night battered down the door of the Sussex County jail, seized a young negro known only as "Shorty," and lynched him to a tree. He was accused of attacking a young white woman in her home near here, and was identified by his victim before the lynching. After stringing up the negro, the body was riddled with bullets and then cut down and burned.

Atlanta Georgian March 23, 1925

3-23-25

Charlotte, N.C. Observer 3-21-25

VIRGINIA MOB LYNCHES AN UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO

Attack on Woman Causes a March on Jail; Door Smashed and Hanging Follows.

NORFOLK, Va., March 20.—An unidentified negro, charged with attacking a white woman, was taken from the Sussex county jail at Waverly, Va., early tonight and lynched by a mob estimated at 2,000 persons.

The negro, who was known as "Shorty" and said to have recently gone to Waverly from Franklin, was arrested about 5:30 o'clock and was said to have been positively identified by the victim of the attack. As the news of his arrest spread a crowd surrounded the jail covered Sheriff T. B. Farrin and his deputies with shotguns and smashed in the door of the jail.

The prisoner, who in the meantime was said to have confessed, was taken to a vacant lot and strung up to a tree where his body was riddled with shot and later cut down and burned.

WARRENTON VA. TIMES
MARCH 26, 1925

UNKNOWN ~~NEGRO~~ LYNCHED BY MOB

Mob at Waverly Disgraced the Name of Virginia.

On Saturday morning, March 21, a mob took from the jail at Waverley a negro, 23 years old and hung him, then riddled his body with bullets and burned the body almost to a crisp. The man had been arrested and lodged in jail after having been identified by a married woman of the neighborhood as being the man who criminally assaulted her the day before. The mob was composed of probably 1,000 and completely overpowered the sheriff and jailor. Several hours after the lynching unknown parties surrepticiously removed the body from the scene and what disposition was made of it is not known.

Desiring first hand information of conditions at Waverly, Governor Trinkle made a hurried trip by automobile Saturday from Richmond to Susses. Here he spoke before a large gathering of the most representative citizens of the town and county. He stood within approximately one hundred yards of the spot on which the negro forfeited his life.

The Governor having entered accompanied by his secretary and others of his party, all present arose, after which he was immediately presented by the Commonwealth's Attorney. By the side of Attorney Howerton sat Sheriff Fannin. The occasion was impressive.

"It is difficult for me to express to you how deeply I am grieved and shocked at what has come to pass," began the Executive. "I am conscious of the dreadful provocation. I know that Southern men will protect Southern women. I am aware that, at times, the resentful fury of an outraged citizenship is hard to curb. But as the chief officer of the State I feel it my duty to point out to you, and through you to the citizens of Sussex, that correction of crime lies in appeal to the courts and not in submission to mob rule. I do not believe that there is a man present within the sound of my voice who does not know that I speak the truth. I cannot too earnestly enjoin upon you the importanceof upholding and of strengthening the arm of the courts. What I am saying to you is but the gospel of sound sense. It is a gospel which should be preached and spread throughout all circles of society. For in the observance of the law rests the strength of the law, and in the strength of the law reposes, at last, the safety of the State. Had the thousand men who participated in this crime been ruled by reason, the prisoner would have been arraigned in court, at the latest, within three days. The law had then been upheld, society would have been vindicated, and Virginia would have been spared what must remain as a stain upon the record of your county and State.

At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks he was accorded a rising vote of thanks. And it appeared the general desire of the meeting that all present would, whenever occasion offered, do all in their power to impress the community with their belief that a serious error had been committed. Little or no hostility or resentment appeared in the attitude of the negroes. And indeed, it was said that numerous expressions of satisfaction had been voiced by the colored population that the guilty negro had been apprehended, from which fact it was argued suspicion of the innocent would be removed.

The negro n queston is said to have come to Virginia from North Carolina and to have been a former convict. He was under suspicion as a desperate and dangerous character.

Virginia Lynchers Hide Victim's Body

Attempt To Balk Investigation By Inquest Jury

NORFOLK, Va., March 21— The body of an unidentified negro man who was lynched at Waverly last night vanished during the inght from the vacant city lot in which it had been left. Dissappearence of the precludes the holding of the coroner's inquest over the man who had been hanged, shot and burned, and has temporarily crippled the efforts of the Sussev county officials to identify the members of the lynching party.

Richmond Dispatch

Later this morning the body of a negro was found behind the railroad depot at Windsor, 27 miles from the scene of the lynching. The body appeared to have been badly burned and seared and bore a numbe rof bullet wounds. Waverly authorities believe it to e the body of the negro lynched at Waverly last night, and should it be decided that such is the case will have the body taken back for the delayed coroners inquest and investigation.

3-23-25

Lynchings - 1925
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern.)

1850

Mobs Laugh At Congress

While Congress debates the need of a bill making lynching a federal offense, mobs "carry" on in the South, winking at State courts and State laws or disregarding them altogether. Chicago American

On March 25th, a Sussex County, Va., mob of 500 persons lynched a man charged with rape. Last week a grand jury questioned a score of witnesses and failed to return a single indictment. Witnesses waiting outside the jury room heard only laughter and jokes as the doors were opened and closed to admit witnesses. 5-23-25

In one sense these Virginia County folk were laughing at the motion of finding indictment of so large a number of lynchers as 500 or even of the leaders of such a mob. Mayhap some of the grand jury were mob members.

But in another sense they were laughing at the State of Virginia, the weakness of the courts, State officials and the very idea of law and order as a governing principal.

Beyond that they were laughing at Congress, which has debated a federal anti-lynching law for several years, at Coolidge, the president, sworn to enforce the constitution which guarantees every citizen a trial by jury.

So the Waverly, Virginia, grand jury laughs. But there is no smile on the face of the Great Angel who deals in justice and retribution as He puts another black mark against the name of a once great commonwealth.

From what we are able to learn the lynching evil in the south is by no means being curtailed and almost every week we learn of its heinous and diabolic crimes. Those who tell of the south misrepresent it when they say that it is solving its own problem, for murder solves no problems. If you want to get an accurate conception of what goes on in the south read Walter White's "Fire In The Flint" If you are from the south you already know. White's novel is a graphic, true to life, vivid picture of the Southern system. We hope and trust that President Coolidge frowns on the terrible inquities and barbarities of the southern states and will take an active stand against peonage, thievery seduction and blood-shed. The south as it exists today is the festering sore of civilization.

Chicago Whig 4-18-25

ANTI-LYNCHING CRUSADE TO GO TO THE LIMIT

nterracial Commission in Annual Meet Makes This One of Chief Objectives—Many Other Plans —Encouraging Progress Reported from All Parts of South

Negro Digest May 23, 1925

ATLANTA, Ga., May 1.—An intensive anti-lynching campaign, the promotion of the study of race relations in colleges and schools, and efforts for more adequate school facilities, better housing and general welfare of the colored people of the South, were among the major objectives set for the coming year by the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in three-day session here last week. Sixty representative men and women of both races—bishops, secretaries of great church boards, educators, Y. M. C. A. executives, business and professional men, and women prominent in church and club circles—were present from all over the South, all the States except Arkansas being represented.

The colored membership of the commission were represented by Bishop Robert E. Jones, Bishop George C. Clement, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, president of the National Council of Women of the Darker Races; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. R. R. Moton, Dr. and Mrs. John Hope, Dr. Isaac Fisher, Mrs. H. L. McCrory and Mrs. R. S. Wilkinson, all of whom contributed to the program. Miss Eva Bowles of New York and Mrs. M. L. Crosthwaite of Nashville were elected to membership on the commission. There were present also as visitors a number of distinguished colored leaders among them being Bishop R. C. Ransom of the A. M. E. Church, Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, Dr. A. M. Townsend of the National Baptist Convention, and Dr. Monroe Work of Tuskegee Institute.

The commission's keenest interest was centered on the necessity of making an early end of the lynching habit which has been decreasing at a rapid rate during the last three years. The marked decrease in lynching was ascribed largely to the mobilization of Southern women against it, to the condemnation voiced almost unanimously by the press, and to special anti-lynching legislation in certain States. The commission determined to push the crusade more vigorously than ever, by appeals to governors, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, by efforts to secure additional legislation in certain States, by personal intervention in case of threatened lynchings and by the cultivation through the press and in every other way possible of such a public sentiment as will no longer tolerate mob murder.

Dr. T. J. Woofter, of the commission's headquarters' staff, reported that courses in race relations are being given in sixty white colleges in the South, and that there are also numbers of voluntary student discussion and interracial forum groups which are doing fine work. The commission expressed keen interest in this development and recommended that it be encouraged and promoted.

Clark Foreman, secretary of the Georgia interracial committee, told of recent investigations of model housing projects in Cincinnati and New York and outlined plans now under way for similar projects in the South. The Commission gave hearty approval, feeling that such a movement would meet an acute and long-felt need in many communities.

The suggestion was made that a national foundation be created for the annual award of a worthy prize to that person making the most important contribution in the realm of race relations. The plan was enthusiastically received and will be worked out, if possible. It was felt that such awards would greatly stimulate the movement for right racial adjustments.

Encouraging results were reported from nearly every quarter. J. D. Burton told of fine educational progress in Tennessee, a successful campaign against crime in Memphis, and reorganization of the interracial work in Alabama, with especially notable results in Mobile and Selma. From Texas Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames reported the effective efforts of interracial committees in preventing a threatened race riots in one critical situation and in alloying serious friction in another in addition to the usual work along the lines of Negro education, community betterment, etc. Mrs. C. P. McGowan, of Charleston, reported a most favorable attitude toward the work in South Carolina, where she has recently organized a number of committees and delivered addresses on race relations before many important groups.

R. W. Miles spoke for Virginia and North Carolina, where, in addition to the usual program, the interracial committees are making a special study of housing conditions, with a view to improvement through legislation and otherwise. Mr. Miles noted also a most encouraging change of sentiment in Mississippi, as indicated by the recent building of splendid colored high schools in Natchez, Jackson and Meridian, and by the quarter-million dollar school building program recently set up in Coahoma County. Bishop George C. Clement, of Louisville, told of effective efforts for better Negro schools in Kentucky and reported a recent case in which the prompt action of interracial groups prevented a threatened lynching. Prof. Leo M. Favrot, of Louisiana, told of good local work in New Orleans, Shreveport and Lake Charles, as well as by the state committee, and announced plans for organization at five new points.

R. B. Eleazor, director of publicity, reported widespread and cordial cooperation on the part of the press, and exhibited clippings showing that the Commission's news service is being used in 450 papers throughout the nation, with an aggregate circulation of more than 10,000,000. It is believed that the number actually using this service is two or three times as great as these figures indicate.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta, was re-elected chairman of the Commission and Dr. Will W. Alexander continues as director of the work.

GOVERNOR CLAIMS MOB RULE DOOMED IN NORTH CAROLINA

Says There Shall Not Be A Lynching As Long As He Holds His Office

RALEIGH, N. C., May 9—Governor McLean is unalterably opposed to mob rule and has expressed a determination that there shall not be a lynching in North Carolina while he is governor, if he can prevent it.

He is emphatic in his advocacy of law and order and firm in his belief in the integrity of the courts.

The first test came when the governor was notified that trouble seemed probable in Moore county, following an alleged attack on a young white girl. He immediately got into touch with the local authorities and at the same time with the adjutant general. He ordered the adjutant general to be in readiness to furnish troops, if necessary. However, there developed no immediate need and the alleged criminal was later apprehended and brought to Raleigh at the direction of the governor.

He believes in prompt action. He has indicated that his general policy will be to see that courts are available for the trial of cases where swift justice seems necessary and that if occasion demands he will not hesitate to use drastic methods to ward off mob rule.

"I hope there will never be another lynching in North Carolina," said Governor McLean, "and I am determined, with the support of the good, law-abiding people, to do all within my power to uphold North Carolina's good name and prevent any outeropping of mob rule while I am governor."

Candidate For Executioner Helped Lynch 25

Budapest.—Claiming that he had taken part in 25 lynchings in the United States, an American citizen was applicant for public executioner here. Three women also applied.

NEW ORGANIZATION TO OPPOSE LYNCHING

A national drive against the crime of increasing mob law has been started in Harlem with an organization which owes its being to a vision that by Mrs. Eleanor Johnson, of 149 West 140th street. The organization known as the "Stop Lynching League of Colored Women," will not only create public sentiment through the press and public mass meetings everywhere, but will appeal directly to the President and Congress. Mass meetings, it is said, are planned for Palace Casino on the evening of April 23 and the Imperial Auditorium the afternoon of Sunday, April 26.

The officers are Mesdames Eleanor Johnson, President; Josie Whetmore, Vice-President; Lucille Brown, Financial Secretary; Helen Reid, Treasurer; Eulah Floyd, Recording Secretary, and Alberta Wilson, Acting Recording Secretary. Among the members are Mesdames Mary Hopkins, Mary Graves, Margaret Hall, Alberta Bacon, Mae Stewart, Helen Reid, Moselle Mitchell—Susie Lewis and Helen Hall

THE WORST KIND

[Boston Post]

A more than usually grim story of the lynching of a Colored man comes from a town in Florida. This man was taken from a train by a mob, tied to a tree and shot to death.

Nothing so very unusual about that "down South," save that the practice of killing Colored suspects without trial is on the wane happily. But what made this particular lynching the worst of its kind lay in the undisputed fact that the victim of mob-murder had just been acquitted of the charge against him by a white jury after a fair and square trial.

Such a manifestation of contempt for law as this puts a stain upon the honor of a state and is an insult to its jurisprudence.

A NEW FORM OF MOB LAW

A short while ago, a mob of nearly a thousand, stormed the jail at Dallas, Texas, bent upon lynching Frank and Lorenzo Noel, two brothers, incarcerated in the jail charged with murder. The mob was repulsed and put to flight under fire from the officers' guns. Following close on the heels of this incident, however, these two men were put through a form of trial, hastily convicted, and sentenced to die at the earliest possible moment allowed under the law.

We are informed that at the time of conviction, the mob spirit it was much in evidence in and about the Court House. Certain mob leaders were promised that the victims would be "hanged" if no further efforts were made to take them by force," hence all that was left to be done in this case, was going through the motion.

Lynching is a blot on the civilization of any country. It ought never to happen in a civilized land. And we are not willing to accept lynching in open court under the guise of law and order merely to please a mob.

The United States Supreme Court has declared that a man has not had a fair trial when mob spirit dominates the court. This decision was handed down in the Elaine, Arkansas cases.

We have a similar case right here in Missouri—James Crump whose death sentence was recently affirmed by the State Supreme Court. Crump was convicted in Montgomery County, of killing a sheriff at Mexico during a revolver battle between him and the sheriff. When the trial of Crump was held, the local newspaper, The Ledger, commented thus:

> "There were men present when the verdict was returned who were "ready to go" if a life sentence had been given the murderer. We have learned this group was composed of both Andram and Montgomery county men and that the rope was resting in a suitcase in the hall of the court house there. The only thing that saved Crump from hanging was the verdict in the case.
>
> "Had there been any doubt about the hanging of Crump at Montgomery City, he would never have been allowed to leave there alive."

This looks to us like the court acting with a mob club over its head. There is not a fair minded man in the state who will, for one moment, say that anyone could get justice at the hands of any court thus dominated. This ought not to be the case. There ought to be some operative power that could step in and interfere in cases of this kind.

ANARCHY IN ACTION

What a Confederate Veteran Said of Mob Violence

Every mob is a stab at the sovereignty of the people, and a malign denial to them by force of arms of the right to the freedom of orderly government. . . . The fire bells would ring out the alarm and the streets of any of our cities would swarm with armed and indignant people if they were told that a gang of intruders were coming to expel their chosen judges from the judgment seats, and put irresponsible and vicious men, chosen by the marauders, in their places. Yet that is the mission of the mob when it arms to storm a jail and put a prisoner to death. If men would only reflect what treason mob law is to their homes and institutions, mobs would be well nigh impossible.

Aside from this attack on government, the evils of the mob have almost boundless sweep in all the relations of life. Can any man, in the wildest flight of the brain, picture Robert E. Lee or John B Gordon, no matter what the charge against the criminal, joining a mob to break down a jail and taking a prisoner out to hang him? Why not? Because they are types of courage and honor, and justice and veneration for law, and all these cry out against such an act.—The late Judge Thomas G. Jones of Alabama

Southern Jurist Flays Mob Rule

Dallas, Texas, June 2—At a meeting of the Methodist Pastors Association (white) Monday June 1st resolutions were adopted to form a committee to work on the supression of mob violence throughout the state. Resolutions were also adopted commending Sheriff Shuyler Marshall, Jr. for his work in preventing mob uprisings in and about [illegible].

Among the pastors speaking for the the resolutions was Rev. Moses Johnson, pastor of the Elm Thicket Methodist Church with a message of thanks from the race.

In the various speeches made it was forcibly brought out that mob violence and lynchings were the result of laws openly violated, and it was up to the church as an institution for human uplift to use all its influence for the supression of such disobedince of law and order

GEORGIANS CONTINUE ANTI-LYNCHING FIGHT

Sixty members of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation were present at the recent annual meeting in Atlanta, both races being well represented. Enactment of an effective anti-lynching law, provision of a state institution for delinquent colored girls, survey of housing conditions and the securing for colored people of more adequate educational advantages, better conditions of travel and justice in the courts, were among the immediate objectives set by the Committee.

Lynchings—1925.
Discussions.

Negro Press.(Northern).

1851

1851

Stop Lynching League Drive Started In Harlem

A national drive against the crime of increasing mob law has been started in Harlem with an organization which owes its being to a vision had by Mrs. Eleanor Johnson of 149 West 140th street. The organization known as the "Stop Lynching League of Colored Women" will not only create public sentiment through the press and public mass meeting everywhere, but will appeal directly to the President and Congress. Monster mass meetings to this end are to this end are planned for Palace Casino on the evening of April 23, and at the Imperial Auditorium the afternoon of Sunday, April 26.

Mrs. Johnson tells the following story of her vision: "At six o'clock on Monday morning, May 13, 1924, I awoke as usual and got out of bed to give thanks to God for sparing me through the night and to read a chapter in the Bible. After having read, a writing appeared before me as a picture on a screen. I seemed to hear a voice reading to me. The time has come for the colored woman to rise up in her integrity and fight for her boy—that darling boy God gave you—man that God took time to make; that stalwart figure He built being tarred, feathered and burned to a stake. Write to Congress, to the Senate, all the lawmakers, go to the President, ask all of God's annointed to help in this great war, Catholics and Jews too."

The officers of the organization are Mesdames Eleanor Johnson, president; Josie Whetmore, vice president; Lucille Brown, financial secretary; Helen Reid, treasurer, Eulah Floyd, recording secreary; and Alberta Wilson, acting recording secretary. Among the members are Mesdames Mary Hopkins, Mary Graves, Margaret Hall, Alberta Bacon Mae Stewart, Helen Reid, Moselle Mitchell, Susie Lewis and Helen Hall.

Lynch Evil Is Scored By Church Women

TULSA, Okla., Apr. 9.—A resolution condemning lynching and mob violence was adopted unanimously by the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session here last week.

The resolution, which is to be presented to the governors of Southern States, pledges the aid of the women of the church in enforcing the laws against lynching.

LYNCHING AND THE CHURCH

Roll of Honor of States

"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

Thirty-eight States earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's Commission on Race Relations.

Ten States—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more State had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new States appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Virginia. The names of four States have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept.

"The next lowest number," says the statement, "was in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38, and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255, in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 States as compared with such atrocities in 9 States in 1923.

"The thir dannual honor roll of States free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont (4).

Additional States that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, and Utah (4).

Additional States which have no record of a lynching during the past 10 years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin (13).

Additional States which have no record of a lynching in the past 5 years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington, and Wyoming (7).

Additional States which have no record of a lynching in the past 2 years: Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, and West Virginia (7).

Additional States which have no record of a lynching during 1924: Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Virginia (3).

Total States free from a lynching in 1924 (38).

Total States still having lynchings (10).

Total States free from a lynching in 1923 (39).

DECLINE IN LYNCHINGS ATTRIBUTED TO N.A.A.C.P

NEW YORK CITY, April 8.—Newspapers throughout Europe and South America are crediting the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with the decline in lynching figures during the past five years, according to clippings received at the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. through the Foreign Press Service.

Among the newspapers commenting on the lynching decline are Nachrichten of Basel and Der Bund of Bern, both in Switzerland; the Tageblatt of Cologne, Germany; El Heraldo De Sonsonate of Salvador; and newspapers in Czecho-Slovakia.

The comments are unanimous in attributing the decline in lynching to the anti-lynching campaign of the N. A. A. C. P.

Lynching and Ku Klux Klan Are Denounced by Southern Born Minister

John Roach Straton of Calvary Baptist Church Addresses Calvary I. M. Church Forum.

Lynching and the Ku Klux were denounced and a better understanding between the races urged in a stirring address by the Rev. John Roach Straton, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, at the Mt. Calvary M. E. Forum Sunday afternoon.

Speaking on the topic "How the White and Colored Races Can Walk Together in Peace," Dr. Straton declared that both races can agree on several things, and suggested that those points of common understanding be used to pave the way to still further understanding.

"Black and white," he said, "can first agree that they are both here, second that they are both here by the grace of God, and third that it was not any more by chance that the colored found itself here than did the white. God saw His wise purpose ahead and He is using both great races to work out that purpose. What purpose that is, God Himself will in the fullness of time make known.

"This country is the richest on earth, richer than the great British Empire. This enormous wealth has been created by both races and the colored race has created its share. In the short time that the colored has been free it has amassed wealth greater than that of this nation in its earlier days.

"Both races have been good friends in the past, looking at the mass, and we must not permit this understanding to be marred by a few mean whites on one hand, a few mean Negroes on the other. The majority of Negroes are good, decent, law-abiding people. This is why lynching and the Klan are such a blot on this nation."

Dr. Straton said that the influence of his "mammy" Aunt Milly had exercised a profound influence for good on him throughout his life. "I love Aunt Milly with the memory of her and my mother side by side. Her presence in our home was a blessing and a benediction. Because of that not all the Ku Klux on earth nor all the devils can get that out of my heart and that of many other white Southerners."

Speaking of the practice of making fun at Negroes about chicken and watermelon, Dr. Straton said: "If I am going to be shut out of Heaven because I love chicken and watermelon then I am going to stay out."

Mrs. Anne B. Austin, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, also addressed the forum. Dr. Charles A. Butler, president of the forum, said that it was the intention to bring a leading citizen to speak each week.

THE WHITE CHURCH AND LYNCHING

For many years the Negro Church has been preaching against lynching. Our ministers have begged the white pulpit to express itself and complained that with a notable exception here and there the white pulpit was silent as to this great American crime. Such silence in the face of the professions of the Church was the scandal of our American Christian life. Our newspapers printed out the inconsistency of the church.

Now the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ has come out definitely against lynching. The Commission on Racial Relations, whose headquarters are in the South, is waging a campaign against lynching, and this has the support of the Southern white Church. And, lynching will go. When the white pulpit comes out sincerely against lynching it will go.

And, as with lynching so with other injustices in the South. Let the white pulpit get the vision; let the white church take the leadership in fair social adjustment, and our problems will greatly decrease. It is not merely law we want, but Gospel. The Negro loves the South, and if the pulpit will preach a practical religion, the Negro will not leave the South as rapidly as he now is.

Sheriffs Are Credited With Lynching Decline

Interracial Commission Sends Commendatory Letter to South's Enforcement Officers

(Special to Enterprise-Blade)

Atlanta, Ga.—To the endeavors of sheriffs and other peace officers in the performance of duty—sometimes dangerous and on occasion unpopular—is to be credited the steady decrease in the number of lynchings, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation holds in a letter sent the sheriffs of the several Southern States.

The growing number of reported "preventions" of mob violence in proportion to the decreasing number of "lynchings," the letter sets out, is clearly the result of the officers' vigilance, and at the same time points "the way to the final extinction of mob violence" which peculiarly American crime may speedily be wiped from the map by faithful officers, backed by an aroused public sentiment." The Commission's letter to the sheriffs, signed by Dr. H. Ashby Jones, Chairman, and Will W. Alexander, Director, is as follows:

"During the last three years America's annual lynching record has decreased 70 per cent—from 58 in 1922 to 28 in 1923 and to 16 last year. This is most gratifying and has occasioned nation-wide comment.

"That this trend is due largely to the vigilance of sheriffs is clearly indicated by a study of the records. In 1914 there were 52 lynchings and only 14 reported preventions. In 1924 the figures were reversed—16 lynchings and 45 preventions. These figures tell the story and point the way to the final extinction of mob violence. In this effort our officers have undoubtedly had and will have the full approval and support of enlightened public opinion in the South.

"The purpose of this letter is to express on behalf of the Interracial Commission and its hundreds of affiliated state and county committees their cordial appreciation of the fidelity and courage on the part of the sheriffs which has brought about this gratifying change. In successfully opposing mobs these officers are doing something more than protecting their prisoners, whether guilty or innocent. They are protecting the law and constitutions of state and nation. They are upholding the good name of their communities, their states and their country. They are defending civilization itself against the threat of anarchy. This peculiarly American crime may speedily be wiped from the map by faithful officers, backed by an aroused public sentiment. To that end we wish you Godspeed and pledge you our hearty co-operation and support."

Sheriffs Credited With Lynching Decline

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MISSOURI STAGES A LYNCHING

Another blot was placed against Missouri's name last week when an infuriated mob hanged Walter Mitchell to a tree in Excelsior Springs. This is the fifth lynching in Missouri in the last six years.

The solicitor for the county in which the tragedy occurred partially condones this mob murder by saying "We feel that justice has been done. Of course the method is crude, I would have preferred that the Negro could have been hanged legally." Little hope is entertained for justice since the officials say the "best people in the county" took part in the mob, and for this reason it will be almost impossible to get prosecuting witnesses. The "best people" in whatever state they reside, however, do not cast aside laws at will, they respect the Constitution and let the law take its course

"Call To Arms" For Crusade Against Segregation And Lynching Sounded Sept. 22

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—"September 22nd is one of the greatest days in the history of Americans of African descent, being vied with only by January 1st which cannot be distinctive, being New Year's Day, greatest because the day of issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1862. It should be annually noticed, not however as a reminder of race slavery but to remind all America that the Emancipation was declared as the only means to save the Union of States by using the fighting power of the Colored race to rescue the Republic from destruction by the South."

Such is the opening clause of an appeal to the race nationally to publicly observe Sept. 22nd as "Emancipation-to-save-the-Republic" Day in every country town or city by race mass meetings or conventions.

The League declares that the Colored race as a great racial group or element, the only one in the U. S. A. denied liberty and justice, should come together in every place to go over its situation as to treatment and get ready in mind and spirit to wage a renewed, united crusade on its own independent account and resources for equality and justice, at each meeting making the abolition of federal segregation and lynching the paramount objects of this race-conscious positive, renewed push forward, but including all race deprivations.

In its appeal the League urges that at each such local mass meeting or convention on Sept. 22nd, delegates be elected to a National Race Mass Convention against federal segregation and lynching to be held soon thereafter as the League's 18th Annual Meeeting. A year after the presidential campaign in which all elements of the race made public complaint against segregation, neglect and lynching and before Congress opens is high and proper time for the race to bring to bear its own united moral and political power in national race assembly as an additional asset to all other forms of help, with all racial bodies participating, is the conclusion of the League's "Call to Arms" for rights 63 years after Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation as a Call to Arms of our race out of slavery into soldiers ranks to save the land from rebellion.

Every pastor, fraternal, civic and equal rights leader or worker and every race-loyal citizen is urged to bring to pass such a local mass convention, holding them under the auspices of racial Citizens or Equal Rights Committee being especially recommended, but the method is left to the race in each community.

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THAT LYNCHING AT EXCELSIOR SPRINGS

The hanging of a Negro at Excelsior Springs a few days ago by a mob, is just another expression of disregard for law and order on the part of a certain class of white people when the rights of Negroes are concerned.

It was not as some have been pleased to call it, "an outburst of righteous indignation on the part of the people of the community against a dastard crime," but deliberate murder planned and worked out in the minds of a few leaders whose purposes may never be expressed in words or language. These leaders have learned by experience just the sort of story to tell to arouse the mob spirit in a community. They also know that nothing will be done to them by way of prosecution, nor will the local officers have courage enough to defend their victim at the risk of their own lives. Hence, the lynching at Excelsior Springs was done in a cool, deliberate fashion in the light of the noonday sun without a member of the mob wearing a mask; nor was there any attempt made to hide the faces of anyone in the mob. We wonder just how these people will feel toward each other when they hear them swear that they will "tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God" and get on the stand and tell all kinds of lies. Of course, the participants in the lynching, are depending wholly upon the lies of the rankest sort to save them from the punishment. There is no doubt in our mind but that every tongue is ready to swear falsely. This will, no doubt, serve the present needs, but in the future, will they respect each other? Just as they have sworn against an innocent Negro, so will they, at some time or at some turn of the game, swear against each other.

habit is virtually eliminated; but it should be kept in mind that criticism, in rder to have the desired curative effect, must avoid any attempt to make secional or political capital out of the situation.

Thomasville, Ga.,—Dear Editor: Our Third Quarterly Conference, convened at Greater St. Thomas, A. M. E. Chuch, with Dr. I. G. Glass, our popular P. E. presiding, who opened Conference in his fatherly way. After devotional exercise. Bro. T. Granison, was elected Sec., Bro. Guyl Hadley, Jacob Henry, and R. H. Odom. Ushers: Miss Ethel Mae Robinson, reporter Southern Christian Recorder, Mrs. G. B. Jackson, reporter; Watchman, Mrs. Hattie Thomas and Esther Mae Granson reporter, Christian Recorder.

Throught the help of our Almighty Saviour, we are progresing nicely, and with the help of our dearly beloved P. E., and pastor we intend to make our church greater than it is, Our financial part of the church for this quarter excels all others. We haven't words to express our thanks for the care of our Heavenly Father who has been so kind and merciful to us to give us our most efficient (Bishop) Rt. Rev. J. S. Fipper and two worthy men, who ought to be praised for wonderful wrk done. Dr. I. G. Glass, P. E., and G. B. Jackson, pastor. May they live long to do greater work for the Lord.

(Miss) ETHEL MAE ROBINSON,
Reporter.

ANOTHER MISSOURI LYNCHING

[Kansas City Journal]

Missouri bears another blemish of lawlessness in the incident of a Clay county mob taking from the Excelsior Springs jail a Negro and hanging him without benefit of trial. There is much to be deplored in the incident. The Negro was charged with a statutory offense under the state law punishable by death. His guilt was established when the young woman, his victim, positively identified him as her assailant.

Notwithstanding the fact that every relative incident points conclusively to the Negro's guilt, such lawlessness as mob violence is not to be approved or condoned and the taking of life without due process of law turns execution into murder.

Matters become more regrettable when the actions of the authorities are considered. The folly of bringing the young woman back again when it was surrounded by infuriated men and of announcing her positive identification of the suspect as her assailant could only add fuel to the flames of indignation and hasten violence as the community's revenge.

In possession of such inflammatory information and spurred to quick action by the well spread report that Kansas City police armed with riots guns were en route to Excelsior Springs to dissemble the mob, its anger took the course that might have been expected. The Ngro was taken from his cell and hanged to a near-by tree. Law was not sustained by the mob's action, but only further outraged.

The lynching should be deplored by every law-observing citizen in the community and in the state.

The Week's Editorials: White Press.

(From The Columbus Evening Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio)

TOO MANY LYNCHINGS

For some years past, there has been a steady decline in the number of lynchings committed in the United States. During the first six months of this year, however, there has been a slight movement in the direction it is disappointing to learn that the national record, instead of showing the anticipated improvement, is worse than at this date a year ago. According to figures just announced at the Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Denver, there have been 10 lynchings of Negroes in this country, so far, since January 1. During the first half of 1924 there were only six. The figures are both too small to be very significant, but they point the wrong way.

The South continues to be the scene of most of the lynchings. All but one of the 10 recorded so far this year occured in the South. The distribution is given as follows: Mississippi, three; Florida, Arkansas, Georgia, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky and Utah, one each.

Little can be added to what has long since been said of the enormity and brutality of this crime. It is to no one's credit, no matter what the local or immediate arguments for it may appear to be. Those who have the best interests of both races and of the entire country at heart will not rest until it has been entirely stamped out.

Meanwhile the case for 1925 is not entirely hopeless. By genuine and concerted effort during the last half of the year, it is still possible not only to better the record of the first six months but to improve upon that of 1924. No effort should be left unturned to that end. It is a matter which affects all of the states, in one way or another. Public opinion should not cease to express itself on the matter until the

N.A.A.C.P. Sharply Rebukes Missouri Editor for Inciting to Mob Violence

The N. A. A. C. P. has just made public a letter written to the editor of the Springfield, Missouri, Leader, rebuking him for an editorial in which he threatened "an extension of lynch law" if the N. A. A. C. P. did not cease its activities. The letter is as follows:

"I have before me your editorial of August 10 on Missouri's lynching, in which you criticise the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for asking the prosecution and conviction of the ruffians who publicly murdered a man of Excelsior Springs. Since the lynching we have received reliable information that, not only did the mob's victim fail to confess his guilt, but that he asserted his innocence to the last; and, from conflicting accounts of the lynching and crime that were published, there is grave doubt whether the assault of which the man was accused was ever committed. However, no one can pass on the innocence or guilt of the victim since the mob made it impossible legally to establish his guilt or innocence.

"I do wish most emphatically, however, to protest against your unwarranted and vicious innuendo that this association is in sympathy with criminals. Our 15-year record is one of opposition to lawlessness in every form. We have especially opposed incitements to lawlessness such as the one contained in your editorial which threatens the extension of lynch law if such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People do not stop their activities.

"I am calling the attention of the National Crime Commission and the Federal Postal Authorities to your threat."

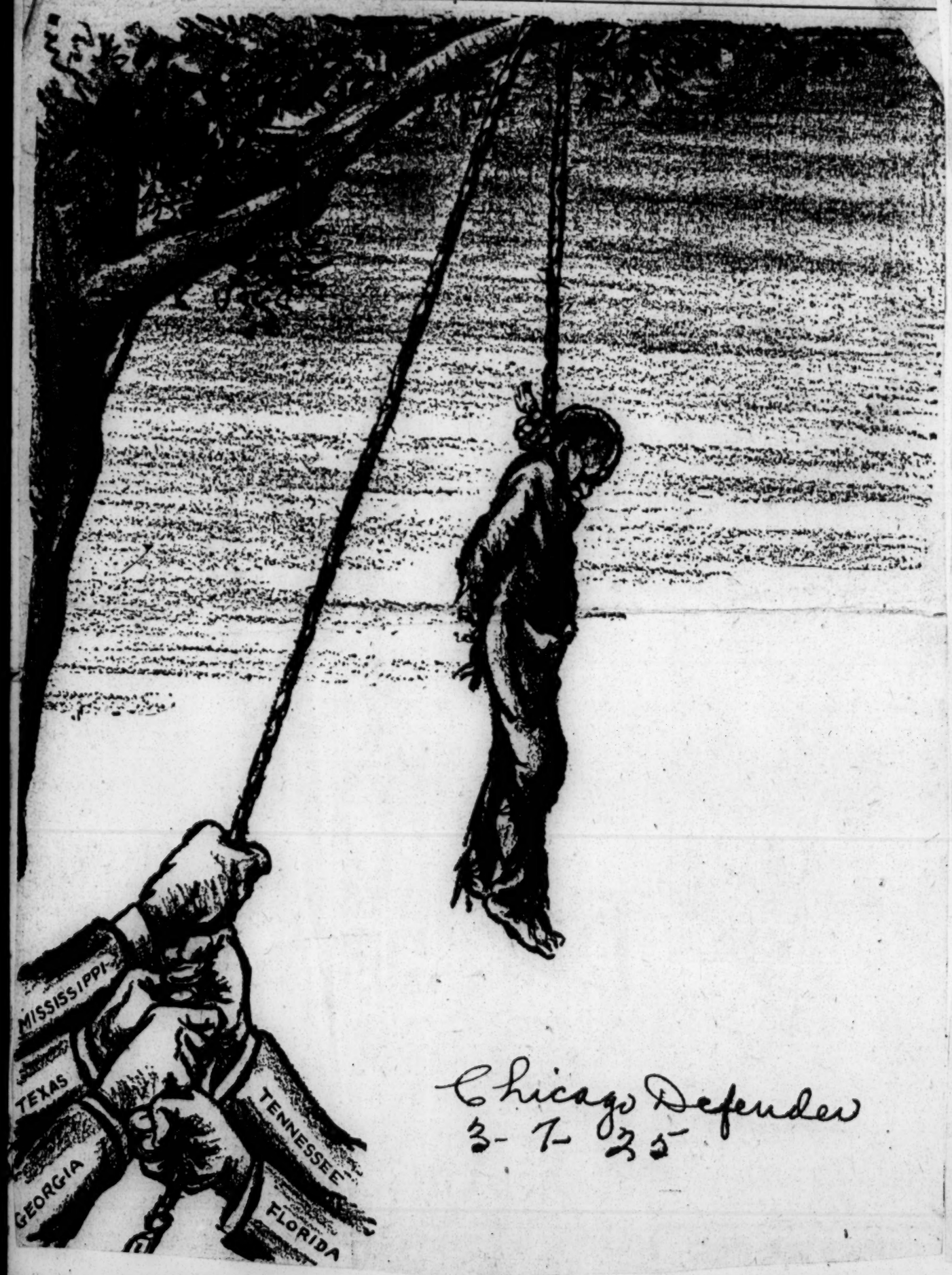
The editorial which prompted the writing of the letter follows:

'Missouri's Lynching'

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters in New York, is in a frenzied fury about

the Excelsior Springs lynching. It denounces 'the ruffians' and 'murderers' and demands action. Lynching is a bad thing. It is deplorable and cannot well be defended, yet it would be well for the Advancement Society to go deeply into the question before it says a word against the Negro rapist must understand in Missouri, as well as elsewhere, that the law's delay is not for him. If he is caught in an attack on a white woman he will be lynched. That is the rule. It is bad that conditions are so. The ideal way would be to try a rapist a few days after the crime and hang him within six weeks. That's John Bull's way of it made war on rapists. As it is and it's a good way. The impression must prevail that the society is half in sympathy

The United States of America



Chicago Defender
3-7-25

Lynching the Insane

By WILLIAM PICKENS

IN THE blessed State of Georgia even the Negro patients in the insane asylum are not safe from the insane mob roaming outside. A violently insane Negro beat one of the white nurses with a club, and she died. Some of the nurses or other employees communicated with the unincarcerated savages on the outside, and a mob of fifty of them entered the asylum and took this insane human out and brutally lynched him.

If one lynching can be more beastly than another, this is the most beastly. In all actually civilized communities such an act of an absolutely insane human is considered an accident, like any other regrettable accident of nature, but not a crime to be punished even by the law. The fiends who lynched this unfortunate creature did not even have the humanity to remove him from life as mercifully as possible, but they tied him and brutally beat him to death with clubs. These demons were consciously treating this insane man in the same way in which he had unconsciously treated his unfortunate victim. Only he had not been such a coward, for he had not come fifty strong and he had not sanely attacked the insane.

And yet there are supposedly sane men in the great Congress of the United States who do not understand that we need a Federal law to check this beastly thing. Who is it that is insane? That Negro? That mob? Or that type of Congressmen?

Some sensible questions need to be asked. First, why does not the State of Georgia have Negro nurses and attendants in charge of Negro insane patients? No, they give these white men and women the chance to draw the salaries on the misfortune of this otherwise segregated people. They exploit even the insane for their social economic advantage. If that nurse had been colored civilization would have been saved from disgrace. For the same reason, every Southern State should have Negro policemen in Negro sections, so that when some officer is killed by a colored criminal, the consequences would be the procedure of law against crime and not an attack by mobs against civilization and human decency.

And yet these same salary-hungry hypocrites did their best to force us to accept white nurses and doctors for sick and disabled Negro soldiers at Tuskegee, so that any accident or any lie any time could have aroused these furies of hell. We knew then, as we know now, that those who thus tried to force their "services" on the Negro had no interest in his welfare, but in their own gain.

And yet these Georgia fiends were following somewhat the example of our courts of law. If the reader will reflect, he will recall that almost every day, when some white person has done something violent or anti-social, his sanity is inquired into by the courts and he is often adjudged insane and irresponsible. But such an inquiry is almost never made in the case of Negro prisoners, especially when they have attacked or injured white people. The Negro who does wrong is always sane. All such insanity belongs to white people. If the truth could get a hearing, most of the very few Negroes who ever do actually commit rape or murder against white people in the South would be judged by a civilized court to be insane.

In this invasion of asylums and lynching of the insane, the State of Georgia has successfully reasserted its pristine supremacy in this whole beastly business.

Lynchings—1925.
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern).

1854

IS THE WHITE SOUTH CIVILIZED, OR SUNK TO THE LEVEL OF THE BRUTE?

Brutual Lynching of a Negro Boy Taken from Hospital Where He Was Chained to Cot, in Nashville, Graphically Told—Despite Big Reward No Arrests Are Made

By WALTER F. WHITE
In the New York World

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14.—The taxicab turned into a narrow, winding street and drew up sharply before a ramshackle, unpainted, wooded structure, capped by a tiny tower which seemed momentarily about to sink wearily to rest on the low-hung roof. "This is the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church," remarked my driver. Somewhat dazed, with my subconscious mind on New York's avenue of that name, at the incongruity of the grandiloquent name borne by so humble a structure, I dismounted and entered.

My eyes, accustomed to the inner darkness, I picked out the rough, unpainted pews, the dingy walls adorned with faded chromos of "Jesus at the Wedding Feast of Cana," "Moses Descending from Mount Sinai," the crude pulpit, the tiny organ. There was but one bright spot in the place—a snowy white casket in front of the pulpit.

Jan. 17, 1925

Toward it I made my way. At my request a colored man in his early twenties, whom I learned from his story, was the undertaker, unscrewed and raised the cover on which lay a shiny silvered plate inscribed "At Rest."

Boy of Fifteen

Within lay a beardless youth of fifteen, his ebony skin made a more lustrous, beautiful black by the white satin. Judged by the face alone, he seemed older than fifteen—but the narrow-shouldered, thin-chested, immature form that flowed down into the covered portion of the casket marked him for the lad he had been.

"His face is free of marks," I said to the young undertaker.

"Yes, sir, but if you'll look close there just above the collar you can see the mark of the rope."

I did look, and, sure enough, there was the swollen ridge like a huge welt.

"I wish you'd come yesterday," went on the young undertaker. "I could have shown you his body. He has a bullet hole right through here"—putting his finger on the second button of his vest—"his right arm is all mangled where a load of buckshot went through—and from his waist down to his hips he's just like a sifter—yes, sir, just like a sifter"——

His abrupt pause said volumes more than any spoken word could in picturing what condition the body before me was in. "Buckshot," he added, ominously.

Face at Peace

I looked again at the peaceful boyish face. On it was no bitterness, no malice, no pain, no trace of the physical pai nand mental agony that precoded his end.

"His left arm seems a bit out of place—was he shot there, too?" I asked.

"No, sir—no, sir," the young undertaker quickly defended the faint suspicion he had not done his job well—"he hung there so long before they cut him down he'd begun to get stiff when we got the body."

"I see—I see." I tried to cover as best I could the injury I had done him, took one last look at Sammy Smith and edged toward the door as three or four old colored women came into the church and whispered softly as they bent over the casket. "And he was just a baby!" floated to me in a sibilant whisper, sorrowful but devoid of bitterness, as I went outside and took deep drafts of the spicy air to shake off the oppressive, tragic feel of the place.

I went from the church to the shop of my young undertaker friend. Softly questioning eyes surveyed me in mild suspicion, but with no hostility. An old colored woman, shabbily dressed, looked at me hesitatingly, a bit of yellow paper in her hand. She sidled toward me and gently asked if I cared to help bury Sammy.

Eldest of Nine Children

"You see," she explained, "no matter how poor we are, we must help those in trouble. Sammie was the eldest of nine children of a widowed mother. The youngest was two. The mother took in washing, but wasn't very strong. It hardly seemed likely to me that any woman who had borne nine children in thirteen years would be very vigorous. Sammie was the only one of the nine who was big enough to work, and now he was dead. If their friends didn't help Sammie would have to be "buried by the city."

On Friday, Dec. 12, Sammie and his uncle, Eugene Smith, went to Nashville in the latter's Ford. Late that night they started back to Arrington.

As they hurried along near Nolensville about one o'clock in the morning the car went into a ditch, turning over. The man and boy righted it but found one of the parts broken. Leaving Sammie in the car, Eugene went to a garage nearby to get a new part for his car. When Eugene did not return Sammie went in search of him. He met Eugene coming toward the car and behind him walked a white man holding a gun on Eugene. The garage belonged to the owner of the gun and he caught Eugene in the act of stealing what he needed.

"This boy with you?" the white man asked Eugene.

"Yes sir," was the answer.

"Then come along with me—I'm going to put you in jail, too!" the white man declared to Sammie.

Pulls a Revolver

Sammie whipped out a gun and fired. The white man, slightly wounded in the leg, returned the fire shooting Sammie through the stomach. Sammie dropped his gun and fled while the white man held his gun on Eugene until others, roused by the shots, came and took him to jail. All the rest of the night they sought Sammie. Early the next morning they found him in a field nearby lying unconscious from the loss of blood and the raw, stinging cold. Sheriff Bob Briley carried him to the county jail, but soon removed him to the Nashville General Hospital on Nance street. There it was seen at once that Sammie's wound was a fatal one—but they took no chances with this desperate 15-year-old, 110-pound criminal—they chained him to the iron bed.

Just after midnight Monday Larry Hardeman, custodian of the hospital, was sitting in his office, according to his story. Hearing a noise, he turned and looked into the barrels of several shotguns. Leaving him covered by two of the masked men, ten or twelve others cut the telephone wires and hurried toward the Negro ward on the west end of the first floor. One of the masked figures, clad in khaki, was left to guard the hallway with orders to let no one pass. In the Negro ward there was a lone nurse, Miss Amy Weagle, all the other attendants being, according to later statements issued, "at the time eating their supper."

The mob demanded of Miss Weagle that she point out the bed in which Sammie Smith lay. She refused. The mob began a systematic search of the ward, examining each bed to see in which one the occupant was chained. Miss Weagle stood in front of Sammie's bed, trying to hide the tell-tale chain. Helpless, his eyes wide in terror, his life so far gone already he could not possibly live until morning, Sammie Smith, 15-year-old desperado, watched the half-score of his executioners approach. A shout of exultation greeted the discovery of the chain. Miss Weagle was thrust aside. The chain was rapidly sawed apart.

"Get up!" demanded the leader. "I can't—I can't," tremblingly, piteously pleaded the terrified, half-dead boy.

Forty-five minutes later the telephone rang in the office of the Nashville Tennesseean. "It's all over, partner," the newspaper office was informed. The unknown voice went on to tell where Sammie Smith's body was to be found.

Nashville Shocked

Nashville awoke the next morning horrified. The Chamber of Commerce held an indignation meeting, denounced the mob, and offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the lynchers. One member, W. D. Trabue, moved that the amount be made $15,000. After some argument the amount was reduced to $10,000. Still later it dropped to $5,000. * * * Gov. Austin Peay offered on behalf of the State an additional $1,500 and denounced the lynching as "a horrible thing" and added, "Nothing has happened since I have been Governor so regrettable." * * * Hilary E. Howse, Mayor of Nashville, declared that the lynching was like a horrible dream," and asserted that "the fair name of the city has been besmirched."

Sheriff Bob Briley daily stated through the press that arrests were momentarily expected but on Friday following the lynching when I was in Nashville no arrests had been made. . . . Resolutions condemning the mob were passed by the men's club of the First Lutheran Church, the Lion's Club, the faculty of Treveca College, the Rotary and Exchange Clubs, the heads of all the educational institutions (white and colored) in Nashville and others. . .

The Nashville Banner editorially demanded the prompt arrest of the lynchers.

The Nashville Tennessean declared that:

'No more dastardly crime has ever been committed in this city. The invasion of the hospital was a cowardly act in itself. The premeditated murder of a helpless victim stigmatized the community no less than it branded the murderers with a red stain that will not wash off. It was a revers on to jungle methods, to the rule of the beast, which the God-fearing citizens of the commonwealth will not tolerate. . . . Are we to accent this verdict of moral degeneracy that the mob has written to us, or are we to rise above our shame and humiliation and ferret out the denizens of the jungle who prowl among us and redeem ourselves in the eyes of the State and the Nation?" . . .

The Klan Element

I asked many reputable citizens of Nashville if they felt the Klan had had any part in the lynching. No one knew positively—in fact, the Klan had hastily come out in the local press to disclaim any connection with the crime and declared instead that "this organization is grieved always at instances of mob violence." But always I found myself listening to the ominous and meaningful statement: "The Klan's mighty strong out around Nolensville."

It's strong in Nashville, too. The Klan has purchased a home at Sixteenth and Laurel Streets, just five blocks from the exclusive Ward-Belmont School for Girls, only ten blocks from Vanderbilt University and the same distance from the Peabody Teachers Training School. There they hold their meetings without fear of molestation, and the site isfi as may be judged from its contiguity to the institutions named, in an exclusive neighborhood. As one man said to me: "The Nashville Klan mightn't have had anything to do with this lynching, but I'm pretty sure the rural Klans did." And his feeling was not an isolated one.

And when I asked several other colored men why Sammie Smith had a revolver if he was such a good boy, never had been in trouble before and gave his wages to his widowed mother, in every instance I received the same two words as answer. Those words were "The Klan."

What The Best of Them Think

SIXTEEN LYNCHED IN 1924

From The St. Luke Herald, Jan. 10, 1925.

In the Year of our Lord, 1924, ni an Anglo-Saxon civilization, in a Democratic Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth of judges and jurors, SIXTEEN CITIZENS OF COLOR were mobbed and lynched without a trial. This number, large as it is, falls SEVENTEEN short of the number mobbed and lynched in 1923. And, too, large as the number is, taking into account the mental attitude of the American public, we are grateful that the number is no larger.

A complete change of sentiment is gradually taking place in this country. In Tennessee the other day, fro evample, a mob that entered a hospital and killed a sick Negro, aroused the wrath of the public in general. Indignation meetings were held by thousands of outragd white citizens, and thousands of dollars were offered as rewards for those who could assist and find some way of identifying the guilty parties. It is remarkable to note how sentiment can change a subject.

Yaers ago, only a few years ago, the years before the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People began its crusade against the national scheme with the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, no one could be found who would dare lift his voice against the supremacy of the mob in the South. If anyone took his stand against the lawlessness, he was ostracised and drummed out of the community.

But today, under the menace of the lifted hammar of a Federal law, public sentiment directed from the press and pulpit, and in the rank and file of the masses has changed so completely that one is dumbfounded. When the maddened mob onc began it incrased with the joining of their numbers with the "best" people of a community. Instead of whooping and running down other innocent Negroes, the "best" people now begin a subscription for the arrest and conviction of the mobbers.

This change should encourage us to look for other changes in public sentiment with reference to us in this nation. It should not, however, cause us to slacken our fight for the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

And He Was Not Lynched

What a big difference a little thing makes! Out in the frozen West the other day, a train was wrecked, a car left the tracks and fell into a frozen stream below. The passengers were caught in the veritable trap, and some lost their lives. It was a horrible scene. The disaster was recorded as one of the worst in the history of railroading in this country.

One touch of necessity made the white passengers and the Negro cooks and porters akin. Even ladies of prominent families threw their arms about the neck of a swimming cook and "loved him" until they were taken ashore to safety. One writer humorously describes the scene as though there was no horror. The ladies were hugging the Negro cooks and porters with reckless abandon—until life was saved.

The pity of it all is that impending death must lurk so near before we can know that there is a human soul embedded beneath a black skin. We must come to the brink of death before we can practice equality between man and man. We must be rescued from a burning building or a sinking ship before we can hear that God made the soul of a black man as responsive to human needs as any other. It must be the brink of death that justifies even a familiar proximity of one to the other, without violence to the man in black. Those drowning white ladies were permitted to embrace a black man so long as he was swimming ashore with their very lives. Under any other circumstance there would have been social ostracism for the ladies and possibly a lynching for the Negro cooks.

Perhaps, such examples of heroism as were displayed by these Negro cooks and porters will help, in a measure, to meet the propaganda that the Negro has nothing in him but the impulses of the beast. We say, perhaps.

SOUTH'S PRESS CONSPIRES TO HIDE LYNCHING

Several States Have Mob Violence But Facts Are Never Printed

FIRE AND ROPE BANNED

New Fashioned Mob Shoots Down Victims And Lets Them Lie

Birmingham, Ala.—A well devised scheme, which keeps the outside world in ignorance of lynchings that occur in this section has been planned by southern newspapers and officials.

Several states that have been placed among those with clean lynching records are alleged to have had a number of lynchings and the facts have been suppressed.

The State of Alabama that has been given a clean bill for the past two years, is alleged to have had three lynchings in 1924. It is alleged that 20 police officers shot a Negro to death in Birmingham, who was charged with murdering a white man, and that the officers did not try to take the prisoner after he was captured but proceeded to maliciously murder him.

Negroes are said to have been lynched in Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida, and the facts have been kept from the public.

Migrants from the rural districts of the South have reported a number of lynchings, where no record has been given.

The fact that the exodus of the Negro to the North during the winter months has continued proves conclusively that lynching is still going on in this section. It is alleged that the old method of rope and burning has been done away with and Negroes are shot in order to cover up the lynching evil.

A family of Negroes are said to have been done to death in the State if Mississippi, and the acts of the mob were withheld from the outside world.

When the Law Is Recognized

(An Editorial)

By ROBERT S. ABBOTT

When little 6-year-old Mary Daly was kidnaped from the yard in which she was playing with some other children in Montclair, N. J., last Friday, the hue and cry went up that "a Negro" had committed the crime. White newspapers throughout the country, especially in the South, frantically took up the refrain, and proceeded to indict the race to which the kidnaper was said to have belonged.

But New Jersey, a northern state, with methodical, sober-minded citizens, instead of grabbing a black man up and burning him at the stake, began a systematic search for the real perpetrator of the crime. Two days later a signed statement, obtained from Harrison Noel, a college student and son of wealthy parents, who lived in the same neighborhood from which the little victim was kidnaped, related how he had taken the girl into the woods and murdered her.

Everyone knows what would have happened had this crime been committed in any one of the southern states. More than a half century of telling and retelling have made the story an old one. Within two hours after the kidnaping some innocent black man would have been taken into custody by authorities, turned over to the mob and lynched. Or a mob, traveling under the name of [illegible], would have swooped into that section most thickly populated by our Race and would have destroyed life and property without regard for the guilt or innocence of those involved. One of the characteristics of southern whites is to blame all the Race for what some individual is alleged to have done. Southern newspapers, commenting on the lynching, would have declared that the man confessed just before the noose was placed around his neck, or before the torch was applied to his oil-soaked garments. And the incident would have been closed.

Later, if an investigation started by outside sources had disclosed that the dead man was not guilty, no newspaper would have made the findings public. Or if the guilty person had confessed after the lynching had taken place and had proved to be a white man, his case would have been disposed of as quickly and quietly as possible. And the world would never have known but what the lynch victim was guilty as far as southern papers are concerned.

When a lynching is staged, only those participating know what the last words of the victim are, how easy it is for them to say he confessed! They know that what they say will be accepted and published without question. They know that public opinion is either actively with them or indifferent to the cry of justice! They know also that they will never be called to account for crimes they commit against society and against a race that is as docile as ours is! Knowing these things they use their knowledge to their own advantage.

New Jersey has set an example to the rest of America. No crime has been committed in this country in recent years that has aroused the people to a greater frenzy than the wanton slaying of Mary Daly, unless it was the murder of little Bobby Franks in Chicago last year. Here, if ever, was sufficient motive to inspire a lynching, but in spite of the fact that a man of our Race was accused, there was no lynch-bee.

More of this type of law recognition will do much to reduce lawlessness in this country!

Lynchings- 1925
& Discussions.

1855

Negro Press, (Northern)

LYNCH LAW CLAIMS ANOTHER VICTIM

This time it is Florida that claims another victim of mob violence. Masked men entered a hospital and took from a death-bed a man accused of shooting another, and riddled his body with bullets. Indeed, this is a more heinous crime against civilization than the mere shooting of another who enters one's home, even if he be an officer of the law.

We do not uphold the killing of any man, whether the killer be black or white. We think justice should be meted out, and if he is guitly, he should be convicted and the penalty of a killer given him.

At all times, we stand unequivocally for a trial before a jury of any man, for any crime, which he may commit. If Americans are not going to live up to this, then the Constitution is a mere scrap of paper.

The law should be enforced at all times and guilty people tried and convicted, but never should a mob of masked men take justice in their hands.

This is another black spot and disgrace upon the South, one of an indelible character, which serves only to make the Negro afraid to be at rest in that section of the country.

"MISSISSIPPI AND THE MOB"

A MISSISSIPPI MOB has given its answer to a pamphlet issued a few days ago on mob atrocities in that state by lynching a colored man a few hours after he had been acquitted of a crime. Evidently, more than a pamphlet is needed.

PROGRESS TOO SLOW IN WAR ON LYNCHING

Members of Mob Like "Lot of Sheep"

R. L. Gray's article in World's Work entitled "Winning the War on Lynching" has received favorable comment, as a survey made with accurate insight.

It begins with an account of the Anson county lynching in 1906, when several members of the mob which had held a "necktie party" were arrested and forced to submit to a trial which gave the prominent citizens no end of trouble and expense. A similar lynching in Rowan county resulted in sending one of the mob to the state's prison.

The result of efforts to prosecute those participating in the lynching brought about the fact that in 1907 "there was no lynching in [illegible] that had not escaped the phenomenon in any year since the Civil War." In 1908 there was one, but there followlowed lynchless years in 1909, 1910, 1915, 1917. In the four years from 1918 to 1921 inclusive, North Carolina mobs killed 13 victims, but the three years following were innocent of informal executions."

LYNCHING SPIRIT STILL FLARES UP

But on March 29 of this year the mob spirit flared up in a new and particularly atrocious form in the case of Needleman, who was taken from the Martin county jail and mutilated under circumstances of unbelievable barbarity.

"What is worth emphasis is the contrast to the old-time habit of the half-hearted investigation with its conclusion of death at 'the hands of parties unknown,' within six weeks of the outrage nine of the prisoners had been admitted to the state's prison.

One man was given a sentence of 30 years in prison, three others were given from six to ten years; three from two to three years, and three from one to two years. Eight others were fined $500 each and two others were placed under bond for good behavior.

MOST OF MOB JUST LIKE SHEEP

Commenting on the psychology of the mob, Mr. Gray ventures the opinion that in many who participate, the adventure is in the nature of a revel—a running with the tide of mass impulse.

"In mobs numbering hundreds or thousands it is rarely that 10 per cent of their number holds any steady purpose. The others attend as lookers-on, and afterward excuse themselves on the ground that they were not really guilty of an act they were powerless to prevent.

"The case of Needleman and its consequences will give something like sober second thought to this element on whose encouragement the real lynchers always depend."

After a survey of the figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute of the lynchings between 1885 and 1924, Mr. Gray concludes, that "there is an alarming increase in the number of lynchings."

MISSISSIPPI IS WEARY OF STATE LYNCH RECORD

Prominent Citizens Sending Out Pamphlets Decrying Mob Rule In State

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 3.—Sheriffs, their deputies, and other assistants in law enforcement are urged to use armed force and risk their lives if necessary to prevent lynching and mob violence in a pamphlet entitled "Mississippi and the Mob," which will be distributed this week by state officials, members of the state bar association, and citizens who contributed signed articles to the series.

The foreword bears the signature of J. N. Flowers, former assistant attorney general, and now president of the State Bar Association. Mr. Flowers makes the statement that the Sheriff should either prevent lynching or forfeit his office.

"It appears," says Mr. Flowers in part, "that the law enforcement officers yield to superior numbers without a struggle—as if it were not expected of them to resist; as if they were only expected to enforce the law where the thing is easy, and their authority respected; as if they had no greater duty by reason of their oath of office."

Mississippi Prize Lynch State

Among the statements making up the bulk of the pamphlet are denunciation of mob violence by a number of prominent political men, present and past officials in the state government. There are also specific suggestions offered as to the ways and means in which all the forces of law and order can co-operate to stamp out the reign of the mob.

Statistics were cited, calling attention to the fact that of the 4,144 persons, both white and black, lynched in the last 40 years, Mississippi leads all the other states with a total of 530, though Georgia is quite a close second. The pamphlet boldly states that "the usual crime" is not usual by any means, and leads to only a small per cent of the lynchings.

Prizes are to be offered in every congressional district and in the state at large for essays by high school students on "Lynching and Law and Order."

1855

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
DECEMBER 22, 1935

Silas Parmoor, a negro, indicted on a murder charge in Georgia, having been arrested about two years ago in the neighborhood of New Brunswick, N. J., some New Jersey newspapers commented severely on the extradition of the man, because it was assumed that a fair trial in Georgia was impossible. He was, however, extradited. The other day Governor Walker of Georgia was able to write to Governor Silzer of New Jersey, announcing that Parmoor had been regularly tried and acquitted, with the suggestive comment: "The State of Georgia and its people are no worse than other States."

Lindsay Coleman, a negro of Clarksdale, Miss., accused of murder, was not so lucky as to get to the North. But, being put on trial, he also was formally acquitted. As he went out of court vindicated a mob seized and murdered him. It is fair to Mississippi to say that Governor Henry L. Whitfield has issued from Jackson orders for the fullest investigation of the lynching, which he characterizes as a "terrible tragedy."

Now, from the point of view of the reasoning mind, the mob that forestalls the courts in killing a person innocent in the eyes of the law is wholly wrong. What shall be said, then, of the mob which, after the law has taken its course and established the innocence of a prisoner, sets itself above law and kills him, just the same? In the first case hot passions, the mob brain storm, if the expression is permissible, sometimes mitigate logic's condemnation. In the second case there is no mitigation. The crime is murder, and every person taking part in it is a first-degree murderer.

Georgia seems to be on the upward path. When a white jury, before a white Judge, with a w prosecutor, has acquitted an accused black man, he is safe. It is not so in Mississippi. Mobs kill for the sake of killing. Governor Whitfield cannot act too sternly to meet such conditions.

Lynchings- 1925
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern).

1857

A Negro was lynched at Excelsior Springs, Mo., on August 7th

The Lynched Negro

YOUR downcast, harlequin, defenceless face
Was turned to ashen flakes, and wavered up
In lightly shapeless impotence upon
The song of the sun-blown of a morning wind.
The hands of other men fell on your breast,
Like scores of scorpions instinctively
Expelled from jungle-soil within your hearts.
Your pain, in line, quick problems, spattered out
Upon the morning air that studied them
And left complete, dry answers on your skin.
(O what is life but cipher arithmetic
Where fractions serve as subtrahends and add
Refinement to the rise and fall of dull,
Blunt numbers shuffled indisputably:
And what is death but mathematics where
The numbers graduate to higher planes
And leave a "terrifying" interest?)
Yet something beyond pain within your shriek
Would indicate, black man, that sky-large brains
Can stumble in their count and recognize
An eerie, unrelenting quality
Forever in revolt against their plans.
Emotion and its choking metaphors
Insist that two times two is never quite
The four that "life" methodically brands
On nations and the ceaseless pain of men.
You were accused of tendering a strong,
Experimental hatred to the frail,
Intense obstruction of a woman's flesh,
And endlessly you squawked your innocence,
But crime and justice do not live beyond
The point where death, with one, efficient whim,
Corrects the tongues of churlish, bungling men.

—MAXWELL BODENHEIM

SEES NEED OF FEDERAL ANTI-LYNCH BILL

Mobs Show Disregard for State Laws

[The Nation.]

Some people still doubt the need of a federal antilynching law. "Let the states take care of their own," they say. We invite their attention to the state of Mississippi. On Sept. 20, at New Albany a mob took a Negro, Jim Ivy, from a sheriff who made no fight to stop them, carried him to Rocky Ford, tied him to a stake and burned him alive, after the traditional fashion of lynchings in the romantic Old South. Governor Whitfield had the decency to issue a statement on Sept. 21, saying:

The time has come when the law-abiding citizens of Mississippi should assert themselves in no uncertain terms against such mob action and should rally to the support of the peace officers in maintaining the integrity of the law.

On the same day the Memphis News Scimitar published photographs of lynching scenes. These photographs show members of the mob with drawn guns and Jim Ivy with a noose around his neck; the faces of scores of mob members are so plain that a police officer would not have the slightest difficulty in recognizing and arresting them.

MEMBERS OF MOB ENJOYED PUBLICITY

Did the members of that mob fear Mississippi justice? Were they afraid that, recognized, they would be punished? Not at all. One of the mob members let himself be photographed standing on a platform with Jim Ivy. He was warned, the News Scimitar say, that the picture would be published. "All right; go ahead," he replied. One William N. Brawshaw boasted that he was a member of the mob. The Jackson Daily News quotes this Mississippian as follows:

Not an officer in Union county or any of the neighbor counties will point out any member of the crowd. Why, if he did, he best thing for him to do would be to jump into an airplane headed for Germany—quick.

Sure, the officers know who were there. Everybody down there knows everybody else. We're all neighbors and neighbors' neighbors.

Saturday night there were at least 10,000 men with pisotls on their hips at New Albany, the county seat, but it was a perfectly orderly crowd. Everybody was in their shirtsleeves and no one tried to conceal his identity.

A delegation of us went to Johnny (the sheriff) and told him that we were tired of fooling around and that he had to produce Ivy or take the consequences. He said "Well, boys, • • • I'll put him in the county jail here. If you let me get him in jail and locked up, and then overpower me and get him I can't help it." We agreed to that.

Investigation? Shucks, there won't be any—or if there is it won't amount to anything. No officer down there is going to dare try to identify anyone, because nobody's mad about it. Even one of the judges down there said he didn't believe in mob law except in a few cases, and that he'd have gone to the burning if it hadn't been bad policy. They'd be plenty mad, though, if anyone were arrested, and there'd be a million dollars ready in five minutes to go his bond.

William Brawshaw was right. The sheriff announced that he had recognized no one in the mob. When reporter's called the governor's attention to Bradshaw's defiance and showed him the photographs which revealed the faces of members of the mob, he replied, "I have no plans for an investigation."

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
SEPTEMBER 26, 1925

LYNCHING THE INSANE

To the Editor of The World:

In the blessed State of Georgia even the Negro patients in the insane asylum are not safe from the insane mob roaming outside. A violently insane Negro beat one of the white nurses with a club, and she died. A mob of fifty entered the asylum and took this insane human out and brutally lynched him.

If one lynching can be more beastly than another, this is the most beastly. In all actually civilized communities such an act of an insane man is considered an accident, like any other regrettable accident of nature, but not a crime to be punished. The fiends who lynched this unfortunate creature did not even have the humanity to remove him from life as mercifully as possible, but they tied him and brutally beat him to death with clubs. These demons were consciously treating this insane man in the same way in which he had unconsciously treated his unfortunate victim. Only he had not been such a coward, for he had not come fifty strong and he had not sanely attacked the insane.

Why does not Georgia have Negro nurses and attendants in charge of Negro insane patients? No, they give these white men and women the chance to draw the salaries from the misfortune of this otherwise segregated people. They exploit even the insane for their social economic advantage. If that nurse had been colored, civilization would have been saved from disgrace. For the same reason, every Southern State should have Negro policemen in Negro sections, so that when some officer is killed by a colored criminal the consequence would be the lawful procedure against crime and not an attack by mobs.

These same salary-hungry hypocrites did their best to force us to accept white nurses and doctors for sick and disabled Negro soldiers at Tuskegee. We know then as we know now that those who thus tried to force their services on the Negro had no interest in his welfare but in their own gain.

And yet these Georgia fiends were following somewhat the example of our courts of law. If the reader will reflect he will recall that almost every day when some white person has done something violent or anti-social his sanity is inquired into by the courts and he is often adjudged insane and irresponsible. But such an inquiry is almost never made in the case of Negro prisoners, especially when they have attacked or injured white people.

The Negro who does wrong is always sane.

W. PICKENS.

New York, Sept. 23.

Army Plans to Combat Mob Violence With Gas and Tear Bombs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—While a number of statements are appearing to ban poison gas in warfare, the war department is making preparations by which, within twelve hours' notice, the regular army can guarantee successfully to gas any mob which attempts to destroy life and property anywhere in the United States.

These facts were stated Wednesday by Major General Amos A. Chies, chief of the chemical warfare service.

STOP-LYNCHING MASS MEETING MONDAY

A monster mass meeting will be held by the Colored Women's Stop Lynching Committee Monday evening, October 26, 1925, at Bethel A. M. E. Church, 132d street and Lenox avenue. Prominent speakers: Rev. Cullen, Salem M. E. Church; Rev. Imes, St. James Presbyterian Church; Mr. Fred Moore, editor of the New York Age, and many others will be introduced that evening.—(Advt.)

ENCOURAGING WHITE RAPISTS

Two weeks ago a crowd of whites broke into a jail at Asheville, N. C., in an attempt to lynch a man charged with rape. But in some unaccountable manner the mob was outwitted and the prisoner spirited away for safe keeping. Failing in that attempt, a Mississippi mob burned a man at the stake. With his last breath he pleaded his innocence.

Last week a white man was arraigned in a Raleigh (N. C.) court for an assault upon a young girl who was not white. The girl positively identified her assailant; he confessed his crime; the state made its case and retired. Then the judge turned the man loose with a warning. There was no attempt made to lynch him—no daily papers spoke out against him and the best citizens came to his rescue. He was made a hero and a martyr. The little girl was forgotten.

That is life in the South, the land of eternal sunshine and cotton—the land of depraved minds and blissful ignorance. And that is the answer to white supremacy. As long as such uneven ideas of justice prevail and rapine is encouraged in any race, just that long will there be hatred, prejudice and race wars. Hatred, like fire, becomes more intense as it smoulders, and, with a little fanning, will burst into flame. It is for the whites to heed this warning.

PASSAIC N. J. HERALD
OCTOBER 15, 1925

LYNCH LAW OUTDOES ITSELF

A LAWLESS, cowardly mob has lynched a lunatic—an inmate of a Georgia asylum, a helpless, crazed human being, who killed a woman nurse at the State Hospital for the Insane. The act of the man was terrible, but what crime is more vicious or more inhuman than that of the mob which lynched this creature who, before the law, stood on the same plane with an infant?

Georgia has given the rest of the Nation a mark to shoot at—lynching a lunatic!

North Carolina sent the leader of her last mob to the penitentiary for thirty years. Georgia has offered a trifling reward for the arrest and conviction of the leader of the mob that lynched an irresponsible lunatic.

The Jackson, Mississippi, *Daily News* adds this:

For the first time in the history of this state, so far as known, a mob member has publicly admitted his guilt and issued a statement concerning the affair.

William N. Bradshaw, of Union county, admits he was a member of the mob that searched for the guilty Negro, and declares that "Gov. Whitfield won't have a lick of luck with any investigation of the burning of Jim Ivy."

"And furthermore," he continued, "not an officer in Union county or any of the neighbor counties will point out any member of the crowd. Why, if he did, the best thing for him to do would be to jump into an airplane headed for Germany—quick.

"Sure, the officers know who were there. Everybody down there knows everything else. We're all neighbors and neighbors' neighbors. . . . . .

"But investigation? Shucks, there won't be any—or if there is, it won't amount to anything. No officer down there is going to dare try to identify anyone, because nobody's mad about it. Even one of the judges down there said he 'didn't believe in mob law except in a few cases, and this was one of them,' and that 'he'd have gone to the burning if it hadn't been bad policy.' They'd be plenty mad, though, if anyone were arrested, and there'd be a million dollars ready in five minutes to go his bond."

A coroner's jury which investigated the lynching returned a verdict that Ivy came to his death "at the hands of a mob, the members of which are unknown."

MISSISSIPPI'S WAY

Of late there have come out of Mississippi certain fine gestures towards justice for the Negro. These moves for curbing the mob spirit have been made by alleged leaders of the state: The Federation of Women's Clubs, church conferences and State Bar association which recently published the illuminating pamphlet "Mississippi and the Mob". All these have specifically declared against the mob and pledged themselves to the eradication of the lynching evil.

And yet comes the news that Findley Coleman, who had been acquitted of the charge of murder by a jury of 12 white "peers" in a court presided over by a white judge, was seized and lynched Saturday night by a white mob. The mob still reigns in the Mississippi hinterland. The beasts, who, like wolves, hunt in packs, are not to be denied the privilege of trailing victims and slaying them in cold blood. No efforts on the part of Mississippi's elite seems able to tame the primitive brutality of the masses. No oratory, no pleading, no reasoning can change them. They understand only the language of hot lead and sudden death. It is Mississippi's way.

BUT DIXIE'S WARRING IS ONLY JAWING

And After the Talkfest They Lynch Another

Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 25.—The South's loudly heralded "war on lynching" lasted just five minutes. Hardly was the first gun fired when an armistice was declared and Lindsay Coleman was lynched by a mob here after a white jury had declared him innocent of the charges faked against him.

He had been charged with the murder of Grover C. Nicholas, manager of a plantation store. An orderly trial was held and 12 Mississippi white men were forced to admit his innocence. But immediately after the acquitted man was taken by a mob, hauled to a lonely spot and his body riddled with bullets.

Now that more Americans have been hanged and burned by mobs than were killed in the entire Spanish-American war, the state of Mississippi, chief offender, has organized the largest concerted campaign against mob violence ever started in the South. The governor, legislators, the state bar association and leading state officials back the movement to wipe out lynching, while the state bar association has prepared an 80-page pamphlet, "Mississippi and the Mob."

The Dyer Antilynching bill is the real cause of the South's sudden desire to clean house. The reintroduction of the bill into both houses at the opening session of the 69th congress served notice on the South that the federal government might take a hand in breaking up mob violence below the line. There is nothing dearer to the white South than the "states' rights" tradition which it has managed to preserve even from the ruins of the Civil war, and rather than have lynching stamped out by federal interference, the states have begun their own reform, with Mississippi leading the way.

Justice J. G. McGowen of the supreme court: "I am unalterably opposed to lynching and mob violence. It was a mob that killed Jesus of Nazareth. Many an innocent man has lost his life at the hands of a savage, lawless mob. If any man, black or white, commits a crime for which he deserves death, there is lawful methods for inflicting that penalty. Those participating in a lynching are themselves lawbreakers of the worst character."

Mississippi's leading public men and women have lined up in the campaign. Speaker Thomas L. Bailey of the state house of representatives said: "Mob violence weakens the morals of a people, stains their good name, depreciates property and is a challenge to the Christian concept of liberty, justice and right."

Chief Justice Smith of the state supreme court declared: "The safeguards of a fair trial, no matter what the crime, that are now the chief glory of our legal system must be sacredly upheld."

Gov. Henry L. Whitfield, who has been heard before on the subject of lynching, told the state bar association that "as governor of Mississippi I would be false to my trust if I did not use all the power vested in me by the laws and the constitution of the state to make organized government function effectively and prevent mob action of all kinds. In keeping with this statement I now pledge to the sheriffs of the state and all other peace officers my fullest co-operation in the discharge of their duties.

Meeting at Hattiesburg, Miss., the North Mississippi conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, vigorously condemned all forms of mob violence and indorsed the anti-lynching drive. Bishop W. N. Ainsworth appealed to conference members to do their "utmost to remove these foul blots on the reputation of the state. The difference between mob rule and law is the difference between savagery and civilization."

LEADING MISSISSIPPIANS RAISE VOICES IN PROTEST

Lynchings - 1925
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Northern).

1858

Women Launch New Organization To Stop Lynching

"If one colored man in the United States Congress, backed up by the massed vote of Negroes of this country, were privileged to address that body and denounce the heinous crime of lynching, the minds of those men would indeed be effected."

Those were the words uttered by J. Dalmus Steele at a mass meeting held in St. James Presbyterian Church, Monday evening, September 28. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Colored Women's Stop Lynching League of New York City, Mrs. Rosa Lamkin, chairman.

Opening with prayer by the Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes, pastor of the church, the hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," was sung, followed by introductory remarks by Mrs. Lamkin, who introduced as speakers of the evening, Rev. W. L. Imes, John E. Robinson, J. Dalmus Steele, Cleveland G. Allen, Mrs. E. Johnson, president of the Stop Lynching League, and Fred R. Moore of The New York Age.

Rev. Imes said that "Lynching is one of the most wicked sins in the world. It is the grossest outrage practised in America, buf don't forget that you have friends and sympahizers in many organizaions and institutions who will be glad to aid you in your cuase."

"God will take care of you" was sung, then several other, speakers gave their opinions and suggestions, after which Mme. Barrier Houston sang three solos.

The last speaker was Mrs. Johnson who, in response to the words of encouragement uttered by the speakers of the evening, said: "We can do it. Do you think for one moment that white women would sit idly by and see their fathers and sons tarred, feathered, and burnt at the stake? A thousand times 'No'."

The officers of the Stop Lynching League are: Mrs. E. Johnson, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons, vice president; Mrs. Carrie Lloyd, secretary; Mrs. Mary Hopkins, treasurer.

Women's Stop Lynching League Will Hold A Monster Mass Meeting

There will be a monster mass meeting at St. James Presbyterian Church, 61 West 137th street, Rev. W. L. Imes, pastor, at 8:30 p. m., Monday, September 28.

The meeting will be under the auspices of the Colored Women's Stop Lynching League. A splendid program has been arranged, consisting of music and addresses by prominent speakers of the race, among whom will be Mrs. Jamie Jones Robinson, Mrs. M. C. Lawton, Dr. E. P. Coleman, J. Dalmus Steele, Charles W. B. Mitchell, and Fred R. Mooore of The New York Age.

Mrs. Rosa Lampkin will preside.

THE MARCH OF THE MOB HABIT

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 13—Two white women were tarred and feathered by a mob of 150 men here last night, police learned tonight. The women were siezed by the men while walking toward the city prison farm, where they had been sentenced to serve a 30 day sentence on a disorderly conduct charge. Late last night they were brought back to Jacksonville and let out of an automobile in gunny sacks.

They were admitted to a rooming house nearby, where the proprietor allowed them to cleanse themselves and obtained some clothes for them.

We clipped this reminder of Southern chivalry from the Associated Press despatch. What irony! The mob which has always pretended to act for the protection of white womanhood has ended in degrading what it started out to defend. It was ever so with false doctrine. e reap what we sow.

Crime, like disease germs, knows no race, creed, color or state lines. The Negro has smallpox today, but the white man has the contagion tomorrow. Georgia crackers lynch Mary Turner, a little fourteen year old Negro girl one week; and Leo Frank, a wealthy Jew is done to death by a Georgia mob not many months afterward. The first mob sufferer was the Negro man, then the Negro woman. The next grouping began with the white man and now the white woman treads the murky way.

It is the law of habit. The doing of a thing renders it easy to do. The mind tends to repeat its activities, the tendency increasing with the number and frequency of these repititions. Habit also acts with dangerous accuracy. It acts without the conscious attention. We do without knowing how, why or when we do.

It is well that this is so. Otherwise there would be no end of evil, especially so far as helpless colored people are concerned. But evil recoils upon its perpetrators, we are at the beginning of the end. The French revolutionists were ardent advocates of the almost unlimited use of the guillotine until Robespierre and others who were successively in power realized that they too might have the next turn as Bert Williams would say, "So unexpectedly!"

Just so long as the Texas and Oklahoma mobs and Ku Kluxers tarred and feathered and burned and shot and hanged colored people, lynch-law was alright. But the Ku Kluxers began something on which discrimination was impossible. They proceeded to whip, tar feather and mob both white men and white women. Whereupon, Texas votens elected Mrs. Miriam Ferguson, a woman governor, and a legislature on a strict anti-Ku Klux issue. The Oklahoma crackers did the same in the election of Jack Walton as governor.

It is a well known fact that the Levy Civil Rights law of New York was passed primarily because of discrimination against the Jews. Judge Levy, then a member of the legislature, is a Jew. Many places of public accomodation were refusing to serve Jews. Jews were travelling as drummers, salesmen, agents. Not to be able to get accomodations almost anywhere (and thy were everywhere) was serious. They must be protected at any cost. So the Levy Civil Rights law was the answer. And—queer queer—most places which have refused Negroes service were Jewish restaurants, theatres of Shubert, Loew and Keith and numerous bars owned by the Semitic race.

Herein lies a far reaching and fundamental principle of statesmanship: namely, **the only surety for protection is to make it impossible for a person, race or nation to protect itself without protecting you.**

. . . This is the argument against segregation. When all the children go to the same schools, if a white child has a good teacher, the colored child has a good teacher. If the white child has a well equipped school buildng, the Negro child has the same. When all races live mixed up in the same street, to clean the street, or light it for one is to clean the street and light it for all. No Tulsa riot with a white mob burning down forty-four blocks of Negro homes would have been possible except in case those book-wormed, clay-eating, crackers might have been, they would have paused on the threshold of their malicious mischief, if in order to burn down those Negroes' homes they had been compelled to raze their own with the possible death of their wives and children.

We hold no prejudice against white women, still we hope the mobs of Dixie will tar and feather a few more of that breed. It will pave the way for ending mob violence, not only to themselves, but to the rest of our race now so horribly maligned, persecuted and mobbed in this land.

To Curb Lynchings

White women of Mississippi are reported to have launched a "determined campaign against lynching and mob violence" in their state. This is not the first time that similar groups of southern white women have undertaken the task of eliminating the lynching evil. In fact recent years have brought so many such declarations without appreciable results that they have now taken on a hollow sound. It may be that the Mississippi women are different. It may be that they will take positive steps to curtail mob violence. But they have a heritage that makes it difficult to believe that their announced "determined campaign" is aught but the tinkling of cymbals. Surely, if anyone can curb this American spirit of savagery, it is the southern white woman.

MISSISSIPPI WHITES SHOW TIMID GOVERNOR WHAT THEY THINK OF HIS LAW FORCES

Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 25.—The interracial committee, Governor Henry L. Whitfield, who has been styled timid in handling mob leaders, and the Mississippi Bar association, got an answer from the best white citizens of this city last Saturday on their recent ultimatum to stamp out barbarism in a state almost on the verge of decay through lawlessness.

It came in this manner:

Lindsay Coleman, a farm hand, was arrested Oct. 15 and held in jail on suspicion of being a member of a gang of four who killed Grover C. Nicholas, plantation store manager, who was known in this region as a "Simon Legree." Lindsay's "trial" came up Saturday and after a jury deliberated for several minutes he was found not guilty and ordered freed.

On his way out of the courthouse he was met by a crowd of men, composed from the ranks of the best citizens and friends of Nicholas. A rope was placed around Coleman's neck and he was dragged behind an auto to a spot where other whites awaited his arrival. Before Coleman was strung up he was made to drink a quart of carbolic acid. His body, bullet-ridden and cut beyond recognition, was left on the ground for hours for public inspection. School children were among the crowd that viewed the body of Coleman.

The lynching of Coleman recalls the burning at the stake of J. P. Ivy on Sept. 20 at New Albany, Miss. Ivy, charged with a minor offense, was "taken" from Sheriff John Roberts of Union county, carried to the outskirts of the city and tied to a stake. Pictures were made for general distribution among the mob leaders, and one was sent to the governor through anonymous sources. Everyone in the mob that burned Ivy was easily identified by the picture, but nothing was done to prosecute them.

According to newspaper accounts, one William N. Bradshaw of Union county hurled a defi at Governor Whitfield and dared him to "mess up with us." The governor kept quiet, but issued the usual statement characteristic of southern executives, reading: "It is with deepest regret that I learn of the terrible tragedy."

It is expected that an investigation (?) will be made into the Coleman lynching, but prosecution and conviction of the guilty parties will be a surprise and shock to those who know Mississippi methods.

"LYNCHLESS YEAR" IS SLOGAN FOR 1926

DETROIT, December 10.—Make 1926 a "lynchless" year, the commission of race relations today urged in a report to the annual session, of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"Fourteen lynchings have been recorded this year up to November 15" the report said, pointing out that all the victims of mob violence in 1924 and 1925 were Negroes. "Thus," continued the report, "the matter now is fully a race relations problem."

The last year has "exceeded all expectations in development of interracial good will between the white and colored citizens," the report said, adding that "a stirking development has been growing tension between the races in Northern cities." Hence, it is "imperative that the churches taken up housing through local commissions." Cleveland, Kansas City and Detroit were mentioned by name.

Another report noted that "for the first time in nearly twenty centuries Jews and Christians have taken steps to come nearer one another in good will, understanding and fellowship." This report was returned by the committee on good will between jews and Christians. It expressed the belief that anti-Semitism "which is largely social and economic," is passing away.

"The committee disbelieves in Pollyonna good will," the report said. "It believes rather that in our mixed America we should add an eleventh commandment to the decalogue: "Thou shalt know thy neighbor."

THE COMMISSION ON INTER RACIAL COOPERATION

We have from time to time called attention to the splendid work of the commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation. It has just sent out a publication entitled, Mississippi and the Mob, containing some of the statements of some of the most prominent leaders of the Mississippi bar and prominent citizens condemning mob murder. Among them, the Governor of the State, Speaker of the House of Representatives, former Senator John Sharp Williams, Chief Justice and four associate Justices, Congressmen and others. This indicates that the state of Mississippi is gradually getting behind the movement to put lynching out of business. We believe that the South is thoroughly ashamed of lynching, in fact it sees that it is a stupid and ignorant way to stop the thing which it pretended to stop.

It is a far cry from the time Ida B. Wells, of Memphis, Tenn., went to England to create sentiment against lynching to the time when Mississippi leaders publish a pamphlet against it. It justifies those Negro leaders who believe that they should stand up for what is right and that eventually the righteousness of their cause will be seen and the public opinion will come to it. It is a great time for those who have fought lynching so hard, to see that in their day it is coming to be held in such disrepute.

This should also put encouragement in the hearts of those who are clamoring for better treatment in the schools, better treatment before the courts and for complete enfranchisement of the black man. These are bound to come. For they are right.

One of the helpful agencies which is coordinating the best efforts of the races to understand one another is the Inter Racial Commission. It has its faults like all human agencies, but those who have studied it carefully since its formation must not hesitate to say, that it is on the side of righteousness and is accomplishing good. We wish much strength to the Inter Racial Commission.

ANOTHER ONE LYNCHED

PASS THE DYER BILL!

Mississippi lynched another one Friday. Unlike the preceding affair in which Jim Ivy was burned to death without even the preliminary of a trial, Lindsey Coleman, the most recent victim of the Mississippi mob, was given a trial, proved innocent and freed. Then the mob busied itself.

Mississippi already leads the United States in lynchings. The latest recorded number of mob murders for that state is 509. That number does not include those who were shot down on the streets and on the plantations in Mississippi by white individuals. Neither can it include those who have disappeared in that state during recent years, and of whom no trace has ever been found.

When J. P. Ivy was lynched in Union county, Mississippi, Gov. Whitfield declared that he would take steps to punish the lynchers, all of whom were known. One, William Bradshaw, in admitting his part in the lynching, stated that he could name others who helped, and that Jonny Roberts, the sheriff, could name them—but he wouldn't. He declared further that they were not afraid of the governor's investigation, as there would be no trial. There has been none.

Those who helped to lynch Ivy used the time-old excuse to justify their crime. They could have no such reason to justify their lynching of Coleman. Coleman was charged with shooting a white man, **but proved to the satisfaction of a jury of Mississippi whites that he was innocent. Yet he was lynched.**

This lynching, as well as others in this country, was conducted as a part of the customs of "enlightened society." We have been urged not to oppose "customs of enlightened society." Are we asked, then, to sit quietly by and encourage lynching?

Here, alone, is sufficient reason why the Dyer antilynch bill should be enacted into law. It is evident that there are states which cannot or will not protect their citizens against mob rule. Federal legislation on that score would at least arouse the indifferent attitude now maintained by the states

that lead in this American pastime of lynching citizens. It is the duty of every citizen of the country to get behind those who are pushing this bill and see that it is passed without further delay. The very safety of the union itself depends upon it!

Negro Press, (Northern).

1849

Lynchings - 1925.
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Bootleggers Freed by Mob; Negroes Meet Different Fate

RICHMOND, Va., June 9—A crowd of 100 men battered down the doors of the county jail at Nottoway, south of Richmond, and freed two young men charged with bootlegging, according to advices received here this afternoon.

Neither the liberated men, known as the Davis boys, or any members of the mob have been apprehended, the reports stated.

Negroes are never taken from jail by mobs here unless they are to be burned or hanged.

CHICKENS COME HOME

A white mob, headed by a clergyman, threatened the life of a white man accused of abusing a girl in Chicago Monday. The moron's life was saved after a hard fight by a few who objected to the lynching of a white man.

Last October an innocent man was lynched in the streets of Chicago by a mob of whites. Two men were arrested, charged with murder, positively identified, but freed by a jury and an indifferent public. The mobbists naturally took the lethargic attitude of citizens toward this lynching bee for approval. Monday they attempted to lynch a white man, but were stopped.

Chickens, if not prevented, will always come home to roost. Lynching, the exclusive sport of white Americans, and heretofore used almost exclusively on Americans of African origin, is now becoming more general. When a lynch-crowd wants a victim it now pays less and less attention to the color of the person it lynches. That is a hopeful sign.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE OPENS IN NEW YORK

New York, June 12.—The Stop Lynching League of Colored Women opened their conference Thursday, June 11, at the Calvary M. E. church, 140th St. and Edgecombe Ave. An effort is being made to obtain 100,000 members to the organization by Mrs. Elenora Johnson, the president. She is making a special appeal to all ministers for their support.

The conference will be in session five days. The second meeting will be Friday, June 12, at the First Emanuel church, 130th St., between Seventh and Lenox Aves. The next at the Little Mount Zion Baptist church, 140th St., near Seventh Ave. June 15. June 16 at the Bridge St. A. M. E. church, Brooklyn, and the Grace Congregational church, 139th St., near Eighth Ave. June 17, the Rush Memorial church, 138th St., near Lenox Ave. June 18, Salem church, 129th St. and Seventh Ave. Alberta Wilson is secretary.

OF COURSE, LYNCHING IS MURDER

IN some sections of the United States the idea has taken deep root that lynching is not murder, and that riddling them with bullets and burning them during the process of lynching is legitimate business, sanctioned by the sort of public opinion that backs and excuses it, with which the law and legal process have nothing whatsoever to do. The Nordic myth, which has grown into a cult of recent years, is at the bottom of the trouble. It has been a long time in coming to a head, but it has got here at last and must be met and overcome on its own ground. It has set up the doctrine, which has no authority in our Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States, that they only are full-fledged Americans who are not Catholics, Negroes, Jews or people of foreign birth and parentage. Exclude this from being full-fledged Americans and it would appear that the Nordics count themselves out and class themselves as being morons, persons arrested in their mental and physical development, as the Chinese appear to be and as the American Indians were.

Persons who imagine that they are above law and legal process and can lynch and burn others without being held to account are, on the face of it, people of arrested mental and physical development and recruit constantly the criminal elements of the population and keep the police power and the courts of the country busy all of the time. All of which must be paid for by taxing the citizens for whom the "law is hardly made," being naturally law-abiding because that is the way they are built.

There is not as much of mob and lynch law and burning of victims in our Southern States now as formerly, but there is entirely too much to insure that peace and tranquillity and good fellowship which make for community security, industry and thrift. Georgia has long been a storm center of lynch law, but, like most of the Southern States, it appears to be repenting and striving to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. That is very gratifying. In addressing the grand jury at Sylvia, Ga., concerning a lynching at Rocky Ford, in which the victim was also burned, Judge H. B. Strange said:

"I do not condone or palliate in the least the crime the victim of the mob is alleged to have committed," said Judge Strange. "If he was guilty, he deserved the extreme penalty of the law, that of death. But the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Georgia expressly provide that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law . . . Instead of giving the case this direction, the mob of law . . Instead of giving the case this direction, the mob disregarded the law and, I understand, burned this party at the stake. As much as the victim may have deserved death, every man engaged in that lynching is guilty of murder . . . They have a stain upon them that will be hard to eradicate."

It is very rarely that a Southern judge takes this attitude towards lynching and it is on that account that we feel it to be good to give as much publicity as we can to Judge Strange's outgiving. It is not only refreshing, because of its candor, but it will bear fruit, because the soil in which it has been sown needs just such sound judicial seed. Of course, lynching is murder and, as a distinguished jurist declared many years ago, lynch law is no law at all. When judges, preachers and journalists in the Southern States adopt Judge Strange's attitude toward lynching and speak out as pointedly and courageously as he has, the infamous institution, and that is what it has been allowed to grow into, will disappear, and the South will have a new lease on life, prosperity and happiness.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association stands unequivocably for the principle that where there is not sufficient security of life and property, where there is no due process of law, there can be no contentment and no happiness and prosperity.

SPEAKING to a Negro from the South recently—an "educated" Negro—I was told concerning lynching, that: "It is alright to lynch ignorant Negroes; a whole lot of them deserve it—if it was not for the ignorant Negro (sic) the better class would have a better chance; the white people wouldn't discriminate against us." I am seldom surprised at anything, but this time I was almost swept off my feet. I could hardly believe my ears. Readers will I suppose, hardly believe me. I scarcely believe it myself. Still, this Negro is personally known to me and if I should publish his name the world would create a sensation of sensation.

A Negro Hanging in Central Park

By Edgar M. Grey

NEGROES awoke one morning in the week of May 18th to read the legend in the newspapers: "Negro Found Hanging From Tree in Central Park." We read further that this man was found hanging from this tree by a police officer. What does it all mean? What are Negroes going to do about such mysterious loss of life?

From the news account one learns that this unfortunate victim is unknown. One further knows that the matter ends there. Are there any investigations taking place by Negro civic, political or fraternal organizations? None whatever. Reading this news item as having taken place in Southern States, would not surprise anyone, but as having occurred in New York City must cause one to start! If this same tragedy had involved a single Jew, however humble, Jewish organizations throughout the world would be howling from the housetops, demanding that the murderer be caught and punished. We of New York cannot permit these outrages against Negro life to go on, for if we do the day will soon come when lynching in this city will be as common as in the South.

The same week in which this hanging took place found a Negro police officer shot by a fellow officer (white). The next morning we read that this officer had been exonerated! Who conducted the investigation, and what steps were taken to procure eye-witnesses to the affair is not stated in the press reports. Negroes read this; Some with critical minds and eyes; others with an air of finality.

According to the man on the streets who talks about this affair: The whole thing savors of a dark cloud. Officer Hill is alleged to have beaten up a white civilian, and he was convicted. Hubert Dent, according to press reports, was killed under circumstances which called for an investigation; nothing was done. A few Negroes howled about this outrage and soon became disgusted and lost interest in the matter.

Sodomy was committed upon Mrs. Bulah Cooper, she alleged, by an officer. He was tried and exonerated. Luther Boddy was charged with murder and sent to the electric chair. Men talked, and in their speech said that he was "railroaded" to the chair. Negroes sulked, and put their tails between their legs; nothing was done to secure a fair and impartial trial by the Negro community.

Late in 1924 a Negro was shot and killed in the vicinity of 140th street and Lenox avenue. We are told that he attacked a police officer in the performance of his duty; and the usual exoneration was published.

New York City is supposed to be a city of law and order. Human life is given, under the law, as much protection as may be afforded in the Republic. Negroes vote and own property in this city. They are law abiding. Crime among them is small in comparisen with other communities in the city of equal culture and economic opportunity. Yet, the life and rights of Negroes seem to be less respected by the public and officers of the law than the rights of citizenry — groups whose criminal records are far higher than theirs.

We must put a stop to this growing disregard of the Negroes' rights. We must organize to agitate. We owe a duty to protect the rights and lives of the humblest of our race men; the danger to any one of our number must be the vital concern of every one of us. The conditions in the South must not be permitted to be transplanted to New York. If there be men in public office amongst us with southern disregard of the rights of Negroes, they must be hunted down by our vigilance, and crushed out of public activities by our votes and solidarity. The Negro in New York City must develop a passionate love of liberty; he must fight outrages with all of his united might and main. Years of respectable living and thrift make justice our due. In a Republic such as our own outrages must not be tolerated. When a newspaper editor, at Far Rockaway, New York City, can counsel lynch law against Negroes, the time has arrived that we bestir ourselves and fight down this growing trend towards brute force.

Imagine a Jew or an Italian sitting still while his rights and safety are jeopardized!

The Negro press, the Negro pulpit, the Negro fraternal organizations must in a solid mass unite and drive back this monster which is about to trample our rights under foot. The trouble seems to be that the Negro is divided into too many groups. The Negro "Educated Man" does not seem to be interested in the lot of the Negro working class; the Negro pulpit is detached from the general struggle, and appears to enjoy the smug satisfaction of this supposed greatness and church glamour. No leader, temporal or secular, can hope to escape the scorn of future generations of Negroes who flinches from the fight which circumstances and heredity have seen fit to place upon the backs of Negroes of this generation.

According to records which the writer has kept our moral fiber is breaking down and badly in need of repair. The Negro home is in sore need of reform, the care of the youth s down to its lowest level since the Civil War. Last year there were 187 divorces granted to residents of this community. The Corporation Counsel's office prosecuted 497 cases of illegitimacy and 1,682 cases of non-support and desertion, either on the part of husbands or wives.

The churches and fraternal organizations permit men and women to be communicants and members who are guilty of moral turpitude.

Money and clothing seem to be the only test of respectability in our community today. The time has come when, if our souls and moral fiber are to be saved, the preacher must come out on the streets and preach to the moral sinner who never goes to church and therefore is not reached by the minister.

The lives of the churchgoer must be watched more closely by the pastors of the churches. Our social and fraternal organizations must lay down a more vigorous standard for admission. The unborn must be saved from the living death of social diseases.

The records of the city hospitals in the matter of social diseases is appalling. This cannot go on; moral fiber is the kernel of a race's progress and if this be undermined where shall we end?

What heritage shall we of today pass on to the next generation? Men are elected to office yearly, and with what results? We vote for political parties; are we benefited? We work hard; do we save money? We pay taxes; what protection do we receive from the lawmakers and law enforcement officers of the greater city? Negroes must bring about internal reform, and demand that legal and judicial institutions execute externally reforms which will secure greater protection of our rights. We must organize civic organizations which will agitate towards this end.

There are magistrates on the bench today who undertake the practice of asking men and women what race they belong to before cases are adjudicated. What has one's race to do with justice? None whatever; but this practice is prevalent at the Washington Heights Court. All this and other practices lead to the novel idea of hanging Negroes from trees in Central Park.

THIRD PRIZE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE STORY

The Lynching of Bob Clark

(Published Without Correction)

By N. C. MADISON

2817 ASHLAND AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO

BARE-FOOTED boy I was; im- I followed them, I wanted to see what ploied as a tobacco-striper in th they intended to do; they largest tobacco industra in Bristo a large pole, close t Tennesee—it was saterday at noon, I was on my way to play ball on the vacan lot absit the little red jale house. I can not remember my age at that time, but I was to young to realize when anger lurked in my vecenty. Before I made good got to my desination, a howling mob I met on their way to the jale, they were white men, and were of horses with a load of wood on his shoulder to lynch a colored man by the wagon, yeld out nse this c and I recognized him be the man that

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1852

work."

He was a white man; and I felt kinder shy to be his boss.

He worked all right for three days, then he begain lackback and watch me, and leave him work on dun. One morning he came in drunk and bye-me-bye he hade blood in his eye, and redy for afight "I dont work for no D—— Nigger! I am a white man! where I come from we lynch Niggers." He pull a bottle of licket out his pocket to take a drink before he could pull the stopper out of the bottle he slipped and let the flask fall it broke and the contents ran over the floor.

Arter he hade lost his whiskey he went in a rage, he cried: "get me some whiskey! Whiskey I want!" he hade the delirium tremens and he yeld out: take "Bob Clark a way! take him a way!" the Bos called a Patrol wagon and hade him taking a way.

I was 40 years of age when I was bos of this white man but I reconized him to be one of Bob Clarks lynchers and my mothers wood-man.

LYNCHING IS LAWLESSNESS

[Kansas City Star]

The crime for which a Negro was lynched at Excelsior Springs was a kind of offense that tries the soul of any community. Self-control is not easy where the provocation is so great. But lynching under any circumstances is lawlessness. That fact must be faced. There were citizens of Excelsior Springs who were willing to face it. They mingled with the mob about the jail. They pleaded for the law, not the offender. They sought to protect the good name of the community and the state.

Regardless of whether legal punishment follows, there is not a member of that mob who will not in time regret its action. Not one who will fail to realize that the citizens who stood for law and order were right. The guilty individual was in the hands of the law. Punishment by legal means could have been made swift and sure. Lynching is under public condemnation, in the South and out. Thoughtful and law-abiding citizens everywhere have been led to see that it cannot be condoned. Lawlessness, whether the work of one or many, breeds lawlessness. The number of lynchings in America steadily has decreased in recent years. It is extremely unfortunate that Missouri must stand shamed before the nation because of the occurrence within its borders recently.

POST-DISPATCH ON LYNCHING

Commenting on the recent lynching at Excelsior Springs, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch said:

> "So long as the crime for which the Negro Mitchell was guilty is committed, so long as disrespect for law and lack of confidence in the promptness and certainty of results in court proceedings prevail, and so long as mob psychology instead of reason rules, occasional lynchings will occur."

As we said in these columns recently, we now repeat, that lynchings are not based upon the crime committed. Lynchings in the United States are directed at a certain race of people. Namely, Colored. The white people commit twenty times more crimes of the same sort that the Negroes are lynched for, but seldom, very seldom is a white person lynched. When a Negro is accused, nine times out of ten, the accusation is sufficient to establish guilt according to mob psychology. Thus, many innocent Negroes have been put to death by mobs in America.

The argument advanced by the Post that, fear on the part of the mob that punishment will not be meted out to the accused is bunk, pure and unadulterated. The Post knows that in comumnities where lynchings occur, the courts of these communities work hand and glove with mobs, and a colored man, accused of certain crimes coming before such courts, is merely carried through a form of a trial. In othe words, a mob verdict awaits him.

Mob violence should be discouraged by all agencies that are working for the uplift of humanity, because mobs act without reason.

WILL SEEK RELEASE OF SON OF MOB VICTIM

In Jail Ten Years For "Assaulting" White Whom Father Later Killed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A Georgia lynching 10 years old, in connection with which an innocent colored boy, in jail under life sentence, seeks release, has been reported to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue. The lynching was not hitherto recorded. The imprisoned colored boy, Ulysses Goolsby, is being aided by the Rome, Georgia, Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Court testimony given at the original trial shows the following facts:

A white man, H. J. Villipigue, while driving along a country road near Blakely, Georgia, met Ulysses Goolsby, a young Negro, driving a buggy in an opposite direction, having with him a young girl whom he was taking to an entertainment. Goolsby turned he drove as far to one side as the road would permit, nevertheless the white man Villipigue got down from his buggy, after ordering the Negro to get out of his way, and, holding a pistol in one hand, whipped Goolsby with a buggy whip, striking him in the face, Goolsby making no resistance nor protest. The white man even struck with his whip the young colored girl accompanying Goolsby.

Goolsby's father, Granderson Goolsby, determined the next day to call upon Villipigue, with his son and to make reparation for any offense which might have been alleged as justifying the brutal attack upon the boy. On the way, they asked Charlie Givens to accompany them and show the way to Villipigue's house.

Villipigue when called upon, came out of his house. "Is that the nigger I whipped yesterday?" he inquired. Granderson Goolsby replied: "That is my son. I brought him down here to reason with him, talk it over and give you satisfaction." Villipigue said: "No. Look out, I am going to kill him," immediately firing two shots from a pistol. Goolsby then took a rifle from his buggy and shot the white man.

Granderson Goolsby was subsequently lynched by a mob. The son, Ulysses Goolsby, who had been beaten, testified he had never before seen the white man who assaulted him, that he had done his utmost to get his buggy out of the way on the road. He said at his trial:

"I was seventeen years old; and I never give a white man a cross word. I had nothing in my heart against anybody. I never had as much as you could hold on a pin point against any white folks."

Ulysses Goolsby is reported to be an honest, hard-working boy. He has been in the Georgia chain gang for ten years. Efforts are now being made to obtain parole or pardon for him.

LYNCHING DECREASE CREDITED TO EFFORT OF LOCAL SHERIFFS

Commendation Given Officers By The Interracial Commission

Atlanta, Ga. To the endeavors of sheriffs and other peace officers in the performance of duty—sometimes dangerous and on occasion unpopular—is to be credited the steady decrease in the number of lynchings, the Commission on Interrical Cooperation holds in a letter sent the sheriffs of the several Southern States.

The growing number of reported "preventions" of mob violence in proportion to the decreasing number of "lynchings," the letter sets out, is clearly the result of the officers vigilance and at the same time points the way to the final extinc-

tino of mob violence," which peculiarly American crime may speedily be wiped from the map by faithful officers, backed by an aroused public sentiment." The Commission's letter to the sheriffs, signed by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, chairman, and Will W. Alexander, director, is as follows:

Commends The Sheriffs

"During the last three years America's annual lynching record has decreased 70 per cent—from 58 in 1922 to 28 in 1923 and to 16 last year. This is most gratifying and has occassioned nation-wide comment.

"That this trend is due largely to the vigilance of sheriffs is clearly indicated by a study of the records. In 1914 there were 52 lynchings and only 14 reported preventioans; in 1924 the figures were reversed—16 lynchings and 45 preventions. These figures tee the story and point the way to the final extinction of mob violence. In this effort our officers have undoubtedly had and will have the full approval and support of enlightened public opinion in the South.

In successfully opposing mobs these officers are doing something more than protecting their prisoners, whether guilty or innocent. They are protecting the law and constitutions of state and nation. They are upholding the good name of their communities, their states and their country. They are defending civilization itself against the threat of [illegible]."

LYNCHING PASSES

In Richmond, Va., a Negro criminal murdered a policeman.

Irresponsible boys, congregated on the street corners, talked of lynching. Immediately the criminal was protected by a large body of police armed with machine guns. The Richmond TIMES-DISPATCH said:

"But even worse than the mob talk was the mumbling about the possibility of a race riot. A race riot here in Richmond! The suggestion that there could be a race riot here, where the best colored people in the world live, was and is preposterous. No white man or boy above the rating of a low-grade moron would think of holding the Negroes of Richmond responsible for the act of one Negro of Richmond. The Negroes would be as justified in holding the white people responsible for the acts of Disse. There are criminals and killers among the white people, as there are criminals and killers among the colored people. In this particular case there is reason to believe the man who murdered Bertucci was 'charged up' or 'cooked up,' either with liquor or cocaine. Otherwise, no matter how 'bad' he was, it is almost inconceivable that he would, after having shot a woman, have deliberately confronted a fearless and much feared officer with the query, 'You lookin' for me?' For this man had what the class to which he belongs call a 'short name,' which almost invariably means that he was known to the police. And if he was known to the police, he certainly knew Bertucci: that literally fearless man was known and feared by every gunman, professional thief, cocaine seller, and chronic felon in Richmond. Therefore, when he went up against Bertucci, he was upheld by artificial courage. Our people should understand, must understand, that the man who killed Louis Bertucci did not kill as a Negro, but as a killer athirst for blood or as an ordinary man enraged by alcohol or drugs. It is not to be doubted that the better element of our colored people, which is overwhelmingly in the majority, deplores the act of this thug even more deeply than our informed white people deplore the death of a brave officer."

Lynching is passing.

It was a product of fear.

When North and South growled and wrestled over the Negro as dogs wrestle over a bone the lynching psychology was easily understood, even though indefensible.

That time has passed. The Negro is no longer a bone of contention. Both North and South wish him well and every section of the country is coming to an intelligent understanding of the problem. Nor is the Negro longer prone to express in violent crime a vague social rebellion. He is intent upon making his own place good in the community, upon the attainment of prosperity and a reasonable degree of education.

The white man makes the laws and he enforces the laws. Certainly if there was ever excuse for his appealing to lawlessness, it is not now.

It is safe to say that if the admirable efforts which have conduced to good feeling between the races continue, if there is no new agitation designed to awaken dogs which sleep and which should be dead, lynching will soon pass.—Board of Temperance.

Georgia Bishop Says Lynching of Insane Man Is Foulest Blot

Macon, Ga.—In an address to the Rotary Club, Bishop Ainsworth declared that the lynching of Will Dixon, alias Simms, at the State Insane Asylum, was "the foulest blot ever put upon the State of Georgia, which, if left unpunished, would decrease the price of every acre of land in the state."

Bishop Ainsworth, "one of the foulest blots which has ever been put upon Georgia [illegible] neighboring county. I refer to the foul murder of a Negro insane patient by a mob of hoodlums.

"I wish to express sympathy to the good people of Milledgeville for the humiliation which has been placed upon them by that mob, who snatched an insane Negro from the institution where he was incarcerated and foully murdered him.

Asheville Action Cited

"Nothing that has taken place in recent years in Georgia is calculated to so damage the State, and injure the people as this atrocious crime. I think it behooves us to pass a resolution deploring the deed and pledging every possible support to bring the perpetrators to justice.

"We are talking of bringing new settlers to Georgia to cultivate the lands now lying waste. This single crime, if left unpunished, will decrease the price of every single acre of land in the State, turn back the tides of immigration and dispose the heads of financial institutions to divert investments away from Georgia.

"In North Carolina, a state which is now enjoying a place in the sun, at Asheville, in the last two days, true bills have been returned against 30, charged with lynching. Others are being ferreted out and brought to justice. Everyone hopes that the perpetrators of this dastardly crime be so brought to justice. Let us urge on the Governor that every means within his power be used to bring the murderers to justice and vindicate Georgia, the Empire State, in the eyes of the world."

Rotary Club Resolution

As a result of Bishop Ainsworth's stern indictment, the Rotary Club adopted the following resolution:

"RESOLVED: That we deplore and unreservedly condemn the recent murder of an insane Negro by a band of lawless men at the State Sanitarium

"The people of Georgia are utterly opposed to any such outrage on our laws and authorities, for which there can be no excuse or palliation.

"RESOLVED: Further that we strongly recommended to the Governor of the State that every possible effort be made to apprehend and punish the murderers who have utterly disgraced the State of Georgia and that every dollar at the Governor's command and every power under his control should be used to this end."

FOR GOVERNOR WHITFIELD'S INFORMATION

In a daily paper of New Orleans, issue of Oct. 3, is a story dated fr[illegible] Jackson, Miss., in which the gov[illegible] is questioned concerning an article printed in a "Chicago newspaper" about the action of the mob that recently [illegible] J. P. Ivy at New Albany, Miss. The story quotes Governor Whitfield as saying that "he would make an investigation as to whether or not the editor of this paper is connected in any way with the interracial movement, and should he find out that [illegible] he would get from under the movement."

For the governor's information, and to keep him from getting "from under the movement," the editor of whom he was obviously speaking, states that he is in no way connected with any interracial organization, nor does he intend joining such a movement as long as it is necessary to ride to the meetings in a Jim Crow car, sit at a Jim Crow table, and eat a Jim Crowed meal.

The editor further states that were all laws upheld, even in Mississippi, there would be no need for an interracial movement. All of Governor Whitfield's influence in the interracial movement does not seem to be able to stop lawlessness and lynchings in his own state — the condition certainly could not be worse if he did withdraw his support, declares this particular editor.

Lynchings- 1925
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BOY BEATEN, SHOT-AT, FATHER FATHER LYNCHED IN GEORGIA, 1915

Colored Boy. In Jail 10 Years, On Life Sentence Seeks Release

New York, Sept. 4.—A Georgia lynching 10 years old, in connection with which an innocent colored boy, in jail under life sentence, seeks release, has been reported to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The lynching was not hitherto recorded. The imprisoned colored boy Ulysses Goolsby, is being aided by the Rome, Georgia, Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Court testimony given at the original trial shows the following facts:

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Goolsby's father, Granderson Goolsby, determined the next day to call upon Villipigue with his son and make reparation for any offense upon the boy. On the way they asked Charlie Givens to accompany them and show the way to Villipigue's house.

Villipigue, when called upon, came out of his house. "Is that the nigger I whipped yesterday?" he inquired. Granderson Goolsby replied: "That is my son. I brought him down here to reason with him, talk it over and give you satisfaction." Villipigue said: "No. Look out, I am going to kill him," immediately firing two shots from a pistol. Goolsby then took a rifle from his buggy and shot the white man.

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"I was seventeen years old; and I never gave a white man a cross word. I had nothing in my heart against anybody. I never had as much as you could hold on a pin point against any white folks."

Ulysses Goolsby is reported to be an honest hard-working boy. He has been in the Georgia chain gang for ten years. Efforts are now being made to obtain parole or pardon for him.

'STOP LYNCHINGS' CRY MISSISSIPPI CHURCH LEADERS

Methodist Conference, Led by Bishop Ainsworth, Demands End of Mob Rule.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—The North Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session in this city, went on record with a vigorous condemnation of lynching and all other forms of mob violence and called upon the officials and the people of Mississippi to make an end of such crimes. The conference declared lynching to be "unchristian, uncivilized, and subversive of law and order," and endorsed the "efforts now being made by officers and members of the Mississippi Bar Association to so quicken the public conscience that mob law shall cease."

Sheriffs were called upon to do their sworn duty in such emergencies and to defend their prisoners even at the risk of their own lives.

In connection with the resolutions, Bishop W. N. Ainsworth delivered a vigorous arraignment of lynching and appealed to the members of the conference to do their "utmost to help remove from the reputation of the South such foul blots as are put there by illegal gatherings and mobs. The difference between mob rule and law," said Bishop Ainsworth, "is the difference between savagery and civilization. We have been discrediting ourselves in the eyes of the world. We have been permitting the stabbing of the very arm which we may some day call upon for support."

Referring to the recent lynching at New Albany, Bishop Ainsworth said that the reputation of the state suffered throughout the whole country and that even its material prosperity was seriously affected. "Large corporations are not disposed to lend money or make investments in this state after such an affair," said Bishop Ainsworth. "Outsiders will think twice before settling in such a community where the law is so disregarded and where human life is so cheap."

A Fearless Southern Journalist

There are many fearless Southern journalists, journalists who stand for what is just and fair, but there are too few of them, and we pray for a steady increase of them, because the South needs them, not the white, black or mixed colored South, but all of the people of the South. We need such journalists just as badly as we need the like sort of preachers of the Gospel of the Nazarene. We need them to stand for law and legal process and for a just administration of the laws without regard to the race or the color of the citizen. His citizenship should be his passport everywhere to just and fair treatment in law and public opinion; but his citizenship does not do this as inclusively as it should, and because it does not, all the more credit belongs to the journalist and the preacher who insist that it should.

It is a false and misleading saying that "all is fair in love and war." Only that is fair in anything which is just and truthful, which is not false in anything, in physical or spiritual affairs. The world is now topsy-turvey because of the confusion of physical wrong with spiritual justice and truth.

Mr. Julian Harris, son of the late Joel Chandler Harris, the famous author, is editor of the *Columbus* (Ga.) *Enquirer- Sun*. He has been an outstanding opponent of mobocracy and hoodlumism in Georgia for some time. Nell Battle Lewis of Raleigh, N. C., writing in the New Yord *World*, speaks of his paper as being the "brightest spot in the darkest State in the Union," because of his denunciation and condemnation of the lynching of "an insane Negro, with evidence of barbarity seldom equaled in this country." Says Nell Battle Lewis, (we are unable to determine the sex of the writer by the name,) "No child's play, this thing of being a courageous, independent, civilized editor in Georgia. It seems to me that Mr. Harris deserves the commendation of right-thinking people the country over.' So he does.

In another column of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE today we republish the article by Nell Battle Lewis, with its liberal quotation from Mr. Harris' editorial denunciation of the lynching of the insane Negro. It is worth the careful reading and thoughtful consideration of every person who believes in law and legal process and justice and truth in the administration of public affairs and the attitude which public opinion should take with regard to these, upon which the life of the Nation and the well-being of its citizenship depend.

North Carolina; Not Southern

The jury at Asheville that acquitted the colored man charged with criminally assaulting a white woman is not typically Southern. It is just North Carolinian. In any other state in the South, Virginia included the Negro would not have had a ghost of a chance after the white woman "positively identified" him, as was done at Asheville. In Georgia, Mississippi or Texas he never would have gotten a trial. Waverly is Virginia's most recent testimony that he would have been sacrificed upon the altar of Southern chivalry.

There are now five divisions to the United States; North, East, South, West and North Carolina. Geographically North Carolina is in the South, otherwise it is in a distinct class to itself.

North Carolina has discovered that ignorance is a remedy for nothing, and has set about to educate all of its citizens, thoroughly and efficiently. Both of the Negroes charged with rape at Asheville came from South Carolina, where educational opportunities for Negroes are relatively meager. North Carolina gave both of them a fair

trial despite the desperate efforts of the mob to prevent them from having any trial whatsoever. One was convicted and will pay with his life for the crime. The other one was returned to South Carolina, from whence he came, under heavy guard.

North Carolina has not only proved that lynching can be prevented if such is the desire of the rulers of the states, and that a Negro charged with a serious crime can be given a fair trial in the community in which the crime is alleged to have been committed, and if found guilty acquitted and protected, but the Old North State has found a way to rebuke community hysteria and blood lust which always follows an alleged criminal attack of the kind Asheville had to deal with. Someone attacked a woman. It may have been the frail illiterate seventeen year old boy from South Carolina, who is now awaiting death in the electric chair for the crime, or it may have been a white man disguised as a Negro, like the bank robber that was shot in Baltimore the other day. The State cheated the mob out of the "good lynching" one of the newspaper correspondent said the Negro population of Asheville needed and immediately the lust for the blood of a Negro became epidemic. "Criminal attacks" began to occur with daily frequency, just as if the entire Negro population of Asheville had suddenly become bestially mad. One lady came upon her "attacker" calmly making some purchases in a five and ten cent store. She had him arrested and "positively identified" him. She stuck to her man to the last, but a jury of twelve white men, listened to the evidence, calmly deliberated upon it, and acquitted the man. So doing they put a stop to female mob hysteria and judicial lynching, temporarily at least.

Lynchings – 1925.
Discussions.

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WHEN WILL BE THE LAST?

(Atlanta Constitution)

A controversy is on as to the time of Georgia's first lynching. Ex. Tennessee News

On this page is a communication from a confederate soldier who says that in1861 Georgia's first lynching took place. Sam Small thinks it was in 1864.

At any rate that is ancient history. In this span of life that has intervened since either of those unhappy years of strife there have been far too many recurrences of a bad example. 3-26-25

What concerns us and what concerns the law abiding people of Georgia is not the first lynching **in Georgia, but the last.** And the last was only a week ago.

With a government that provides an adequate judiciary system, and with laws that prescribe death penalties for major crimes, the mob that defies constituted authority assails government itself, and should be dealt with as vigorously as the anarchist who wreaks vengeance with the bomb and torch.

Lynchings have hurt Georgia. The mob spirit since that early day sixty-odd years ago has stained the pages of her history, and advertised her to the world. The overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia not only do not condone the action of irresponsible lynchers and regulators, but denounce them. We must have either a government of law and constituted authority, or a government of anarchy. Let us hope while we discuss the dates of Georgia's first that the date of Georgia's last lynching is already in the records.

COLOR COMPLEX.

Jesse O. Thomas.

(Special to the Star of Zion)

The late Bert Williams said once, to his credit, that he did not find his color a handicap, but sometimes found it a little inconvenient. The Star of Zion

There was a white man in jail in Jacksonville who is in the position to say the same thing about his color. 3-2-22 It seems that there was a white man of a family sustaining illicit relationship wi h a young white woman in Jacksonville, to the extent that there was accumulating definite evidences of a destroying nature. In order to destroy all evidences of his conduct he employed an ex-convict to black his face and for all intent and purpose to become a temporary Negro. He told him to go to a certain place and wait for him and the young woman. This ex-convict proceeded to carry out the instructions of his employer and went to the appointed place at the stated time to await the arrival of the two sweethearts. When the man and woman drove up and got out of the car and walked to a little patch of woods this manufactured "Negro" ex-convict appeared on the scene and assaulted the woman with a brick and beat her into unconsciousness. The purpose was to have killed her it is supposed The man ran back to town and made an outcry to the affect that a big burly Negro had pounced upon him and the woman, asking him to stand aside, proceeding to assault the woman with a brick. The usual thing happened. The officers began to arrest, intimidate and beat up every Negro they could catch in that neighborhood Automobile loads of young white ruffians proceeded to drive down four of the streets in the Negro settlement and shooting at random in every house they passed. Many colored people narowly escaped death. One colored man was finally killed and the newspapers did what they can always be depended upon to do; to print large scare-crow lines "ANOTHER NEGRO ASSAULTS WHITE WOMAN." In the meantime the white woman was taken to the hospital and is believed that she will recover She has already gained consciousness. After being taken through the third degree, whatever that means, this white man's excessorer, before and after. finally told the truth.

None of the newspapers in Jacksonville that were so hastily in releasing the false report have had the courage and the sense of fairness to the Negro to publish the facts to the world. The white and colored people in Jacksonville are the only ones that know the facts. Other people all over the world are still under the impression that a real and not an artificial Negro assaulted this white woman.

It may be inconvenient to be a Negro permanently but it does seem that it is advantageous to be a Negro temporarily in some parts of the earth.

Atlanta. Ga.

HE CHANGED HIS VIEWS

It is reported that at a meeting held between students of three white colleges in a Southern city and three Negro colleges of the same city, the discussion arose as to the justice of equal educational opportunities for Negroes. One of the white students took the position that the Negro should not have them. He was then asked to prepare a paper for a debate, stating his reasons for his position. When the time arrived for the presentation of his argument, he replied: "I haven't any . When I began to look into the subject, I found I was wholly mistaken. My views are completely changed. I believe now that colored students should have the same sort of educational opportunities that other people have. Not only that. I think we ought to do something about this matter. A great many people still think as I used to, just because they do no know. Let's go to work and get the facts over to them through the pres and otherwise." 4-11-25 Dallas News

Thus is the interracial work making progress in the South. It is giving opportunity for the whole of the problem of prejudice to be thought out and considered unemotionally not only by the older members of both races, but among students who in time to come will mold the thought of the nation. This student changed his views when given opportunity to think through the thing Just so will many others as time goes on and there is an increased opportunity for the presentation of the real rather than the superficial and more emotional side. It is good that this opportunity is being given to the white students of all ages.

But on the part of the Negro masses, students as well as others there must come just such an awakening to the real issues which they will be called upon to talk of. As the opportunities for intelligent contact between students' groups increases they will be asked questions as to what they really want, what they really feel entitled to, what should be their status in this nation And upon their answers will hang the conclusions of those to whom those statements will be made.

A careful study of this phase of the question will probably lead to a change of mind in regard to the reality of the average Negro student to make satisfactory answers to such questions as these, due primarily to the fact that he seldom has opportunity to face the facts in regard to the circumstances which surround him and to think of them without emotion. It is certain that the actions of the majority of them and of the group generally give little room for the belief that there is now the clarified view of what should be their status that will be demanded in time to come. It therefore behooves teachers and leaders of thought everywhere to begin to think more of the necessity for the argument of the conditions of America as they affect the Negro what he needs, what he is entitled to, and to see to it that opportunity is given for the discussion of these things by student groups everywhere.

SCHOLARS OF BOTH .. RACES MEET IN NORTH CAROLINA

DURHAM, N. C., April 11(—P. N. S.)—Under the auspices of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, students and teachers from all parts of the country met in a spring conference on the first and second of April to discuss the Negro Schools, club and cooperative organizations from various parts of the country were represented What has been done in these fields was reviewed and plans for further efforts were worked out and put into execution.

The speakers were representative of both races. Among them were Prof. W. K. Boyd, of Duke University, who spoke on the "Negro in Durham"; Prof. William T. LaPrade, of the same institution, delivered an address on the "Negro Before the Civil War," Prof. John R. Hawkins emphasized the "Importance of the Past of the Negro," and Prof. R. H. Taylor, of the University of North Carolina, gave a resume of "Plantation Economy." 4-11-25

A special session, at which W. A. Robinson delivered the opening address, was devoted to the teaching of Negro history. Prof. D. M. Jernigan, of the State Colored Normal School, read a paper on "Valid Claims for Training Negro History." N. C. Newbold, head of the department of Negro Education in North Carolina, spoke instructively.

The morning session of the first day was devoted to a discussion of the present social and economic condition of the Negro. Prof. T. E. McKinney, of the Agricultural and Technical College, read a paper on "Our Uniting Forces," and Dr. R. C. Brown, of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, enlarged upon the present status of the Negro.

The conference closed the evening of the second when Dean W. S. Turner, of Shaw University, delivered an address on "The Development of Negro Leadership" and Dr. C. G. Woodson spoke on the "Negro in History."

GEORGIA'S SHAME

If we were a resident of another state, and not acquainted with the fact that there are a number of outstanding citizens in Georgia who would gladly declare that its population is composed mostly of savages of the lowest strata. This thought is given in accord of the lynching of the insane inmate of the state asylum at Milledgeville on Tuesday last. Because this man, who the state declared to be insane, therefore irresponsible, killed a nurse with the handle of a pick, the grand jury indicted him and a mob afterward put him to death. This is the worst crime that was ever committed in a supposed civilized community. How can Georgia explain it away! Its escutcheon can only be cleared by a sincere effort to arrest and convict the mobbers, and the grand jury of Wilkinson county admit its error in indicting an insane person.

Savannah Tribune 9-24-25 Savannah Ga.

ANOTHER NEGRO REPORTED LYNCHED IN FLORIDA

Should the watchman of human events be approached an interrogated as to the night and the morning, it is questionable as to whether he could truthfully say, "the morning cometh", as was answered by the watchman thousands o years ago. Mobile Forum

Such information reported in the press, quoted in this article makes one sad: "Sheriff Karel of Orange county was advised today by telephone from Sanford that Jack West, Negro, had been taken from a train last night between here and Sanford carried to a point near Longwood, Seminole county, and lynched" 9-22-22

The common charge was placed against West, who "was brought to trial and acquitted", his accuser failing t oappear against him.

"Fearing that serious trouble might result from the acquitta sheriff Karel stated that he bought West a ticket to Sanford saw him safely to the train and told him to leave the county"

After two weeks in jail, sufficient time to determne the guilor innocense of the accused, when the law found no ground to hold him longer, and after the sheriff, fearing "trouble" had bought a ticket and put the Negro on a train, he was taken off the train and his body riddled with bullets, thus showing that malevolence and not justice was the object of this sad occurrence, which increases the number of acts of lawlessness for which there is no excuse.

Now and then the question arises, "why is it that the Negroes depart north whe na comfortable living may be made right here in the south, his native land"?

The answer is, he needs a living, and more than that he needs protection by the law, which if assured him, the departure to the north, or elsewhere, will not be so much in evidence as it is today.

The further fact is, if a man not found guilty according to the law, is dealt with as though he were a culprit, who is safe in the midst of such custom which invariably inflicts the death penalty at the hands of a mob, which seems to take it for granted that every Negro, guilty or innocent against whom the charge is made, must be treated worse than a malefactor without redress?

"Watchman, whato f the night?" Thisis true: individual and nations will both reap wha tthey sow.

What Is the Status Of an Insane Negro In the State of Ga.?

By JESSE O. THOMAS

A few days ago a statement appeared in the daily newspapers to the effect that an insane Negro in the Insane Asylum at Milledgeville, Ga. (Milledgeville known as the city of extreme minds), by the name of Willie Dixon, alias Sims, had attacked and killed a white nurse by the name of Miss Amy Oxford with a pick handle. The nurse, supposed to have been passing near Dixon at an unguarded moment, was struck and killed by Dixon, it is stated. Dixon had been adjudged insane, found to be suffering from mental disorder to the extent that he was dangerous to as well as to himself when at large. He was therefore put into an insane asylum built and maintained by the taxes paid by the citizens of the state, for the custody of persons who are mentally ill. Persons thus afflicted are usually put into institutions of this kind and kept under the care of guards, who are supposed to control and direct, very largely, their conduct. It would not seem safe to put deadly weapons into the hands of insane people.

The Grand Jury met the day following the death of Miss Oxford, and indicted this insane, irresponsible Negro for murder. KEEP IN MIND THAT INSANITY IS SUPPOSED TO RENDER ONE IRRESPONSIBLE TO THE EXTENT THAT HIS ACTIONS CAN NO LONGER BE CONSIDERED CRIMINAL. The Grand Jury indicted this man already in the custody of the Insane Asylum, for murder. That was a shock to the reading public and difficult to analyze.

We have been congratulating ourselves upon the reduction of lynchings in Georgia. That is, we have been saying that the tendency to take the law into our own hands when a crime has been committed or alleged to have been committed by a member of a certain race, in his or her right mind and fully responsible for the deed committed, was on the decline. "MOB GOES THE GRAND JURY ONE BETTER." On the morning of September 22 we read the following: "Willie Dixon was taken from the Insane Asylum last night in Wilkins County by a small band of men, who chained his body to a tree and beat him to death with a pick handle. The body of the Negro still chained to the tree was found early this morning. The officers of Wilkins County began an investigation and the Coroner's Jury held an inquest and returned a verdict to the effect that the Negro met his death at the hands of parties unknown. Notwithstanding the fact that the number of the mob was given at from 25 to 30; their conduct in securing the Negro to lynch him was described accurately; the exact location of the Negro in the asylum was known to the mob; the guards were ordered to "keep quiet" (and they did). Still he came to his death at the hands of "parties unknown." Every Negro in the United States knew that, because when lynchings occur at high noon in the streets of some of our largest cities, it is always "at the hands of parties unknown." When we think of the paradoxical position of the state it is almost amusing. The state provides a place for the insane. This Negro was confined therein because he was insane; because he was irresponsible for his actions, then the state, represented by a Grand Jury, indicts for murder this same Negro that the state adjudged insane and irresponsible a year ago.

For twelve months Dixon was confined in the State Insane Asylum, and must have been still considered insane by the state, otherwise he would have been released. Very often alleged criminals or perpetrators of crime and wrongdoers have escaped punishment by pretendnig insanity. Harry K. Thaw is possibly the most outstanding illustration of this kind. Such person's sanity has not been questioned before the crime was committed; in other words, they are supposed to have been sane up to the moment the crime was committed. In order to escape the consequences of the crime they have been able to establish the "insanity alibi." The Milledgeville crime is quite different from any that has ever occurred in the history of the United States, so far as we know. We go and get a man that has been confined in an insane asylum for twelve months; who has been kept under strict vigil, and indict him for murder and then go and lynch him.

There are three things we would like to know: First, what is the status of an insane Negro in Georgia? Second, is a sane colored man at large safe in a state or community where an insane colored man in an asylum is not safe? Third, IS LYNCHING IN GEORGIA ON THE DECLINE?

Lynchings—1925.
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Southern)

1845

WOMAN WHO DEFIED MOB IS AWARDED HEROISM MEDAL

Attempted to Telephone for Help When Negro Was Taken From Nashville Hospital.

Nashville, Tenn.—Because of her efforts to save the life of a fifteen year old negro boy who was taken from the Nashville General hospital and lynched by a masked mob—Mrs. Amy Weagle, night nurse at the hospital, has been awarded a medal for heroism by the public here.

At midnight a dozen men, masked and heavily armed, entered the hospital, "covered" office attaches and made their way to the negro ward. There a fifteen-year-old negro lay chained to the bed, dying from wounds he received when attempting to steal parts of an automobile. The boy, in turn, had shot and wounded the owner of the machine, an aged groceryman.

At the negro ward the mob leaders encountered Mrs. Weagle. They told her their purpose. "You can't have him. You know you wouldn't kill that boy—he's dying already," she told them. Instead, they renewed their demand.

The nurse placed herself at the head of the masked group and defied them to pass. They flung her aside and began their search of the ward. Mrs. Weagle run for a telephone to spread the alarm, but all telephone connections had been cut. The mob group finally found their victim, unchained him and pulled him to his feet. Placing him in one of many automobiles waiting outside, they drove to within 100 yards of where the groceryman had been shot, placed a rope around his neck and swung him out from a limb. As his body swung, a volley of pistol and gun shots was fired into it and the mob, its work done, disbanded.

IN THE MIRE AGAIN

Two months of the new year had elapsed without a lynching in Georgia. The lovers of law and order felt proud during those two months, and hoped against hope that the remaining ten months of the year would be clear of a lynching record. Disappointment faced them at the beginning of a new month. It was left for the second day in March to have recorded a horrible lynching for which Georgia, to its degradation, is famed. This occurred near Rocky Ford, in Screven County, Monday afternoon last. The lynched man was captured some time after his alleged offense and taken to the place where it is said the offense was committed. It is claimed that he admitted the offense. Under brush was gathered with a pile of wood surrounding the culprit, who was saturated with gasolene. A match was lighted and applied. With a horrible shriek the accused was incinerated. The charred remains were afterward viewed by the curious crowd and left without burial. Afterwards other ghouls came and rekindled the flames. All of this was done in a Christian community, inhabited by civilized beings, boasting superiority in every respect and no doubt claiming to be followers of the meekly Christ.

Just a few days ago we read where on an isolated isle the French had executed several cannibals for the killing and eating of other fellow beings. Omitting the cannibal part of it, then compare the scene and act on this isolated isle where men are uncivilized and where God and His redeeming Son are unknown, with the one in Screven county, in a land of enlightenment, fully controlled by those who hold themselves superior to any other living being, surrounded by churches and every civilizing influence. The machine of the law is in the hands of those who dealt so summarily with this unfortunate fellow, yet they would not allow the law to take its course. Under their feet were these laws trampled and with a frenzied mind utterly ignored it. How can they expect a proper respect for law or order from others, when they themselves are such violent transgressors.

Robert Smith, the colored man, who was charged with the henious offense against an innocent school girl, has done us considerable harm. Whenever a crime like this, or any other for that matter, is committed, the entire race is held in contempt and in many cases badly treated. No sane colored man would have committed an offense of that kind. From the fact that Smith wandered from place to place for a living, proves that he had a distorted mind. Every crime, especially one of this nature is greatly deplored by our people who would join readily in seeing that the law's course be fully executed. It is not often that this offense is committed in recent years, and we are praying for the time when it will never be charged to us as a race. The sympathy of our people are extended the parents of the girl. Her alleged despoiler has been put to death, but the self-made executioners are living and they, with their offsprings will have to meet an avenging God for the taking of the law in their hands.

The Governor is implored to offer a liberal reward for the apprehension of the lynchers.

WHY NOT INCLUDE LYNCHERS WITH MASKERS?

A bill has been introduced in the Texas House of Representatives which would make it a felony for "any person, masked or disguised, to go into any public place in a manner calculated to disturb the inhabitants thereof," or to go near or into or demand entrance into any private house or church or to commit any assault on any person either in a public or private place. Death would be the penalty meted out to such persons by the bill. Assault would be made a felony with death as the extreme penalty and ten years imprisonment the minimum. Later reports from Austin indicated that the bill had been modified by the House Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence to the extent that the death penalty had been removed and life imprisonment substituted for it. This was done on the theory that the punishment originally set by the author of the bill would be too severe to obtain conviction. It is understood that the bill will be favorably reported to the House.

Dallas Express

This bill is evidently aimed at those masked persons who have been terrorizing the inhabitants of all of the Texas towns and cities in recent months and, viewed from trend which the majority of the voters of Texas took in the recent gubernatorial contest, it is reasonable to suppose that the passage of this bill would find favor in the eyes of a majority of the people of Texas. It ought to pass. Likewise, the consideration of the class of persons which this bill seeks to punish should cause the introduction of a bill to punish another class of persons whose depredations date back much farther than those of masked marauders and whose combined crimes are far in excess of theirs. Lynchers have done more to blot the name of orderly government in Texas than any others who could be named. Their victims have been done to death through a period of many years and they have had regard neither for race nor sex. Men have been shot, burned and hanged in the state and no attempts have been made to punish those who thus took the law into their own hands. Courts have seemed impotent and public opinion has been inert yet with few exceptions its newspapers and public speakers have been virulent in their attacks on a Federal bill which would limit the commission of such crimes in the states of the Union. They have declared that such a measure would invade the rights of individual states and therefore it was wrong. They have even gone so far as to say that the states themselves could pass laws which would limit the practice. But so far, such laws on state statue books are few and far between. All of this has been done in the face of the fact that Texas until two years ago was the leader of all of the states of the Union in lynching. 1-31-25

There is every reason to feel that the state of Texas could pass such a law now without the complete outraging of any public opinion. The last reports credited only two cases of lynching in the state. The press commented favorably on the decrease and all of those who are interested in the spiritual progress of the state have indicated their agreement with the changed condition. If it is possible to punish maskers with death for their depredations: if it becomes a felony to enter a public place with a mask on; if the Texas public will stand for this—why should it be unreasonable for one to suppose that it would not hasten to make it a felony and a capital offense to be a member of a mob which never fails to do its victim to death. Thus would Texas make its position clear as to its attitude on lynching. It will take some such action on the part of the state to make the general public believe that it really means that it is in accord with decrease in the practice noted last year.

"Not Yet Emerged from Barbarism," Says Georgia Paper

Macon, Ga., Sept. 28.—The Macon Telegraph, leading daily paper of this city, commenting editorially on recent lynchings, says:

"We have not yet emerged from the age of barbarism. Unless there comes out of these crimes and all other crimes in which men take the laws under which we live into their own hands, the swift and sure punishment that should come, we cannot really claim to be civilized. We have the veneer of civilization and the comforts of culture and the luxuries of modern invention, but if we condone these crimes against society we have the primal instinct of the brute and the savage."

ANOTHER NEGRO LYNCHED

The Mobile Register recently carried this headline: "MOB LYNCHES NEGRO FOR OFFICER'S DEATH", with the following information: "Memphis, Tenn., April 13, a dispatch received by the NEWS SCIMITAR late today stated that Thomas Bowlin, chief of police of Jellico, Tenn., had been killed by a Negro who was later captured by a mob and lynched."

As we have mentioned before, it seems that at the present rate of lynching the number of persons lynched this year will be greater than the number lynched last year; and this fact is sufficient to make one shudder and wonder as to what will be the outcome of such lawlessness right in the face of the written law, which is the rule by which American citizens should abide. Mobile Forum

There seems to be a loose screw somewhere in the machinery of the government, or something that prompts certain citizens to commit such crimes for which they may escape the penalty of the law; and such a conclusion is inevitable when the many guilty citizens who commit the crime of lynching are allowed to escape punishment, as it seems they fully expect. 4-24-25

Which is the worse, the murderer or the lyncher? The difference seems to be just about "six in one hand and a half dozen in the other," which is really no difference at all; and if the murderer should be punished, why not the lyncher?

There being a God, He will vindicate his cause of righteousness at some time, and those who insist in breaking law without fear of punishment, will stand before His righteous tribunal where impartial justice will be meted out to law breakers and to those whose sworn duty it is that the laws are honored. Every person who commits murder, cold blooded murder, should be punished, and such murderer should be punished according to law and no other way.

The stan of lynching is hurtful to any town or community, and such a stain is not easily erased from the memory of those who know it.

The Judge whose mind is omniscient and nature holy will some day display His power to the destruction of all lynchers.

"NEGRO IS LYNCHED NEAR M'COMB CITY", MISS

Several of our southern states, Mississippi included, have been chagrined this year because of lynching; and the law abiding citizens of said states hang their heads in shame because of the dsgrace. Mobile Forum

In the early part of the year, Mississippi, historic for political and other measures put over by some of the best men known, had another lynching according to the following:

'M'Comb City, Miss., April 21-Police received word here today that an 18 year-old Negro, William Buckley, was lynched late last night near Tylertown, about 15 miles from here. The Negro had been in jail at Tylertown for the last month on a charge of attempting to attack a 6 year old white girl and succeeded yesterday in making bond and returning home".

The fact that the Negro was out on bond and at home seems to have excited certain persons to commit the crime of lynching right in the face of the law which for some reason or reasons permitted the Negro to be out on bond until the court calls him to trial where the facts in the case might be known. 5-1-25

The lynching fever seems to be rising much higher than it was last year, when all felt proud because of its decrease, and many predicted the era of righteousness when America might be able to show to the civilived world that the majesty of her laws is more than "a scrap of paper" when it comes to justice and the rights of all men, both white and black.

We are reminded of "a resolution condemning lynching and mob violence" past by white women composing the missionary council of the M. E. Church, south, in Tulsa, Okla., last month, when it was proposed by the women that the resolution should be sent to the governors of southern states to show that the white women condemn the lawlessness of lynching; and such a resolution means very much, in many ways, when we consider those who passed it.

It may be said that mobs are composed of mad men, which may, in a measure be true, but when method is discovered in the madness to the extent that certain persons are, as a rule, the victims, it is reasonable to suppose that added to the madness of the mob is something else based upon some kind of an understanding known only to some people who act accordingly

Here is a case of an accused Negro who had been in jail for a month, and after securing bond, was taken from home without judge or jury and put to death before the law had the chance to say whether he was guilty or innocent, which shows that a mere accusation without proof served as ample grounds for the mob to do its unlawful deed which serves as an incubus upon the heads of honest citizens whose hands never have been and never will be stained with the blood of any man, white or black, whom the law should determine the status of his case.

We condemn the horrors Belgium committed in South Africa upon a helpless people, and the deeds of depredation committed, in turn, by Germany upon the Belgians during the World War, but what about the deeds done here at home by Americans upon Americans, where much is often said about the majesty of the law?

Bob Ingersol, an infidel and not a christian, once said, "The American government reminds me of a wheel that is strong at the rim, but weak at the hub", meaning that American citizens are proteced abroad but not at home.

The rapist should be condemned by all men and executed by the authorities of the law.

Such acts of lynching disturbs the industrial conditions in places where they are committed and for that reason hundreds of thousand of acres of fertile soil grow up in weeds because the Negro, a natural born farmer, feels that should he be accused the prevailing sentiment is not sufficient to guarantee to him a fair and impartial trial before the bar of justice.

REMEDY FOR LYNCHERS

Scrapbook 10-1-25

There is one sure remedy for the prevention of lynch law, and that is a determined, fearless sheriff, one with backbone and courage like our own Sheriff Merritt W. Dixon of Chatham County. Upon a whole, mobs are composed of cowards. This is just why they crowd together. Knowing that they are going up against a determined man, they will soon lose courage. The right kind of sheriff in every county would be the means of a dwindling of lynching events. This is the kind of stuff of which Sheriff Ben Fedderson of Atchison, Kansas is made. An attempt was made to lynch a prnsoner in his charge. He frustrated the movement. It makes good reading to repeat his defiance to the would-be-lynchers

"The law says prisoners entrusted to my custody are entitled to protection and I will protect the Negro to the best of my ability. Personally I think he should be hung, but it should be by due process of law, and not by an angry mob of irresponsible citizens. Any men who will engage in mob violence is not a law-abiding citizen and he will obtain no consideration from me.

"I am not going to tolerate the slightest foolishness. If a mob comes to the jail and attempts to storm it I will shoot to kill and the chances are that there will be 15 or 20 persons wiped out before they get to me.

"It would be an everlasting disgrace to the good citizens of this community if there should be mob violence or any attempt at mob violence. Most of the citizens are law-abiding and this community isn't controlled by mob rule. Why should a Negro be lynched just because he is a Negro? If a white man had committed the same atrocious crime there wouldn't be any talk of a necktie party.

"I took an oath to enforce the law. Negroes are entitled to fair play and that's what I intend they shall get in my office."

Lynchings-1925.
Discussion.

Negro Press. (Southern).

1846

SHERIFFS ARE CREDITED WITH LYNCHING DECLINE

Atlanta, Ga., July 28—To the endeavors of sheriffs and other peace officers in the performance of duty—sometimes dangerous and on occasion unpopular—is to be credited the steady decrease in the number of lynchings, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation holds in a letter sent the sheriffs of the several Southern States.

The growing number of reported "preventions" of mob violence in proportion to the decreasing number of "lynchings," the letter sets out, is clearly the result of the officers' vigilance, and at the same time points "the way to the final extinction of mob violence," which peculiarly American crime may speedily be wiped from the map by faithful officers, backed by an aroused public sentiment." The Commission's letter to the sheriffs, signed by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Chairman, and Will W. Alexander, Director is as follows:

"During the last three years America's annual lynching record has decreased 70 per cent—from 58 in 1922 to 28 in 1923 and to 16 last year. This is most gratifying and has occasioned nation-wide comment.

"That this trend is due largely to the vigilance of sheriffs is clearly indicated by a study of the records. In 1914 there were 52 lynchings and only 14 reported preventions. In 1924 the figures were reversed—16 lynchings and 45 preventions. These figures tell the story and point the way to the final extinction of mob violence. In this effort our officers have undoubtedly had and will have the full approval and support of enlightened public opinion in the South.

"The purpose of this letter is to express on behalf of the Interracial Commission and its hundreds of affiliated state and county committees their cordial appreciation of the fidelity and courage on the part of the sheriffs which has brought about this gratifying change. In successfully opposing mobs these officers are doing something more than protecting their prisoners, whether guilty or innocent. They are protecting the law and constitutions of state and nation. They are upholding the good name of their communities, their states and their country. They are defending civilization itself against the threat of anarchy. This peculiarly American crime may speedily be wiped from the map by faithful officers, backed by an aroused public sentiment. To that end we wish you godspeed and pledge you our hearty cooperation and support."

Spirit of the Press

Sentiment Against Lynching Slowly Growing

From Christian Science Monitor.

One should not incur the stigma of being unduly optimistic when claiming to see, in the report being prepared by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, indications of a more complete awakening of the moral sense, in the important direction covered by it, than ever before. "Slowly growing public opinion against lynching" is recorded by this commission as responsible for the prevention of threatened lynching in fifteen communities in 1924, only sixteen cases of lynching having occurred during the year. This represents the lowest figure since statistics were available, and compares more than favorably with the fifty-one lynchings and seventeen preventions in 1914. The report explains that sheriffs or other officials often manifested great moral courage in protecting their prisoners, and adds that public opinion is more and more insistently calling upon officers to uphold the law. Any evidence of regard for the law is at least as entitled to adequate recognition as the occasional evidences of disregard for it which of late years have been played up so unceasingly by certain lawless elements among the people.

LESSENED LYNCHING

The reports of the lynching in the United States for the first six months of this year show an increase of four over the same period of time last year but are still many less than formerly. In every case the persons lynched were Negroes and all of the states in which they occurred were Southern with one exception.

The prospect for the complete abolition of lynching in America is still bright. And there can be no doubht but that the improvement in the record for the past few years has been due to the constant and consistent publicity which it has received both at home and abroad through the efforts of the N. A. A. C. P. and the press together with those other agencies which have worked consistently for its abolition. This is one instance where the power of publicity has been well shown. The fact that the attention of the public has been constantly called to this evil has shown up to the world in its true colors and the natural sequence has been the reversal of feeling of the whole country from that of tolerance to one of abhorrence and disdain.

But the end is not yet. It is necessary now that the efforts that have proven so profitable be continued with renewed vigor. America must be freed from this curse which has for so long struck at the most vital parts of its governmental structure. It must be the ultimate goal of those who have wrought so well that America be a lynchless nation; that no longer will it be necessary that any American hang his head in shame because of the occurrence in this nation of such atrocities as would shock even the most blood hungry Hun. This lessening of lynching proves that such an ambition is well founded. It must be realized if America is to endure.

GEORGIA'S MOB LAW

At first thought we are inclined to sing the praises of the Georgia law makers because of their establishing such a fine precedent by passing a law that will deal with the evil of lynching which has abounded in that state in such terrible proportions, but upon second thought and after realizing just what little has been accomplished on the part of the officers of the law in apprehending the lynchocrats and bringing them to justice, we are inclined to believe that there is positively no need for additional laws to handle the situation, but the enforcement of the present laws as concerns crimes in that state is what is needed.

The authors of the most recent law which seems to be designed to punish the persons guilty of taking part in mobs and providing compensation for the family of victims of mobs may have the very best of intentions, but we believe that the enactment of a federal law will be the only means of putting a stop to mob violence that is going so far to place the name of our country in bad repute. There is a certainty with which the federal courts mete out justice to law violaters that causes the average individual to fear to be haled before its bar, while on the other hand the same individuals have a total disregard for the state laws.

Let the individual states have their laws, if they will, but on the other hand give us a federal law that will deal with the situation also.

SHERIFFS ARE CREDITED WITH LYNCHING DECLINE

Interracial Commission Send Commendatory Letter

TO SOUTH'S ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Atlanta, Ga., July 24.—To the endeavors of sheriffs and other peace officers in the performance of duty—sometimes dangerous and on occasion unpopular—is to be credited the steady decrease in the number of lynchings, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation holds in a letter sent the sheriffs of the several Southern States.

The growing number of reported "preventions" of mob violence in proportion to the decreasing number of "lynchings", the letter sets out, is clearly the result of the officers' vigilance, and at the same time points "the way to the final extinction of mob violence," which peculiarly American crime may speedily be wiped from the map by faithful officers, backed by an aroused public sentiment." The Commission's letter to the Sheriffs, signed by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Chairman, and Will W. Alexander, Director, is as follows:

"During the last three years America's annual lynching record has decreased 70 per cent—from 58 in 1922 to 28 in 1923 and to 16 last year. This is most gratifying and has occasioned nation-wide comment.

"That this trend is due largely to the vigilance of sheriffs is clerely indicated by a study of the records. In 1914 there were 52 lynchings and only 14 reported preventions. In 1924 the figures were reversed—16 lynchings and 45 preventions. These figures tell the story and point the way to the final extinction of mob violence. In this effort our officers have undoubtedly had and will have the full approval and support of enlightened public opinion in the South.

"The purpose of this letter is to express on behalf of the Interracial

Commission and its hundreds of affiliated state and county committees their cordial appreciation of the fidelity and courage on the part of the sheriffs which has brought about this gratifying change. In successfully opposing mobs these officers are doing something more than protecting their prisoners, whether guilty or innocent. They are protecting the law and constitutions of state and nation. They are upholding the good name of their communities, their state and their country. They are defending civilization itself against the threat of anarchy. This peculiarly American crime may speedily be wiped from the map by faithful officers, backed by an aroused public sentiment. To that end we wish you God speed and pledge you our hearty cooperation and support."

OISE IDAHO STATESMAN
MARCH 6, 1925

LYNCHINGS AND LAW.

The lynch thermometer goes up. The latest lynching was at Rockyford, Georgia, where an angry citizenry caught and burned at the stake a negro who had attacked a 14-year-old white girl. There have been other lynchings recently in the news.

The anti-lynching campaigners will weep loudly at this. They will call for sermons to be preached, lessons to be learned and laws to be passed in order to stamp out the lynching evil.

But these are not the right methods. Lynching will die out when the agents of the law are as swift and sure to catch and punish as the lynchers.

All lynchings are not in the south, nor do all of them involve negroes, but the southern people are often involved in negro lynchings because they feel that only sudden and drastic action will influence the negro mind and keep a fair degree of law and order in districts where dissimilar races live together.

If the law were as energetic as the mob, and reasonably swift in punishment, the mobs would be aiding the law, not disregarding it.

MISSOURI CONTENDS FOR LYNCHING HONORS

That the state of Missouri is contending with some of her southern sisters for the lynching honors of the country is proven by the constantly recurring instances in which members of her citizenry have done men to death without the formality of trial and have been evidently abetted by the the officers of the law.

Not content with the blot upon its reputation as a state of law abiding individuals which the riots of East St. Louis placed upon its record, it has consistently allowed men, usually Negroes to be done to death without in any way punishing the guilty parties. The occurrence of two weeks ago had scarcely been chronicled when the news of a new attempt was flashed to the world. Reason for the seeming boldness of these lynchers is found in the fact that the public officials are in agreement with the members of mob. In the lynchings of 1923 and 1924, no one was punished. That of a few days ago was more remarkable because of the fact that it is stated that all of the officials involved were most negligent in the matter, even going to the extent of making investigation practically impossible.

Missouri may continue in its course of mob murder. It may even outstrip some of its southern sisters in the practice of the "great American Pastime" but it and the rest of the nation may rest assured that for every person done to death in such a manner, there is being slowly and surely bred into the public mind, a disregard for the fundamentals of government which eventually will make itself felt in ways which will be positively embarassing. Lynching black men is only a step from lynching any man. That has already been proven. To know that one law can be successfully broken will lead to the realization that any law may be successfully broken. And the increased mass realization of this fact can not but result in the actual disregard for all of the laws of the nation eventually. Let Missouri continue to lynch. Let it continue to fail to punish these murders. Let other states come to the same point as has Missouri and all of the Souther States. Let the Federal government continue to fail to pass a national law against lynching and America will realize too late that its prejudice against the Negro will have resulted in its complete undoing. It is now happening.

MISSISSIPPI MOBOCRATS ARE GOING SOME!

Governor Whitfield of Mississippi, who denounced the lousy lynchocrats and heathenish and hellish Huns of his state for dismissing Sunday church services to burn a colored man at the stake at New Albany, some few weeks ago, has gotten himself in bad with the mobocrats of "Ole Miss," who are now threatening to "get the guvernur" for his stand against this celebrated and favorite American pastime and Southern sport de luxe.

One of the ring leaders of the mob is reported as saying to Mississippi's chief executive, "Yes, we lynched Jim Ivy! Here we are! What are you going to do about it?"

In response to this insolent and anarchistic query, the governor remains as silent as a clam and all his talk and "bull" about "investigation," and "bringing the guilty culprits to justice" is as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals!

Before the Mississippi mobocrats the governor of the state hoists the white feather and literally takes to the tall timbers, and he seems perfectly willing to let the matter drop where it is "at."

Score a double victory for mobocracy and anarchy!

As long as mob-law holds undisputed and unchallenged sway in this country, and particularly in this section, where moral cowardice sways men in public life and others who may seek political preferment and official emoluments, the life of the humblest and highest citizen is in constant danger; for mobs never stop to reason why—they merely act upon the impulse of the moment.

If these howling hoodlums can, with impunity, take a black man from the constituted authorities and burn him at the stake or hang him to a nearby tree, why should we become excited and alarmed when the same mobocrats defy the governor of their state to make an investigation or endeavor to bring about the arrest and conviction of a single member of their select circle?

Mob-violence, like disease, can not be confined to any one particular channel, and, if this American criminal malady continues to make the headway it has in the past years, it will not surprise us to see Judge Lynch's devotees and adherents invade the governor's mansion and treat the chief magistrate of some state to a dose of the famous American concoction, merely because he dared to denounce the mob's action and contended for law and order and proper respect for constituted authority and our legal tribunals.

If American ideals and institutions are to endure the onslaughts and ravages of internal and external forces, the first monster that must be overcome is disrespect for law and constituted authority, which breeds mob-law and anarchy.

The old ship of state is drifting upon dangerous shoals when mobocrats stage their lynching orgies and then hurl defiance in the face of the governor of the state, defying and challenging him to "come on and try to convict one of us!"

The law of retribution is cosmic, inexorable and unyielding, and any state or nation that sows to the winds must ultimately reap the whirlwind.

Since Mississippi has boasted of the championship in the Lynching League for so many seasons and bids fair to win the 1925 pennant, and, since the other teams in Judge Lynch's circuit will try to outdo and surpass "Ole Miss" in order to cop the league's highest standing for the year, we may look for anything now from the members of the clubs composing the mobocratic loop!

Moreover, the silence from the governor's office at Jackson would indicate that the Mississippi mobocrats have bluffed their state head, which is calculated to encourage and stimulate the widespread disrespect for law and order and constituted authority already so manifest and prevalent in the Mudcat state! (Lord, help us!)

Lynchings-1925.
Discussions.

Negro Press, (Southern)

1847

Anti-Lynching Crusade To Be Pushed In Dixie

Interracial Commission in Annual Meet Takes This One of Chief Objectives—Many Other Plans—Encouraging Progress Reported From All Parts of South—Colored and White Press Cooperates Heartily.

Special to The Informer.

Atlanta, Ga., May 6.—An intensive anti-lynching campaign, the promotion of the study of race relations in colloges and schools, and efforts for more adequate school facilities, better housing and general welfare of the colored people of the South, were among the major objectives set for the coming year by the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in three-day session here last week. Sixty representative men and women of both races—bishops, secretaries of great church boards, educators, Y. M. C. A. executives, business and professional men, and women prominent in church and club circles—were present from all over the South, all the states except Arkansas being represented.

Notable Colored Personnel.

The colored membership of the commission was represented by Bishop Robert E. Jones, Bishop George C. Clement, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, president of the National Council of Women of the Darker Races; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. R. R. Moton, Dr. and Mrs. John Hope, Dr. Isaac Fisher, Mrs. H. L. McCrory and Mrs. R. S. Wilkinson, all of whom contributed to the program. Miss Eva Bowles of New York and Mrs. M. L. Crosthwaite of Nashville, were elected to membership on the commission. There were present also as visitors a number of distinguished colored leaders, among them being Bishop R. C. Ransom of the A. M. E. Church, Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, Dr. A. M. Townsend of the National Baptist Convention, and Dr. Monroe Work of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynching Holds Stage's Center.

The commission's keenest interest was centered on the necessity of making an early end of the lynching habit, which has been decreasing at a rapid rate during the last three years. The marked decrease in lynching was ascribed largely to the mobilization of southern women against it, to the condemnation voiced almost unanimously by the press and to special anti-lynching legislation in certain states. The commission determined to push the crusade more vigorously than ever, by appeals to governors, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, by efforts to secure additional legislation in certain states, by personal intervention in case of threatened lynchings, and by the cultivation through the press and in every other way possible of such a public sentiment as will no longer tolerate mob murder.

College Groups Seeking Truth.

Dr. T. J. Woofter of the commission's headquarter's staff, reported that courses in race relations are being given in sixty white colleges in the South, and that there are also numbers of voluntary student discussion and interracial forum groups which are doing fine work. The commission expressed keen interest in this development and recommended that it be encouraged and promoted.

Clark Foreman, secretary of the Georgia interracial committee, told of recent investigations of model housing projects in Cincinnati and New York and outlined plans now under way for similar projects in the South. The commission gave hearty approval, feeling that such a movement would meet an acute and long-felt need in many communities.

The suggestion was made that a national foundation be created for the annual award of a worthy prize to that person making the most important contribution in the realm of race relations. The plan was enthusiastically received and will be worked out if possible. It was felt that such awards would greatly stimulate the movement for right racial adjustments.

Encouraging Reports.

Encouraging results were reported from nearly every quarter. J. D. Murton told of fine educational progress in Tennessee, a successful campaign against crime in Memphis, and reorganization of the interracial work in Alabama, with especially notable results in Mobile and Selma. From Texas, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames reported the effective efforts of interracial committees in preventing a threatened race riot in one critical situation and in allayiny serious friction in another, in addition to the usual work along the lines of Negro education, community betterment, etc. Mrs. C. P. McGowan of Charleston, reported a most favorable attitude toward the work in South Carolina, where she has recently organized a number of committees and delivered addresses on race relations before many important groups.

R. W. Miles spoke for Virginia and North Carolina, where, in addition to the usual program, the interracial committees are making a special study of housing conditions, with a view to improvement through legislation and otherwise. Mr. Miles noted also a most encouraging change of sentiment in Mississippi, as indicated by the recent building of splendid colored high schools in Natchez, Jackson and Meridian, and by the quarter-million dollar school building program recently set up in Coahoma County. Bishop George C. Clement of Louisville, told of effective efforts for better Negro schools in Kentucky and reported a recent case in which the prompt action of interracial groups prevented a threatened lynching. Prof. Leo M. Favrot of Louisiana, told of good local work in New Orleans, Shreveport and Lake Charles, as well as by the state committee, and announced plans for organization at five new points.

Press Co-operates.

R. B. Eleazer, director of publicity, reported widespread and cordial cooperation on the part of the press, and exhibited clippings showing that the commission's news service is being used in 450 papers throughout the nation, with an aggregate circulation of more than 10,000,000. It is believed that the number actually using this service is two or three times as great as these figures indicate.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta was re-elected chairman of the commission and Dr. Will W. Alexander continues as director of the work.

LAW AND ORDER IN DALLAS

The fact that a mob of citizens attempted to storm the jail last week and forcibly remove two prisoners indicted for a heinous crime, brought Dallas into the public eye in unfortunate manner, but the fact that that mob was repulsed and that there was union of all of the better thinking citizens in an appeal for law and order has caused an appreciation of the real spirit of Dallas that probably was not had before. It has established a reputation for orderly proceedure that goes well with its reputation for excellence in other things.

Lynch law is anarchy. It destroys orderly government for it substitutes the will of the mob for the proceedure which has been laid down as best by organized society. But this fact has been so long disregarded in the South that until recently, it has happened that the will of the mob was the thing to be expected rather than that orderly proceedure should maintain. That it is which is responsible for the fact that attempts to protect Negro prisoners accused of crime occasion more than the ordinary amount of commendation, and the foiling of the mob is a thing for which to be especially grateful. And, though the leaning toward law and order is stronger as evidenced by the number of such instances that are recorded each year, it will be a long time before the process of the law will be the usual thing and such instances ordinary.

Therefore, every Negro citizen of Dallas now has a heightened regard for the action of the police departments of both city and county as a result of the determined efforts which were made—on the occasion and more confidence in the desire of the better thinking white citizens that this city shall at all times be governed by law rather than by the mob. They are now, more sure that their attempts at home buying and at improving their lot in life and that of their families has the necessary protection and that in times of stress similar to this, they have no need to fear the ruthless terrorism that has characterized so many of the cities of the South. And the fullness of this appreciation cannot be fully known by those who have not been forced to live at the mercy of the mob rather than under the knowledge that the law would at all tir[illegible]e.

FLORIDA DISGRACED

Before the printer's ink could dry chronicling to the world the heroic deed of Tom Lea in rescuring thirty white people from a watery grave in the Mississippi, a band of white murderers was putting to death at Sandford, Florida, a Negro accused of a criminal assault after he had been tried in the courts at Orlando and adjudged guiltless by a jury composed of twelve honest, fearless justice-loving white men.

The finger of scorn of the civilized world is being pointed at the Commonwealth of Florida for the murder of John West at the hands of an angry, shine-crazed, prejudiced mob of white men. Acquitted of the charge of entering and breaking, and the refusal of the white girl's father to appear against West on the more serious charge of criminal assault are proof positive of the innocence of the accused Negro. But in the face of the court's decision and the father's silence, the heartless, God-less Florida murderers seized West on a train between Orlando—from whence Sheriff Karel had purchased a ticket that the court-freed man might find a refuge—and Sandford, performed a brutal operation upon his person, and then tied the mutilated human form to a tree and riddled the body with bullets. God pity Florida! God awaken the conscience of free America, the land of the brave! God give us men in Congress who will vote for an Anti-Lynching Bill and vote away the curse to American's good name.

The Sandford atrocity should have a salutary effect on Negroes who are migrating to Florida in large numbers from Southwest Georgia and other sections of the State. In the language of the lamented Booker T. Washington, "Cast down your buckets where you are" rather than in the State of Florida, notorious for lynchings, mob rule and flagrant injustices to our group. —C. C.

A NEW METHOD

Governor Al. Smith, of New York wrote his own anti-lynching bill and passed it down to the state of Florida to read and O. K.

"Your words sound beautiful, but your record is bad and I can't trust you," said the governor to a Florida sheriff, who had come up to take over Will Douglass, wanted for the murder of a white policeman in his state.

Brave words from a brave governor, who understands the South when you come before the bar.

Al Smith made Douglass a diamond in the hands of the sheriff and the State of Florida. He signed extradition papers after an $85,000 bond was posted in New York, assuring him that Douglass would not be molested and would receive a fair trial.

Stick whittlers around Jacksonville crossroad stores heard this and laid down torch and ropes. Douglass faced the jury and Florida is still "petting" him.

Your lawyers in the North should not forget Smith's anti-lynch bill. It's handmade but he wrote well and put a new law in the statute that they might like to refer to later.

Kentucky Drops Off Non-Lynching Honor Rol

Sixteen Mob Executions In Ten States In 1924; Total Cut IN Half.

Washington, March 19.—Because of one lynching during 1924, Kentucky has been dropped from the third annual "non-lynching roll of honor" kept by the Federal Council of Churches.

In 1924 ten States—one more than in 1923—"bore the black shame of lynchings," the Council says. "Though one more State had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders last year was cut in half. Four lynchings, however, have been recorded already during 1925, so that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and Governmental authorities aganist this type of lawlessness.

Three new States appear on the roll of honor—Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four States have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year, Illinois, Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, South Carolina and Tennessee.

"The number of victims of lynchings in 1924 was sixteen, the lowest number since records have been kept. The next lowest number was thirty-eight in 1917, and thirty-two in 1923. The highest was 255 in 1892."

Four States have never had a record of a lynching—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. Four States have no record of a lynching since 1896—Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah.

Thirteen States have no record of a lynching during the last ten years—Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Seven States have no record of a lynching in the last five years—Arizone, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming.

Seven States have no record of a lynching in the last two years—Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia.

THAT MILLEDGEVILLE "LYNCHING."

It is difficult to understand the point of viewof the members of the mob that took an insane Negro from the state sanatorium at Milledgeville and killed him as punishment for the killing by him, of Miss Oxford, nurse at the sanatorium. The chances are he was not aware of what was going on when he was being killed; he was insane, else he should not have been in the sanatorium at all; about as much revenge or punishment was obtained and inflicted by the mob as if they had taken a dog out and beaten it to death. There was simply no excuse for such a mob and no excuse for their act. It is a most strange quirk in the minds of these men that led them to kill a crazy man for a crazy deed. Such conduct does not speak highly for the intelligence of the men guilty of it. It is absurd, wrong, a piece of crazy folly that will give every Georgia-hating newspaper in the North, and every bloody-shirt waver an opportunity, and a very excellent one, to say unpleasant things about the degree of civilization in the South and especially in Georgia. Men of such mobs are not doing themselves, their communities, the state, their race any good—on the other hand, they are doing all these very positive harm by such inexcusable conduct.—Savannah Morning News.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE LYNCHING

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LYNCH LAW TAKES NEW IMPETUS

The burning of a Negro at stake in Mississippi a few days ago and the lynching of a lunatic at the State asylum in Milledgeville last Sunday night, and other attempts to lynch the accused of crime in North Carolina and elsewhere, seem that lynching is growing more in popularity. There seems to be an era of lawlessness sweeping over the country. Burglaries, suicides, murders and other high crimes are filling the country into a season of lawlessness. The burning of the Negro in Mississippi is an outrage that possibly could not have been done anywhere in the world except in America; the breaking into the asylum at Milledgeville, Georgia, and the lynching of an irresponsible lunatic, who in a fit of madness struck down an honest and innocent woman, is without parallel in the oligarchy of crime in America. There can be no earthly excuse for this lynching, and there should be no difficulty in apprehending the culprits. They should be brought to justice. It should not be hard to find out who constituted the mob. How could a mob go into an asylum, where there are thousands of lunatics, and find the "irresponsible" who murdered an innocent woman? The mob had to be coached and assisted by someone in the asylum, if the victim were taken from the premises. If he were taken from the jail, then it is another question. We beg to express the hope that Governor Walker, who stands for law and order, will leave no stone unturned in apprehending the guilty parties and seeing to it that the state will not stand for such disgrace and barabarism.

Lynchings- 1925
Discussions.

Negro Press (Southern).

WEEK'S ECHOES FROM THE MOBS

Mississippi

New Albany, Miss., Sept. 21.—A coroner's jury which investigated the lynching of Joe Kennedy, Negro timber cutter, who was burned at stake for an alleged attack upon a young white woman near Rockford, yesterday, that he came to his death at the hands of a mob, the members of which were not known. The charred remains were buried today.

Georgia

Milledgeville, Ga.—An insane Negro, inmate of a sanitarium for the insane, who last week killed Miss Amy Oxford, a nurse, last night was carried from the Colony farm, near here to the Wilkinson county line, where this insane Negro was chained to a tree and beaten to death with a pickhandle.

North Carolina

Asheville, N. C.—A mob stormed the jail here Saturday in an effort to procure a Negro, who was alleged to have criminally assaulted a young white woman. Officers had spirited the prisoner out of town, but the mob would not disperse untol a committee of its members had been permitted to search every cell in the jail.

KANSAS

Atchison, Kan., Sept. 14—Sheriff Ben Fedderson slept in a chair in front of Negro prisoner's door and defied would-be lynchers to storm the county jail in an effort to get to Melvin Bailey.

THE COUNTRY IS STIRRED BECAUSE OF MOB LAW

The Mississippi lynching a few days ago where a Negro man was burned at the stake, and the Georgia lynching about the same time when a Negro man was beaten to death by an unruly mob composed of white men, have created unusual comment throughout the nation. Bold utterances are made from the pulpit, press and other institutions against this savage practice. Time, alertness, exposure and lawful punishment of lynchers will blot out this evil in America one day. The time is not as long as it has been. Men and institutions are beginning to see that it is not just a Negro murdered or slain, but that the law is being raped and civilization given a serious setback. If let alone passion will rule instead of law and judgment.

The Times Record, a white daily of Zanesville, Ohio, has made a most interesting interpretation of the lynching in Mississippi and has written an opinion worthy of thought and deliberation. It makes this expression:

"In the news of Monday was a note of grim tragedy—tragedy in that with a gesture it swept away a thousand years of civilization and brought men back to the primitive.

"A Negro was burned at the stake in Mississippi after he had confessed to attacking a young white girl, near death in a hospital. At least, he was said to have confessed. The sheriff told that story. The Negro did not. He had no opportunity after the mob of 300 men seized him.

"The man was being taken to the hospital where the girl was to attempt to identify him. No doubt she would have. But she might have recovered from her hysterics and said. "No, this is not the man—I'd never forget the evil face that leered at me."

"What if she had said this? Who knows, especially who among the mob that took his life, but what she would have said exactly this. She had had time to recover from her hysteria, no doubt, and even in the heart of a girl taught to mistrust all colored men of more than 18 years, there could have been that element of tenderness that treasures human life.

"But the mob was stirred by the blood lust. The sheriff, weakling that he must have been, made no move to protect his prisoner when he saw a cordon of autos across the road. He [illegible] man over, without firing a shot. 'Useless,' he said, but we know one sheriff who, with his stalwart son, protected a Negro who had made a public confession of such a deed by the simple expedient of drawing two business-like revolvers and backing them up with real courage of the kind that begets admiration among red-blooded men. He kept his prisoner, later executed by due process of law.

"You may ask if it makes any difference whether a mob burns an unfortunate, or the state breaks his neck. A fair question. Neither is a desirable course, but in the latter he has that chance for life that any man, black or white, criminal or saint, is guaranteed under the law of the nation in which the mob men and the law-abiding live side by side.

"The psychology of a mob is a peculiar thing. Especially is the southern mob a group that passeth understanding. By no rote or law could they see themselves adjudged criminal, or murderers, yet their's is a crime for which they took away a life, regardless of whether it was the right life or not.

The hysteria that dominates an action such as that in Mississippi is the kind of hysteria that razes the institutions of aeons and aeons of time, tears down the structure of a fragile civilization, none too secure as long as human beings educate their material minds to the neglect of their spiritual selves. Three hundred spiritual inconoclasts, destroying the icons of centuries of work and thought, firing the weaker and more impressionable with the lust for blood—this we have seen in Mississippi, and each of the three hundred returns to his business a peaceful, law-abiding and honored citizen. Civilization, after all, is a good many centuries away."

We are going to have to save the civilization of our time by subscribing to the law and obeying its teachings. We should not be discouraged. This is not a race matter but a matter of civilization, law and government. We must do our part in all of it; we must spend in a profitable way to accomplish the ends desired. We must not side-step counsel because any radical move on our part may prove as criminal as that of the lynchers.

"EVERY LYNCHER SHOULD BE PUNISHED"

By William Pickens

(For The Associated Negro Press)

Applesauce! And yet we have seen a statement under this heading printed, sometimes without comment, in many Negroes weeklies. Those "good" white folks who want to hide the shame of Georgia for lynching an insane Negro, are cleverly broadcasting this "promise" to punish, for the sake of appearances. We are glad that at least some white folk in Georgia are sufficiently ashamed of the brutal deed to want to make the rest of the world think that Georgia is going to punish somebody for it.

But Georgia is not going to punish anybody for this lynching. Georgia has punished nobody for about 500 lynchings.

"Oh, but they are offering a reward of $500,"—Well, if I had the money, I could serenely offer a reward of $500,000 for every one of these lynchers that Georgia will punish. It is easy to offer rewards that you know will never be paid. If Georgia really wanted to punish anybody, it would not be necessary to offer any rewards, but only to send two or three even third-class detectives to Milledgeville, who in a few days could have the name and address of every man of any consequence who invaded that insane asylum. Even some of those crazy people could tell who some of the mob were.

Why do colored newspapers "bite" at this camouflaging propaganda emanating from Atlanta? I do not mean that they should not print it, but they should not print it without commenting on it in a way to show that they are not fooled,—and in a way not to fool other colored folk.

But the average colored man will not be fooled. He knows how insincere is the dominating influence in the South. They are always raving in that section against the horrible crime of rape. And when a white man in North Carolina is convicted of raping a little innocent colored working girl of 14 years, who he himself says fought him like a young tigress, the court gives him a six month's sentence, and the lawyers are trying to get that suspended!

It's a lie about their being opposed to rape. They are opposed to equality, even legal. political, and industrial equality for black people. For every case of alleged or actual rape by a black man against a white woman, in the south, there are 25 cases of actual rape of colored women by white men. And the hypocrites know it,—and they know that not one time out of a thousand will any white man there be punished for either lynching a Negro man or raping a Negro woman or girl. Colored people have tried to pass an anti-lynching bill in Congress. If Georgia were sincerely opposed to lynch law, she would have instructed her represenatives to support and not oppose this bill.

COOLIDGE SAYS COUNTRY NEEDS MORE RELIGION

Believes Religion Is Real Solution For Lawlessness. Christianity Is Needed At Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—In an address to the annual conference of Congregational Churches here Tuesday, President Coolidge made a strong appeal for the inculcation of a broad and substantial religious influence among the citizens of the United States as a solution to lawlessness, which he spoke of as being too prevalent.

Fail Without Religion

"I can conceive of no adequate remedy for the evils, which besets society except through the influences of religion," the president declared. "There is no form of education, government or reward which will not fail; redemption must come through sacrifice, and sacrifice is the essence of religion.

Aid To Future

Religion reaches its highest application in aiding some of the present day problems, especially lawlessness, when there is a very healthy and determined public sentiment in favor of the observance of the law, the president emphasized sharply in his speech. "The utmost ingenuity on the part of the police powers will be substantially all wasted in an effort to enforce the law, if there does not exist a strong and vigorous determination on the part of the people to observe the law. Such a determination cannot be produced by the government. My own opinion is that it is furnished by religion.

Home—A Shrine

"While I regard the clergy as the greatest power for religious teaching that we have, I do not refer to them alone. I am conscious that the example of devoted men and women, the result of the inevitable social relations and, above all, the influence of piety in the home all are forces of enormous significance. While certain formalities of the past may have lost the hold they once had, I do not see any diminution in the steadfastness of the religious convictions of the people."

The president expressed his belief the people of America were showing increased faith and devotion to religion.

THE WEEK'S EDITORIAL: WHITE PRESS

(From The Courier, Buffalo, N. Y., of Sept. 26, 1925.)

MOB CRIME

The Courier has received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, letter on lynchings. It deserves public attention.

"Newspaper dispatches on September 21," the letter says, "recounted the burning of a Negro in Mississippi. This is an example of barbarity such as is practiced nowhere in the world except in this country. A manifestation of savagery which is inexcusable, regardless of the guilt or innocence of the victim.

"The very next day newspaper dispatches recounted the seizure of an insane Negro from the State Insane Asylum of Georgia and his being beaten to death by a mob on the charge of killing a nurse in the asylum.

"Nothing was done and nothing will be done regarding the burning alive of the Negro in Mississippi. In the case of beating to death of the insane Negro in Georgia, the corner's jury returned a verdict that the Negro met death at the hands of parties unknown.

"These two cases constitute in effect state sanction for public, unpunished mob crime."

Recently the country has been congratulating itself on the decline in lynchings, as shown by statistics for last year. This letter pertinently cautions us not to build up "too much hope" on last year's record. There are already fourteen lynchings this year to twelve for the coresponding period last year." And every lynching that goes unpunished "is an encouragement to other mobs."

ANTI-LYNCHING STAND BY WOMEN OF MISSISSIPPI

Campaign to Be Pushed Throughout the State—Representative Groups Take Lead.

Special to The Informer.

Jackson, Miss.—Representative Mississippi women, leaders in many important religious and civic groups, have launched a determined campaign against lynching and mob violence in this State. The opening gun was the following statement, which was framed and adopted at a state-wide meeting of prominent women held here on call of the Mississippi Inter-racial Committee:

"We believe in only the single standard of morals for all races, and unquestionably in the protection of the womanhood of the races. We also believe in the law, and that it should under all circumstances be respected and upheld by all citizens. Therefore we deplore mob violence for any crime and desire to register our protest against lynching or any other form of mob violence."

This statement has since been presented before other important gatherings of women and has in every case been adopted without a dissenting vote. It is understood that efforts to crystallize public sentiment against lynching will be pushed throughout the state by the inter-racial organizations. Promoters of the movement say that the mobilization of the women of eleven other Southern states along similar lines has been followed in every case by marked decrease in the number of lynchings.

Another Decisive Answer to the Mob

From Greensboro Daily News.

The result of the Asheville trial is the second decisive answer to mob rule judicial North Carolina has given in seven months. It follows the clear path laid down by the Williamston case in May and combined with that case points the penalty for those who in their arrogance and savagery arise to imbrute the constitutional government under which the State lives. The first case was a splendid justification of the hand of the law reaching out to answer the lawless; the second case, in essential details, is even more important justification of the same hand outstretched to restrain the same spirit. The two together are powerful proof in the final efficacy of the law itself and are thereby powerful incentives to all men to hold to trust in the law.

The State of North Carolina can not send to penitentiary and road gang and place heavy fines upon a score of mob men without making a smashing attack on the very essence of mob spirit. It cannot a second time do the same thing in another part of the State, far distant from the first case, without reemphasizing its attitude and thereby broadcasting to the entire State the answer that will be given in every case. Forty men know the answer; the State knows it, and the entire country is fast finding it out.

Actually the DAILY NEWS thinks, there is more to encourage in certain aspects of the Asheville situation than there was in the Williamston case. The background of racial feeling was higher. The series of attacks had fed old hatreds until men who by education, training and outlook on life ought to know better, and ordinarily do, lost all control. A mob balked may become a mob even more infuriated. The trial of one Negro charged with criminal assault resulted, in the face of positive identification by the victim, in absolute acquittal. All these factors played around a situation already tense with emotion.

Yet the answer is given in unmistakable terms. For that we think North Carolina has much to thank in the attitude and bearing of Judge Stack. He has held tight and true in the midst of a situation which might have developed into anything, and by his judgment, dignity, temperance and firmness has had, we think, much to do with the final result. That is something to look to with pride, it is something to remember. If in this year North Carolina has risen to the highest height it has yet attained in its answer to the mob, much of that progress is due to the work of Judge Sinclair and of Judge Stack.

If the State can see in the final results a victory for orderly government it ought never to forget that the victory has been won at a fearful cost and in certain aspects is only a partial victory. An infinitely finer victory would have resulted from such display of force and authority in the beginning as would have stopped the mob before it overruled officers and overthrew government in one of the most civilized communities in North Carolina. Grave doubt existed at Williamston as to whether officers in the beginning had done all possible to restrain the mob. That same grave doubt exists in Asheville. In both instances, the DAILY NEWS believes, prompt and decisive action by the sheriff or by the other officers would have prevented a large part, and probably all, of that which was done, That promptness and that early decisiveness were lacking, and all else proceeds from that lack.

All else proceeds from that lack plus one other factor: The prevailing spirit of mob rule which in spite of all our boasted progress hovers restlessly under the surface ready to burst into flame. "There are now five divisions to the United States: north, east, south, west and North Carolina," says a Negro newspaper in Norfolk, the *Journal and Guide*, in a striking tribute to this State. "Geographically North Carolina is in the South, otherwise it is in a distinct class to itself." But mob spirit is not ended in North Carolina. It exists everywhere and is ready at all time to flout the law. If the stirring record of victories is to be maintained it will be only by the most careful guarding and nourishing of respect for government, by the sharpest supervision and quickest action on every doubtful case and by the most zealous care of every part of the judicial processes. In the long run civilization will win through the education of all people into trust in the law. But that is looking far into the future. Until that time the honor of the State and the lives of men charged with crime must be guarded by officers with far greater zeal than was manifest in either Williamston or Asheville. The crowning disgrace of the Asheville situation, second only to the outbreak of mob spirit was reputable citizens who ought to know far better did much to inflame and spread that spirit.

Lynchings—1925. I.
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern).

1840

BOSTON MASS. AMERICAN
JANUARY 5 1925

A Cure for Lynching

One of the most satisfactory showings of the past year is the decrease in lynchings.

The best cure for lawlessness is law enforcement. Just as soon as courts implant in the public mind the assurance that punishment will be meted out to all those who deserve it, the mob will be more difficult to assemble.

What is needed everywhere is a program of enforcement which spares none on account of position or influence. And while public officers are doing their duty, let citizens do theirs. Let them serve as jurors when called to do so.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL. EXAMINR
JANUARY 15. 1925

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NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
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Centralia (Wn.) Chronicle.
JANUARY 14, 192

MOB MURDER

In some sections of the country the negro is a white man's problem and it is in those sections that lynchings provide a serious problem for the black race. Lynchings, indirectly, make the white man a more vital problem for the negro than the negro is to the white man.

Tuskegee Institute is making the lynching the object of careful research and much serious concern. This educational institution is making a heroic effort to abolish mob murder. It is concerned with preserving for the negro his rights as an American citizen. The white man should assist Tuskegee if only to purge the nation of the disgrace brought upon it by these barbarous outbreaks of violence.

Although the constitution guarantees to all the right to a trial by jury and establishes racial and religious equality, there were sixteen lynchings in the United States in 1924. The same year witnessed forty-five attempted lynchings and hundreds of lesser acts of mob violence. No state during the year was probably free of mob violence in some form, but Illinois was the only northern state in which an actual lynching took place.

Those who take the law into their own hands to punish a wrong-doer violate the basic law of the nation while the crime of their victim has been only the violation of a state statute or, perhaps, only an unwritten law of society.

NEW YORK BULLETIN
APRIL 13, 1925

A national drive against the crime of increasing mob law has been started in Harlem with an organization which owes its being to a vision had by Mrs. Eleanor Johnson of 140 W. 140th st. The organization known as the "Stop Lynching League of Colored Women," will not only create public sentiment through the press and public mass meetings everywhere, but will appeal directly to the president and congress. Mass meetings to this end are planned for Palace Casino on the evening of April 23 and the Imperial Auditorium the afternoon of Sunday, April 26.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD.
APRIL 24, 1925

RALLY TO STOP LYNCHING

The first of a series of meetings by the recently organized Stop Lynching League was held last night in Commonwealth Casino, 135th Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues. Mrs. Elenora Johnson, who organized the league, explained that her purpose was to enlist 100,000 Negro women and an equal number of white women. The Rev. R. M. Bolden of Emmanuel Church also spoke.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
APRIL 11, 1925

MOVE TO FIGHT MOB RULE.

Stop Lynching League of Colored Women to Appeal to Coolidge.

A national movement against mob violence has been started in Harlem by an organization known as the Stop Lynching League of Colored Women. Meetings will be held at the Palace Casino on April 23 and at the Imperial Auditorium on Sunday afternoon, April 26, and appeals will be made to President Coolidge and Congress.

The officers of the league are Mrs. Eleanor Johnson, President; Mrs. Josie Whetmore, Vice President; Mrs. Lucie Brown, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Helen Reid, Treasurer; Mrs. Eulah Floyd, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Alberta Wilson, Acting Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY GRAPHIC
APRIL 11, 1925

PROTEST MOB RULE

The Stop Lynching League for Colored Women, recently organized in Harlem, has protested against mob rule.

RAMONA, CAL. SENTINEL 353
MARCH 27, 1925

LYNCHLE[illegible] AND IN 1926 THE GOAL

Washington, March 17.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless and in 1926," says the statement of the federal council of churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor. Thirty-eight states earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's commission on race relations.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame" of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the total was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and [illegible]ntucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clean record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since the records have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Prof. Monroe M. Work of Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Ala., soon to be published by the commission on race relations.

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923, when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states, as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923."

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM & EVE. MA[illegible]
APRIL 25, 1925

Says Press Cuts Lynching Toll.

ATLANTA, Ga., [illegible]day.—News papers are largely responsible for the decrease of seventy per cent in the lynching record during the last three years, R. R. Eleazar, publicity director of the Interracial Commission, told the commission, which is in session here today. Testimonials to the service of newspapers of the South in promoting better race relations were offered by Mr. Eleazar in the form of clippings from many newspapers.

NEW YORK BULLETIN
MAY 15. 1925

True Law, Lynch Law and No Law

It is not ethical, jurists say, to comment on criminal trials while they are in progress. It is ethical—and safe—to say what you please once the trials are concluded. This ethical arrangement makes it very convenient for prosecutors who blunder or err, and for jurists whose decisions logically are open to criticisim.

If a man or woman accused of murder is acquitted because of the evident mistakes of the state, there cannot be another trial, the case is ended; but if anyone calls attention to that mistake when it is made and while there is opportunity to correct it, he runs the risk of going to jail for contempt—that is if he is foolhardy enough to place himself within the jurisdiction of the court which feels it has been affronted.

The mere fact that contempt of court never was intended to prescribe justifiable criticism, makes little difference. There are recorded few instances in the United States when one court belittled another's claims of contempt.

It is safe enough, however, to refer now to the remarkable trial which has closed in Jersey. Three boys have been sentenced to life imprisonment for the robbery of a bank and the killing of an old employe. It is doubtful, if ever in the history of American jurisprudence, a jury heard a charge similar to that made by the Jersey prosecutor.

He is quoted as having said, in his closing address,

> "Let your verdict be such that no outside agency will have to take a hand in punishing these boys. I refer specifically to lynching."

New Jersey should ponder over that statement.

How can a prosecutor whose oath of office requires him to punish any person who engages in lynching or in a conspiracy which may lead to lynching, make the possibility or probability of lynching an argument before a jury?

How can any prosecutor, appealing to jurors to return a verdict in accordance with law and justice, picture the possibility of that verdict be overruled by the lawless?

How can a prosecutor, speaking in a courtroom, warn a jury that unless it convicts, the mob may take a hand and set up its telegraph pole?

If the three condemned Jersey boys cannot secure a new trial on the strength of the remarks of the prosecutor, Jersey law is strange, indeed.

The proceedings of many Jersey law officers in the prosecution of the three boy bandits are open to criticism. There was no doubt at any time regarding the guilt of the three, but there is a doubt as to the fairness of the law as it dealt with them.

They were hunted down by a mob. Lynching threats were bandied about. Then they were heard by a coroner's jury which included men so intimate with the murdered man that they cried when the story of his death was recited.

This jury not only accused the three boys but made a very dramatic demand for their speedy conviction.

And the boys were induced to sign confessions which were offered against them.

Now lynch law is hinted at, unless they are found guilty.

The attorney for the defense was ready to throw the three on the mercy of the court. The prosecutor refused and insisted upon trial. And there was nothing to try.

This much be said: that the citizens who composed the jury are a credit to their state. Had they been of low intelligence the hint of lynch law might have induced them to return a verdict which would have meant execution. That they recommended life imprisonment, speaks well for them.

Jersey justice long has been the boast of the state. We wonder how long it can remain a boast.

On the very day that these boys are haled before the court and lynch law is mentioned by a state prosecutor, another killer is on trial. But, in her case, we read of women jurors weeping. Her story is very sad. It is the old tale of a woman who lives with another woman's husband and who ends the romance by killing the man.

This young woman faints and sobs. And she describes how she continued her illicit method of living in seven different communties, always actuated by fear of the man. How she can explain this fear when policemen were within reach at all times, when the man could have been prosecuted had he been such a tyrant? But the newspapers continue to tell the pathetic story.

Jersey in this instance is no different than other states. In Connecticut an almost similar case is being tried. There a rich society woman is aiding the girl killer. This young woman is winning headlines because her baby is being brought to her in jail. Witnesses insist that the young woman not only shot her lover but pursued him and finally stood over his prostrate body and emptied her revolver into his corpse.

Her romance, too, has been of long standing.

The women suffragists long ago used to complain of the double standard. They were so resentful of it that Lucy Stone insisted that, when women married, they should refuse to bear their husband's names.

How does it happen that the single standard is not brought into capital cases?

How does it happen that three boys are convicted of murder, and the possibility of lynching is hinted if a speedy conviction is not forthcoming, while women who admit killings are pictured as the most unfortunate and downtrodden damsels that ever existed.

Prosecutors should realize that nine of every 10 women involved in homicides which follow illicit love affair, have walked into those affairs boldly, brazenly and deliberately. They know in advance that if there is no satisfactory closing to the romance, a murder can be committed and newspapers and jurors can be depended upon to submerge justice under a wave of maudlin sentiment.

The courts have been established to decide the equity and merit of the claims women may bring against men, and when women repudiate the courts and set up their own law—the law of the gun—there is no justification for newspaper being hysterical with sympathy.

Soon the United States will have two codes of law. One will insist that men shall obey the law or suffer the prescribed penalties; the other will allow women to set up their own code and impose their own penalties.

Today murder is murder only when a man or boy commits it. When a woman is the offender Justice goes on a wild sentimental drunk.

How can any normal person who has arrived at the age of reason be satisfied with this condition of affairs?

If mercy should be shown to any offender

the three Jersey lads merit it, for they are crude

Jersey country boys who must spend the remainder of their lives in prison.

Yesterday William Jennings delivered an address before a gathering of Bible students. Skipping from evolution to education he paused to discuss murders and he said:

> "The United States has more murders than any other civilized country in the world, and a smaller percentage of punishments for the same. Neither the Republican or Democratic party in its convention made any mention of this in its platforms. Do you know of anything more imprtant than stopping murders in this country?

We do not hear even a sigh for the overgrown

Lynchings-1925. I

Discussions.

White Press (Northern).

1837

1837

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
MARCH 21, 1925

JUDGE DENIES HE PRAISED MOB RULE

Tiernan Replies to Protests of Negroes Against Utterance in Barrett Case

RIGHTLY QUOTED, HE SAYS

But Asserts His Remark Has Been Misconstrued

County Judge J. Harry Tiernan of Richmond County has received a letter from William L. Patterson, a Negro lawyer of Manhattan, protesting against a statement made by the Judge in passing sentence of two and one-half years in Sing Sing Prison upon Elijah Barrett, Negro, recently convicted of assault in the second degree.

The evidence showed that Barrett had robbed an artist's wife at New Brighton, after striking her with a bottle. Judge Tiernan rebuked the jury for the leniency of the verdict and, as reported in The World, said to the prisoner: "If this had happened in your home State of Virginia you would have been burned at the stake."

In his letter, a copy of which he sent to The World, Lawyer Patterson accuses Judge Tiernan of fostering race prejudice and "giving voice of praise" to mob rule and lynch law.

Judge Tiernan said yesterday that he had been correctly quoted in The World, but he added that as a matter of fact and as a matter of course he was constitutionally opposed to mob rule and lynch law and that nothing he had said could reasonably be interpreted as approving them or as fostering race prejudice.

Judge Tierman made in substance the same reply to a delegation of Negroes who called at his chambers Wednesday and expressed their disapproval of the language employed in sentencing Barrett.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MARCH 21, 1925

NEGROES INDIGNANT AT JUDGE'S REMARK

Seek Disciplining of Tiernan for Reference to Mob in Assault Case.

Resenting remarks said to have been made by Judge J. Harry Tiernan of Staten Island recently in sentencing a negro robber to two and a half to five years in Sing Sing, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced through its Secretary last night that it would ask Governor Smith or the Legislature to act against Judge Tiernan if his remarks were found to have been correctly quoted.

The organization's announcement stated that written and telegraphed inquiries to Judge Tiernan about the correctness of the language attributed had been ignored, but that an investigation of his alleged utterances would be continued until the necessary information was obtained.

Judge Tiernan was reported to have become incensed on March 16 last when a jury in his court found Elijah Barrett, a negro, guilty of assault in the second degree instead of robbery in the first degree, for which the negro had been indicted. Barrett had struck a woman with a milk bottle and snatched her purse.

The Judge was reported to have told the jury its verdict was outrageous and contrary to the evidence, and then to have turned to the negro, who was born in the South, and said: "Had you committed this crime in your native State you would not even have had a trial. You would have been tied to a stake and burned to death."

The association's announcement declares that this remark, if actually made, shows gross unfitness for the public and judicial office he now occupies."

It also was announced that counsel for the association already had communicated with the Bar Association of New York, "asking action on the case of Judge Tiernan."

Judge Tiernan later admitted having received a letter from a lawyer representing the association, asking if he was correctly quoted. He said that the question was correct, but declared that he did not make the statement to incite mob action in crimes of the kind, as he is opposed to mob or lynch law. He insisted that what he said to Barrett could not have been fairly interpreted as an encouragement to mob violence in cases in which negroes are involved.

BUFFALO N. Y. NEWS
FEBRUARY 21, 1925

THE FALL IN LYNCHINGS.

In the rush of various organizations to claim credit for the reduction in the number of lynchings in the United States in the last several years the evidence presented by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to support its claim at least is deserving of consideration.

This organization has been carrying on for twelve years a systematic campaign to arouse the nation to the great shame of lynching. It succeeded in having the Dyer anti-lynching bill introduced in Congress in 1919. That year mob murder reached its highest mark in number of victims, 83. But in 1922, when the Dyer bill was seriously pressed for passage, the number of lynchings was reduced to 60; in 1923 it was 28, last year it was sixteen.

"We believe," said the joint judiciary committee reporting the Dyer bill at the first session of the present Congress, "that the decrease is due to the publicity given this crime, and the fear of a law by the United States, providing for punishment for those who participate in and are responsible for lynchings."

Publicity directing attention to this national disgrace undoubtedly has been a factor in checking mob murders—that and the more vigorous stand taken recently by law officers in resisting extra-legal procedure. In view of the good effects that the shadow of the Dyer bill has had, why not give substance to it?

NEW YORK BULLETIN
MARCH 22, 1925

REMARK [illegible]ge of Staten Island, who reminded a Negro he was sentencing to jail for robbery, that for the same crime he would have been burned at the stake in the South, have aroused widespread indignation among colored people throughout Greater New York, according to announcement by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 5th ave., which is investigating the utterance. James Welder Johnson, secretary of the advancement association, stated that the association had written the judge by special delivery and had telegraphed him asking whether he had been correctly quoted, but that no response had been received.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is now in communication with members of the state legislature at Albany," said Mr. Johnson, "and if the judge was correctly quoted, action by Gov. Smith or the legislature will be asked for, on the ground that his remark shows gross unfitness for the public and judicial office he now occupies.

"Mr. William L. Patterson of Dyett, Hall and Patterson, attorneys, has already communicated with the Bar Association of New York, asking action on the case, and the matter will be vigorously prosecuted until either some statement is forthcoming from the judge, or the Albany legislature takes action."

Jeffersonville, Ind., Bulletin
Wed., March 18, 1925

THE DAY'S EDITORIAL

NOT MERELY THE LYNCHING OF A NEGRO

(Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.)

There seems to have been no attempt on the part of those taking part in the burning at the stake of a Negro at Rocky Ford, in this state, a few days ago, to conceal their identify. According to an Associated Press report of the deplorable affair "there was no disorder" and the "men widely known in the community were in the mob, there being not the slightest attempt at concealment."

It is true that the offense of which the Negro was guilty was worse than merely vicious or brutal or horrible. And yet, no matter how dastardly the crime the mob had no legal right to lynch him. The law's provisions are sufficient to take care of this or any other case. The law provides for the death penalty in such cases, and in disregarding the law the mob defied constituted authority and each one broke faith with the others.

No one will waste any sympathy on the worse than brute whose life was taken, but the reflection is upon the intelligence and the civilization of those who outraged and violated the law of the land. If the men who make the lawsand the laws are made by white men—will not abide by them how can they expect others who have nothing to do with their making to have a proper regard for them?

The Negro is dead, and will not come to life; but the action of the mob set free in that community a spirit of lawlessness which will live for many years. The act of the Negro was heinous and brutal, the act of the mob was brutal and lawless. The Negro failed to control his vicious passions, and the members of the mob just as completely lost control of all sense of law and order.

When the mob at Rocky Ford lynched the Negro—burned him at the stake—they also lynched the law. The governor has offered a reward for the arrest of any members of the mob. This is a futile gesture for the deed is done and it is not likely that any participant will betray another. Before the deed is done is the time for action—education, a respect for law and an example of decent government and unswerving justice are needed in our state. Today such inspirations do not exist in Georgia.

[illegible]
MARCH 27, 1925

—A Communist no longer is when he gets a hundred dollars, if ever.

—The statement that thirty-eight of the States had no lynchings in 1924 should be of particular interest to that class of European who imagines the lampposts of our cities are specially equipped for the purpose.

"There was no mention of immortality and sin in the platforms of the two great political parties, and no candidates nominated pledge themselves to stop crime and murder. What is more important to this countrty, a program of government or a program of religion?"

We do not believe either the Democratic or the Republican party, or both, can end the carnival of killing. We do believe the common sense of the American people can, if their newspapers will end the damnable practice of making heroines out of every woman who kills, when breaking the Ten Commandments does not pay her the interest she had mentally compounded.

It would be a healthy thing if newspapers and officials of the law in every state shared the sound sense, betrayed in the views expressed by Judge Sinclair of North Carolina, who, in sentencing mob leaders on Wednesday last, said

"Men have no excuse, no justification for taking the law into their own hands.

"The old sentiment that because some woman has been wronged you must revert back to barbarism and become savages, taking the law into your own hands and redressing such wrong, is a reflection upon civilization. Men who ought to know better from time to time attempt to justify and excuse such conduct. It is absolute poison running through the state and the men who express such sentiments are bad citizens and a positive menace to the government of the state. That spirit must be stamped out in North Carolina. Men must be taught that they can trust the courts and that any man can come into the court and redress his wrongs in a lawful manner.

"The old idea that there is such a thing as the unwritten law is all false. There is no such thing as the unwritten law. What is called the unwritten law is nothing in the world but the excuse of cowards to justify their own lawlessness.

"The only way to break up mob law in North Carolina is to punish the offenders. I don't know why it it, but three or four years ago we had no spirit in North Carolina which endorsed mob law, mob outrages perhaps in this state than we have had. For the last three or four years we have had more in 50 years. It is getting time to stop it. The object of punishment of criminals, of course, is not so much to punish them as to deter other people from committing a like crime. There is no idea of vindictiveness or revenge in the administration of the criminal court. If we don't punissh crime no man is secure in his property or his person. The only way to protect the public is to punish the violator of the law and deter others."

Emmetsburg, Iowa, Tribune
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1925

Fifteen years ago the number of lynching in the United States averaged about 90 per pear. In 1922 only 57 were reported and in 1924 only 33 For 40 years the Tuskegee University has maintained an interesting record of these affairs by states, and it has frequently happened that more whites were lynched than blacks. Lynching is most frequent in 10 Southern states, while Montana Missouri, Oklahoma and Wyoming hold the record for lynching whites.

WILMINGTON D EVERY EV
MARCH 18 1925

NOT MERELY A LYNCHING

(From Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun.)

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No one will waste any sympathy on the worse than brute whose life was taken, but the reflection is upon the intelligence and the civilization of those who outraged and violated the law of the land. If the men who make the laws—and the laws are made by white men—will not abide by them now can they expect others who have nothing to do with their making to have a proper regard for them?

The Negro is dead and will not come to life; but the action of the mob set free in that community a spirit of lawlessness which will live for many years. The act of the Negro was heinous and brutal, the act of the mob was brutal and lawless. The Negro failed to control his vicious passions, and the members of the mob just as completely lost control of all sense of law and order.

When the mob at Rocky Ford lynched the Negro—burned him at the stake—they also lynched the law. The governor has offered a reward for the arrest of any members of the mob. This is a futile gesture, for the deed is done and it is not likely that any participant will betray another. Before the deed is done is the time for action—education, a respect for law and an example of decent government and unswerving justice are needed in our state. Today such inspirations do not exist in Georgia.

LYNCHINGS HIT LOWEST MARK IN ALL HISTORY

Only 8 Reported for 1924 Against 57 in 1922 and 255 in Single Year a Generation Ago

THERE has been a steady decrease in the number of lynchings throughout the United States for many years, and an unprecedentedly low record has been established for the year 1924. A generation ago some 255 lynchings of both blacks and whites were reported in a single year. The records show that fifteen years ago the average number of lynchings varied from 80 to 100 a year. In 1922 the number had dropped to fifty-seven, while last year there were but thirty-three lynchings for the entire country. The year 1924 sets a wholly new record, there having been only sixteen lynchings recorded for the entire country.

The official records of lynching for all causes is full of surprises. A careful analysis has been made of the situation for the past forty years by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute. Of the fifty-seven lynchings reported in 1922, for instance, fifteen were alleged to have been due to homicides, five to felonious assaults, fourteen to attacks on women, five to attempted attacks on women, three to theft, one to insults to whites and fourteen to other causes.

The proportion of whites to the blacks lynched is far greater than is generally known. During the past decade there have been about ten times as many negroes as whites lynched, but before this period there were many years when fully half the total of the victims were white. Twenty years and more ago it frequently happened that there were more whites than blacks lynched.

The largest number of lynchings occurred in Georgia, where the average has been a trifle more than thirteen a year for a generation. Mississippi comes next with an average of about ten lynchings a year for all causes and next in turn Texas and Louisiana. The proportion of whites to negroes lynched in the Southern States is very low. The ten States in which lynchings are most common are Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. The total number of lynchings in Georgia during the past thirty-five years has been 448.

The four States holding the highest records for lynching of whites for the last generation have been Montana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Wyoming. In Montana there have been thirty-three white lynchings in this period to but one negro. Oklahoma had eighty-eight whites lynched to thirty-nine negroes; Montana, thirty-three whites and one negro, and Wyoming, thirty-three whites to seven negroes. New York has had but one white and one black lynching throughout this period.

COLUMBUS O. JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 1, 1925

The Lynching Record.

Boston Herald.

Only 16 lynchings last year. In 1923 there were 33. In the 32 years which ended with the last day of 1921 there were 6436. Twice since 1901 the lynchings have numbered more than 100 in one year. A graphic would show the lynching line taking a zigzag course across the squares, but tending downward.

All but one of 1924's lynchings took place in the South. But in the South also in 45 instances the officers of the law prevented threatened lynchings. This also may be a new record.

Why not cut the total in half again in 1925? Why not forego the sport altogether? It can be done. If the authorities can prevent 45 lynchings it is reasonable to assume that they can prevent them all. The shame of the situation belongs especially to the South, but it blackens the fame of the nation. Public sentiment in the South is becoming less tolerant of this crime against the institutions of all civilized communities. There is reason for some pride in the record of 1924, but it should be considered as a challenge to greater achievement.

We call lynching a "sport." So far as we know the word was first thus used by Henry Watterson. "Lynchings should not be misconstrued," he said. "It is not an effort to punish crime. It is a sport that has as its excuse the fact that a crime of greater or less gravity has been committed or is alleged. A lynching party rarely is made up of citizens indignant at the law's delays or failures. It often is made up of a mob bent upon diversion and proceeding in a mood of rather frolicsome ferocity to have a thoroughly good time."

Lynchings - 1925
6 Discussions.

White Press. (Northern)

1836

Mississippi, Chief Lynching State, Starts Campaign Against Mob Law

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
DECEMBER 13, 1925

GOV HENRY L WHITFIELD

Bar Mobilizes Leading Men to Help Blot Out Stain on Name

By Lester A. Walton

Shamed by its leadership in a national forty-year record of 4,144 mob murders, of which 1,036, or exactly one-quarter, were of white men and women, Mississippi, with 530 of the lynchings to her discredit, has organized to stamp out mob law.

For the first time in the South on such a large and concerted scale, a group of influential citizens, including State officials and leading members of the bar, have joined in a movement to mobilize sentiment against lynching.

An eighty-page pamphlet, compiled by J. N. Flowers, President of the State Bar Association, entitled "Mississippi and the Mob," has just been issued. It carries denunciations by prominent Southerners and suggestions of how mob murder can be ended.

THE REAL VICTIM

COVER DESIGN of the MISSISSIPPI BAR ASSOCIATION'S PAMPHLET against LYNCHING

Bar Took Initiative

The initiative in the campaign was taken by the Mississippi State Bar Association. Gov. H. L. Whitfield,

Not Full Story

More Americans have been hanged, burnt and otherwise illegally slaughtered by mob violence than were killed in the Spanish-American War. More Americans have died at the bloody hands of an angry mob than were killed in the battle of St. Mihiel. Twice as many American citizens have had their lives snuffed out without due process of law in Mississippi as died when the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor. More than four times as many Americans have been lynched in Mississippi by the "frightfulness" of our own people as went down to a watery grave when German ruthlessness sank the Lusitania.

These figures patiently and persistently gathered over four decades do not tell the full story of bloodshed and lawlessness. They do not take into account the hundreds killed in the bloody race riots at East St. Louis, Tulsa, Washington and Chicago, or the isolated individuals done to death in the dead of night by craven cowards with no feature story in the newspapers and little, or no, investigation in the Grand Jury room.

But the actual statistics are enough to stagger and to shame us. It is hoped that their publication will galvanize every thoughtful, law-abiding citizen into positive action which will put an end to mob violence for ever and a day.

Statistics running back to 1882 show 505 Negroes and 25 white people lynched in Mississippi, a total of 530 lynchings against 521 for Georgia, the two States together standing arraigned before the bar of humanity with more than one-fifth of all the lynchings in America charged against them. The continuance of mob violence constitutes a challenge to our citizenship, our civilization and our Christianity.

On the cover of the pamphlet is the quotation from L. Q. C. Lamar: "An angry mob, which has neither the head to think nor the heart to feel." The cover illustration is a cartoon taken from the Nashville Tennessean, entitled "The Real Victim," showing that when mob violence is resorted to law and order are being lynched. The two other illustrations are pictures showing the burning of Jim Ivy, at Rocky Ford, Miss., Sunday, Sept. 20, last.

One Sovereign

Some of the most striking statements against mob law appear in the foreword and are expressed by J. N. Flowers, who puts the onus of lynching on officers of the law:

"The organization of citizens whose supreme duty it is to consider lapses in government functions is the State Bar Association. The members of the bar are in a way the ministers of the gospel of government by law. It requires an enlightened citizenship to accept under all conditions the reign of law. The lawyers should be best equipped to create the sentiment that demands the recognition of one sovereign, namely the Law. Our governmental plan is built upon this recognition. Our Declaration of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Great Charters, Constitutions, preambles, homes, railroads, banks, families, farms and factories all owe their existence to the fundamental that man and not law is sovereign.

"The failure of the Government to suppress mob activity cannot be blamed upon the citizen jurors to any extent. Such blame is charged by persons who do not appreciate the difficulty of obtaining evidence to warrant conviction.

"No efforts to suppress the evil of mob violence can succeed which depend alone upon making punishment of mobbers more certain, or prompt. The mobbed, in most instances, is a degraded and friendless creature and after he is out of the way people turn to the lives and happiness of the citizens and families involved, and these considerations are more potent than loyalty to government. It is idle to talk about exterminating the evil in this State by the use of the exclusive remedy of visiting harsher or swifter punishment upon law violators of this character. Such punishment ought to be applied and if it were uniformly inflicted the evil would be reduced. But the very nature of the crime makes this remedy ineffectual.

"Besides, we should as well recognize the truth that respectable and otherwise good citizens have frequently allowed themselves to be drawn into criminal enterprises of this nature.

Those to Blame

"The persons who should bear the blame for every killing by a mob are the persons whose duty it is to preserve the peace and enforce the law. Every county has officers charged with these duties and sworn to perform them. They are elected as the representatives or agents of the people to see to it that the law is obeyed. They may summon and arm with weapons and authority the entire body of the citizenship.

"The citizen knows that for some crimes, in most instances, it is perfectly safe to join a mob organization. He expects to be met by no force. There may be verbal resistance and earnest appeals by public-spirited citizens. But these make no impression upon men who are aroused by the account of the recent crime. Men in such a state of mind respect nothing but force.

"The reader of this is asked here whether he has ever heard of a member of a mob in this State being killed or wounded while acting in the mob enterprise. Statistics are assembled showing the number of lynchings, the nationalities of the lynched, the crimes the lynchers undertook to punish, the localities where such violence is most cravenly allowed. But I have seen no statistics giving the number of sufferers among the mob.

"It appears that the law-enforcing officers yield to superior numbers without a struggle—as if it were not expected of them to resist; as if they were only expected to enforce the law where the thing is easy and their authority respected; as if they had no greater duty by reason of their oath and office.

"Since the officers do not resist the mob and the mob knows the officers will not resist, and since the business is known to be safe, it seems that the blame or default is located. And the strengthening should be applied where the governmental scheme is weak. Certainly the resistance would deter men who would otherwise disregard the law.

"If persons about to kill, or punish, without the sanction of the law should be convinced in every instance that the officers would meet them with force, Mississippi would lose its disreputable rank among the communities that allow mobs to suspend the laws at pleasure. The man is out of the ordinary who is willing to risk his life to punish, or kill, a sorry creature who will in a short time get what his crime calls for through the established forms of law. Every man contemplating joining a mob should know in advance that it means going into a life-and-death struggle. Then he won't join."

Three Proposals

Mr. Flowers believes citizens generally will indorse the following observations:

1. Mobs could not in most instances be organized if it were known in advance that each participant would hazard his life.

2. The Sheriff is a man who knows the nooks and corners of his county and the personnel of its citizenship. He could arrange through deputies and friends for prompt information of the commission of crimes. He knows what crimes might provoke summary punishment; that any crime may do it; and what citizens are likely to take part.

3. The Sheriff with his deputies can in almost every case keep the law in control if he will demonstrate that force will be employed.

Among the forceful expressions appearing in the pamphlet by outstanding Mississippians are:

Thomas L. Bailey, Speaker, Mississippi House of Representatives—Just as that person who carries the mark of the white plague on the lung, although the disease has been arrested, is never as robust as before, so is the sense of respect for law and the rights of society never healthy after an act of mob violence. The prompt and orderly administration of the law is one of the requisites of free government. Mob violence challenges the sovereignty of free government, weakens the morals of a people, stains the good name of a people and depreciates property and is a challenge to the Christian concept of liberty and justice and right.

Chief Justice Smith, Supreme Court of Mississippi—It is one of the crowning glories of our law that no matter how guilty one may be, no matter how atrocious his crime, nor how certain his doom, when brought to trial anywhere he shall nevertheless have the same fair and impartial trial accorded to the most innocent defendant. Those safeguards, crystallized into the Constitution and laws of the land as the result of the wisdom of centuries of experience, must be by the courts sacredly upheld.

Justice J. B. Holden, Supreme Court—I ask is it not time that the members of the legal profession, especially in the Southern States, make a radical effort toward the end that all persons charged with crime be given a fair trial under due process of law and thus, is successful, remove the cause? Mississippi has been a leader in great reforms, and it may have the distinction of leading in the enactment of a law whereby the trials of persons charged with capital offenses would be made so speedy as to destroy the incentive to resort to mob law.

Justice J. G. McGowen, Supreme Court—I am unalterably opposed to lynching and mob violence. It was a mob that killed Jesus of Nazareth. It was a mob that stoned Stephen to death. It was a mob that beat up the Apostle Paul. Many another innocent man has lost his life at the hands of a savage, lawless mob. Ours is a Government of laws and not of men. If any man, black or white, commits a crime for which he deserves death, there is a lawful method for inflicting that penalty. Those participating in the lynching are lowering themselves to the level of their victim and are themselves law breakers of the worst character. Every officer should willingly risk his life to do his duty, and no self-respecting official can do less.

Justice W. D. Anderson, Supreme Court—Undoubtedly there is no justification in law for lynching. And neither is there any justification in morals. On the contrary, it is most demoralizing to those who engage in it. Obedience to the law and constituted authorities set up for the enforcement is indispensable to the permanency of our institutions.

Not Only Murder

Justice George H. Ethridge, Supreme Court—I commend the movement to create a sentiment to suppress the evils of lynching. Lynching is one of the greatest evils that confronts civilization in times of peace. It is not only dangerous to individual liberty, but endangers organized society itself. The offense is not only murder, but is aggravated by the fact that numerous people participate in it, making it impossible to punish them under ordinary conditions. The Government owes protection to every citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. Before an effective remedy for lynching can be provided by orderly administration of law, public opinion must support the law and its administration.

Webb Venable, former District Attorney, Circuit Judge and Member of Congress—Under mob rule all efforts to measure punishment to degrees of guilt, all considerations for certainty of guilt by orderly taking of proof are ruthlessly set aside. Passion and revenge are substituted for the spirit of justice calmly searching for truth. The standard of judgment is the impassioned whim of the crowd and not the measured and equal standard of law. The mob presents the spectacle of men who have seceded from organized society, announcing by their action their disbelief in themselves and their fellows as to ability to function in ordered government.

B. G. Lowrey, Representative in Congress—Lynching is not right. It is murder indeed of the most horrible kind when a mob takes the life of an innocent being. But granted the man lynched deserves death, the law is sufficient. Good citizens who disregard the law in order to punish the law-breaker lower themselves toward the level of the man they punished. This is a State problem, not a Federal problem.

A Hideous Thing

George J. Leftwich, Aberdeen—Lynching is a most repulsive and hideous thing, the humiliation of which our civilization must suffer as long as it exists and bear the stigma of it thereafter. Its elementary cause is lack of respect for the superiority and authority of the law. Apologies are frequently made for lynching by recounting the horrors of the crime that provokes it. There is plainly no pretext that the courts will not punish for the crime committed.

A. T. Stovall, Executive Committee of the American Bar Association—I am opposed to the mob spirit regardless of the form it takes. Lynching hurts the community. The reckless spirit of the mob renders life and property insecure. Good men prefer to live away from a community in which the mob spirit is rampant.

D. W. Houston, Vice-President, American Bar Association—Mob law is reprehensible, inexcusable and indefensible from any standpoint, not only because it is wrong and criminal in and of itself, but because it breeds disrespect and disregard of all laws and leads to the commission of other crimes. It degrades and brutalizes the participants, stains their hands, scars and damns their souls. Revenge is the lowest of our characteristics. It proclaims the savage. I am glad and proud to be able to say that lynchings have been greatly decreased in recent years, not only in Mississippi but generally. Let every law-abiding lawyer and citizen highly and firmly resolve that they shall cease altogether, and serve notice upon the law-breaking, law-defying lynchers or would-be lynchers, that they will assist all law officers in seeing that the heavy hand of the law shall be laid upon them.

T. Brady jr., Brookhaven—I have witnessed and been horrified at the screeching, howling, heartless mob as it seized its victim, and I have shuddered as I have seen the school boys on the street the morning after throwing small lassos over each other's necks, pretending to be hangmen. I have interrupted the minister in his sermon the day after the mob had wreaked vengeance, when he was criticising dancing, to ask him the position of the church relative to the lynching that had partially taken place before its doors on the day before, with the result that I was later interviewed by one I then believed and now believe to have been a member of the mob. Later it was stated that the rope would be placed around my neck if I became active, as I afterward tried to do, in the indictment of those who were engaged in the mob.

Chancellor Hume, University of Mississippi—Lynching in a land of law is an indictment of the courts of justice. Cowardice rather than courage finds it friendly to its method. It affords protection to the criminally inclined, fosters the very evils which it claims to correct and causes more crimes than cures.

Major Alexander Fitzhugh, Past Commander Mississippi Department of the American Legion—I have given some consideration to the subject of lynching during the thirty years I have lived in Mississippi. I unhesitatingly state that as far as my personal knowledge extends only a few of the victims of mobs were guilty at all, and those who were guilty were rarely guilty in the degree of their summary punishment.

Mrs. Lewis H. Yarbrough, President of the Mississippi Congress of Parents and Teachers—Lynching is a sign of ignorance, non-civilization and barbarism. No self-respecting, law-abiding citizen can afford to indorse it. Participants of lynching always act under cover, so to speak. They never act openly, therefore bespeaking cowardice for the community in which they live.

"It is Murder"

Bishop Theodore D. Bratton—Lynching is murder—the taking of life contrary to the law both of God and man. Lynching is mob rebellion against the foundation purposes of government. Its spirit is madly revengeful—the spirit which destroys in men the sense of right and justice, of the value of personal rights, of the sacredness of the soul. Good women and men alike abhor lawless means to gain even lawful ends.

R. B. Campbell, son of the late Chief Justice J. A. P. Campbell—Personally, I have never heard or known of the punishment or even prosecution of a participant in a mob or lynching, but the reason of that exists to a certain extent in the insufficiency of our laws to meet the situation, as I think, and not from any condonation of such lawlessness.

Judge Stone Deavours—The control of any community by an excited mob is a control that is pregnant with many dangers to the peace, harmony and welfare of the community.

J. S. Sexton, former President State Bar Association—I think that one great mistake which has contributed to this particular form of outlawry has been the utter failure upon the part of those engaged in the crime of lynching, or sympathizing with it, to understand its effect upon the community in which it occurs in the utter disregard of all law which naturally results from the commission of such a crime.

Lynchings—1925.
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern)

1838

1838

POUGHKEEPSIE N.Y. COURIER
AUGUST 16, 1925

WIPING OUT LYNCH LAW.

The time has come when that portion of the population which is ruled by reason and not by passion may hope for the first year in which the American escutcheon will not be blotted by a single lynching. It will not be this year nor probably next year but it will come. And in the solution the cause will have to be considered along with the effect.

There were only sixteen mob murders in 1924 and but nine in the first six months of this year. Every decade since 1885 has shown an appreciable decrease in the number of lynchings. In the decade from 1885 to 1894 "Judge Lynch" murdered 1,726 negroes and 643 whites. In the past ten years there were only 537 of these community crimes.

It is significant that while there were seventeen more lynchings in 1923 than in 1924 the latter year showed an increase over 1923 in number of prevented lynchings. In this comparison of statistics lies a story of the failure of public officers to protect the prisoners of society and of official connivance. There is no doubt that there was a time in certain States when mob rule was unchallenged by either the officers of the law or the courts and the rabble flouted the law with impunity.

Factors aiding in the abolition of lynch law are the strong stand taken against it by public opinion, realization by the South that lynchings have made the Southerner appear in an unfavorable light, organization for the betterment and protection of the negro race and a general enlightment of the public.

When those classes of people who resort to mob law are taught by statutory law that mob murder is worse than the crime that serves as an excuse for it, no man, irrespective of race or color, will be denied the right of trial by jury in the United States.

In the meantime, of course, emphasis must be given to the particular type of crime committed in the South against white women which is always a contributing cause to lynching. If we are to cure evil by removing the initial cause leaders of the colored race in our Southern States must be untiring in their efforts to educate along lines that will minimize the type of crime that is at the bottom of the trouble.

THE LYNCHING

Hark the roar of rushing feet,
Sounding through a Southern street!
Voices harsh and shrill arise,
And the fearful glaring eyes,
Half blinded by glaring torch
Centring round a prison-porch
Tell again the tale of blame
Which does sear one like a flame.
Just within the sheriff stands,
And he holds within his hands
More than keys to prison bars,—
Liberty, the Stars and Stripes,
Justice, Law, and Order clasped,—
Soon to be rudely grasped,
By the blood-red hand of Guilt,
Stabbing Honor to the hilt.
Hear the loud resounding blows,
Hear the sounds which chaos knows—
Diabolic cries and shrieks
When the time of doom bespeaks
For the wight within his cell,—
For the souls of them as well,
Who, destroying Justice's darts,
Find her barbs have pierced their heart
Faithful steel and 'during stone
Have collapsed. With Awful groan
Swings the door ajar. O God,
Should'st withhold Thy chast'ning rod,
Scathless go. Foor human law
Prostrate lies. Let Justice draw
Vengefully her damning steel,
Giving Hate what victims feel!
Desperate, opposing Fate,
Pleads the victim. Murd'rous hate
Walls him in and sears his soul
Into silence; breaks the whole
Chord of being, and he sees,
As he grovels on his knees,
Demons reeking in their den,
There before he thought but men.
Horror flees from such a sight.
Pity veils her eyes in fright.
Terror, Anarchy, and Death

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
MARCH 29, 1925

MOB LAW FROM THE BENCH

"If this had happened in your home State of Virginia you would have been burned at the stake."

The explanations given by Judge J. Harry Tiernan of Richmond County Court for making this statement in sentencing a Negro to Sing Sing are unsatisfactory. If, as he says, he is opposed to mob law, why did he say something which by inference extols mob law? What he had to say derives an added silly offensiveness because Virginia, conspicuous among Southern States by reason of the fact, is overwhelmingly opposed to lynching. In the last five years only three persons have been lynched in Virginia, as against thirty-five in Florida and thirty-nine in Georgia.

The Bar Association, it is announced, will investigate the incident. It should do so. Judges administer the law, and they should stand for law, not only by lip-service but by conviction.

SCHENECTADY N. Y. UNION ST
AUGUST 11, 1925

Weakness in Missouri

A NEGRO, accused of having assaulted a woman, was taken from the jail at Excelsior Springs, the other night by a mob and hanged to a tree.

That is bad enough. It is worse to know that the sheriff did not oppose the lynching. Worst of all is the statement of the county prosecutor, "We feel that justice has been done. Of course the method was crude. I would have preferred that the negro could have been hanged legally and I am convinced that it could have been done."

Very well aware of the sentiment that prevails generally that "the only way to teach niggers to keep their place is to string 'em up, and do it quick," we still hold that mob rule is no substitute for justice. There is room in this country for only one government—government by law. That officers of the law are too weak and pusilanimous to execute the law does not alter the principle.

There is evidence that the better sort of officials in the south are taking a more serious view of their duty. Statistics of lynchings for last year showed increasing number of sheriffs who repelled mobs and delivered their prisoners over to the courts. This idea prevails in the more enlightened parts of the south. It is only in the benighted districts that a prosecuting attorney, sworn to execute the law, makes such a feeble excuse as the weak squeak from the Missouri official who believes that "justice has been done" when a mob lynches a prisoner.

NEW BRITAIN CONN. HERALD
AUGUST 10, 1925

MISSOURI LOSES IN REPUTATION

Missouri has—or had—the reputation of being the state where citizens were inclined to be "shown" before they consented to take action. But the "show me" state has lost its former reputation. It is gaining the reputation of being one of the leading lynch-law states in the Union—and lynch law does not require a "show me" attitude regarding guilt.

The lynching of a Negro at Excelsior Springs a few days ago had the unpleasant aftermath of finding the legal officials inclined to consider justice as having been done and that there was no need to attempt the punishment of the leaders or members of the mob, whose identities were known. This is exactly the wrong attitude to take if lynching is to be stamped out. Members of lawless mobs, when they are known, are entitled to be punished wherever they foregather and desecrate the majesty of the law and trample justice under foot. The Negro who was lynched admitted his guilt, it is true; but he was entitled to a fair trial and legal punishment legally administered. Denial of this right by a mob is denying the right of a citizen under the Constitution of the United States, so that in effect the mob trampled the Constitution under foot.

Likewise, every citizen is presumed innocent until proven guilty; and as the Negro was not proven guilty by any court, in theory at least the mob lynched a man who was still innocent before the law.

We are careful to obey the constitutional requirement not to confiscate property without due process of law, and members of a mob such as desecrated the name of Missouri would perhaps be among the first to object if an attempt were made to ignore this constitutional safeguard. Yet in the case of a human life the mob set aside Constitutional restraint and inflicted summary punishment without due process of law.

It is pleasant to relate that there has been a notable decrease in

lynchings the past few years—but not in Missouri. Southern states have become mindful of the ciriticisms that have accompanied lynching "parties" and have taken a more inteligent view of the legal and constitutional requirements. It is to be hoped that Missouri will be sensitive to the criticism it has merited.

SPRINGFIELD MO LEADER
AUGUST 9, 1925

A MISSOURI LYNCHING.

Missouri has had another lynching. A brutal Negro who assaulted a white girl was taken from jail at Excelsior Springs. Thus it seems that there are many in Missouri who believe in capital punishment. The incident, however, doesn't offer any particular solution in the crime situation. Probably the members of the mob justify their illegal action on the ground that the law is slow and uncertain and that to rely on the usual method the Negro never would have been punished, although the death penalty is provided for such cases in Missouri. The mob certainly has reason to adopt that idea. It is difficult to inflict capital punishment legally.

The question is how many members of the mob have been doing their duty in helping enforce the law. Have they dodged jury service? If they served on juries have they failed to inflict capital punishment when it should have been?

The Negro deserved his fate. It is well that all such beasts be killed like mad dogs, whether they are black or white, but it would be so much better if it were done orderly and legally.

FT WAYNE IND. JOURNAL-GAZETTE
Friday, May 22, 1925

Not the Same Texas

It has been a third of a century since the burning of a negro rapist at the stake by a mob in one of the smaller Texas cities stirred the north with horror and indignation. What doubtless was not the first instance of the sort, but it was perhaps the first of which so much of the revolting detail was telegraphed to the north. There have been a number of such instances since, in Texas and in other states of the south.

This incident is recalled because of the contrasts it offers with what took place in Dallas, early yesterday morning. The jail in that large Texas city held a negro who has confessed to murder. A mob of men and women, described as numbering 2,000 persons, stormed the jail in an attempt to take the prisoner out to lynch him. Consider, now, what followed. The authorities in charge of the jail met the mob, when it had approached too near, with a fusillade from shotguns and an attack with tear bombs, wounded several and disabled many, driving the impassioned and bloodthirsty crowd back. The prisoner was saved.

There has been a great reduction in the number of lynchings in the south during recent years. If the conduct of the jail officials at Dallas be a sign of the times in the south lynching seems doomed to disappear. At all events, it will cease to exist as an institution for the lawless visitation of mob vengeance upon blacks. We do not know whether the incumbency of a woman in the governship of Texas has had salutary influence. At any rate, it doesn't seem to be the same Texas.

NEW HAVEN CONN. UNION
JUNE 27, 1925

GOOD NEWS

Lynchings in this country during 1924 are less, according to the official reports, than in any year for the past forty years. This is mighty good news and a most gratifying report of progress. We hope that the record for 1924 in this respect is no mere coincidence. With all the agitation over the Dyer anti-lynching law, it does seem as if some headway should have been made in the direction of abating this admitted evil in our body politic. If the statistics for 1924 mean anything this agitation has not been in vain, even if the Dyer bill did fail of passage. All right thinking people realize that lynching is a blot on our civilization and a real menace to law and order in society. It is a species of mob anarchy that cannot be too ruthlessly suppressed. Our laws are entirely adequate to punish the perpetrators of wrongs that so frequently result in lynching bees. There is no necessity for this form of mob violence. We hope the 1924 record marks the beginning of the end of this sort of thing.

DIXIE MOBS KILL TWO IN 6 OUTBREAKS

New Albany, Miss., Sept. 25.—While its fields were burning under one of the worst droughts in its history, a week ago the white South knelt in terror in its churches, holding religious services in every state to pray for rain. Ror one brief 48-hour period Dixie was Christian; Dixie was good. Even the lynching mob remained quiet.

Then came Sunday. It came last Sunday, but the strain of being good for 48 hours had told on Dixie. The white South had been Christian for too long. Hardly had the rain clouds let fall from heaven their drops on Dixie's parched soil when Dixie sent back to heaven curling smoke from a lynching bee.

Sunday afternoon crowds broke out of the churches here to overcome a sheriff's posse carrying Ivy, timber cutter, to jail. The mob burned Ivy at the stake. Five other outrages followed in five other parts of the South.

(1) Sunday night in the adjoining state of Georgia, a mob formed near the town of Milledgeville and snatched an insane man, William Dixon, from his asylum, tied him to a tree, and beat his brains out with a pick handle.

(2) In Douglas county of the same state of Georgia, Sunday night members of the Race reported that no trace had yet been found of alter Teague, who had been taken from the hands of a white sheriff by a white mob and spirited away.

(3) A white mob of 2,000 bore down on the Asheville, N. C., jail, said reports received here, only to find that Albert Manzell, prisoner there, has been removed or protection to parts unknown. Angered, the mob broke into small searching parties and set out in the directions which they thought the sheriffs might have taken their intended victim.

(4) While the shock of unaccustomed godliness was leading the North Carolina community to form the first mob which Asheville has seen in 20 years, in Marshall, Texas, where mobs are less uncommon, 13 white men stormed the jail and demanded the release of three prisoners, Pete Riggins, his son Alfred, and Jordan Phillips.

(5) The fifth of the white South's reactions from the 48-hour novelty of being Christian found white women as victims. Two of fthem were tarred and feathered and run out of town by a Jacksonville, Fla., mob, it was learned here today. They were charged with having been associating with members of the Race.

In the lynchings where members of the Race were victims, the mob used the time-worn charge of "smiling at white women" as its excuse, where any excuse at all was given. In the case of Pete Riggins, Alfred Riggins and Jordan Phillips no charge was laid.

Two more lynchings are reported from "the Old South," where chivalry is supposed to have reached its highest and finest development.

One may wonder whether chivalry and justice should not go hand in hand—or whether, indeed, the hand of chivalry should not be the hand of justice itself.

Chivalry goes quickly to save the weak from injury at the hands of the strong, and dares avenge the wrongs of those who cannot force redress for themselves; but justice never convicted a man, whatever his race or color, and sentenced him to death without trial.

One of the victims of these latest outbreaks of the mob spirit in "the Old South" is said to have confessed his crime. The other, who was known to have committed the act for which the lynchers took his life, was known to be insane.

It is such "chivalry" as this that has brought the press, educators, ministers and statesmen to the defense of the colored man in the South.

It is also why the migration of colored people northward is not abating. It is why thousands of colored people prefer the often cramped and uncomfortable apartments of Northern cities to the once well-loved homes of the South.

PHILADELPHIA E. V. R. LEDGER
SEPTEMBER 22, 1925

JUDGE LYNCH AGAIN

THE burning of the Negro L. Q. Ivy in Mississippi on Sunday afternoon by a mob of a thousand persons, who blocked the roads with automobiles to prevent the Sheriff from reaching him, breaks the lucid interval which has been celebrated as dawning in the South. Lynch law is just a little more lawless than any other kind of criminality, for it is more deliberate and expresses a community contempt for law, where individual crime is often pure passion.

It is a mistake to speak of lynch law as the work of mobs. The mobs that burn Negroes are not mobs at all in the strict sense of the term. A lynching mob is got together in a very methodical and purposeful way. It has ample time for careful preparation and goes about its work with measured design.

Lynching communities are always eager to make out a case for themselves—horror, chivalry, the necessity of instant punitive action and all the rest. But Mississippi is not the only State which has the capacity for horror at inhuman acts and chivalry in the defense of womanhood.

Lynchings—1925.
Discussions.

White Press, (Northern).

1839

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JANUARY ..

LYNCHING OF DYING NEGRO BOY STIRS NASHVILLE WHITES

Youth Taken From Hospital Bed by Mob Said to Have Been Members of Suburban Klan

PRESS DECLARES CRIME BESMIRCHES CITY'S NAME

Despite Offer of Big Reward N. Arrests Are Made—Governo Loud in Denouncing Hanging

By Walter White

Assistant Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Special Despatch to The World

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The taxicab turned into a narrow winding street and drew up sharply before a ramshackle, unpainted wooden structure, capped by a tiny tower which seemed momentarily about to sink wearily to rest on the low-hung roof. "This is the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church," remarked my driver. Somewhat dazed, with my subconscious mind on New York's avenue of that name, at the incongruity of the grandiloqent name borne by so humble a structure I dismounted and entered.

My eyes accustomed to the inner darkness, I picked out the rough, unpainted pews, the dingy walls adorned with faded chromos of "Jesus at the Wedding Feast at Cana," "Moses Descending from Mount Sinai," the crude pulpit, the tiny organ. There was but one bright spot in the place—a snowy white casket in front of the pulpit.

Toward it I made my way. At my request a colored man in his early twenties, who I learned from his story was the undertaker, unscrewed and raised the cover on which lay a shiny silvered plate inscribed "At Rest."

Boy of Fifteen.

Within lay a beardless youth of fifteen, his ebony skin made a more lustrous, beautiful black by the white satin. Judged by the face alone, he seemed older than fifteen—but the narrow-shouldered, thin-chested, immature form that flowed down into the covered portion of the casket marked him for the lad he had been.

"His face is free of marks," I said to the young undertaker.

"Yes, sir, but if you'll look close there just above the collar you can see the mark of the rope."

I did look, and, sure enough, there was the swollen ridge like a huge welt.

"I wish you'd come yesterday," went on the young undertaker. "I could have shown you his body. He has a bullet hole right through here"—putting his finger on the second button of his vest—"his right arm is all mangled where a load of buckshot went through—and from his waist down to his hips he's just like a sifter—yes, sir, just like a sifter"——

His abrupt pause said volumes more than any spoken word could in picturing what condition the body before me was in. "Buckshot," he added ominously.

Face at Peace.

I looked again at the peaceful boyish face. On it was no bitterness, no malice, no pain, no trace of the physical pain and mental agony that preceded his end.

"His left arm seems a bit out of place—was he shot there too?" I asked.

"No, sir—no, sir," the young undertaker quickly defended the faint suspicion he had not done his job well—"he hung there so long before they cut him down he'd begun to get stiff when we got the body."

"I see—I see." I tried to cover as best I could the injury I had done him, took one last look at Sammie Smith and edged toward the door as three or four humble old colored women came into the church and whispered softly as they bent over the casket. "And he was just a baby!" floated to me in a sibilant whisper, sorrowful but devoid of bitterness, as I went outside and took deep drafts of the spicy air to shake off the oppressive, tragic feel of the place.

I went from the church to the shop of my young undertaker friend. Softly questioning eyes surveyed me in mild suspicion, but with no hostility. An old colored woman, shabbily dressed, looked at me hesitatingly, a bit of yellow paper in her hand. She sidled toward me and gently asked if I cared to help bury Sammie.

Eldest of Nine Children.

"You see," she explained, "no matter how poor we are, we must help those in trouble." Sammie was the eldest of nine children of a widowed mother. The youngest was two. The mother took in washing, but wasn't very strong. It hardly seemed likely to me that any woman who had borne nine children in thirteen years would be very vigorous. Sammie was the only one of the nine who was big enough to work, and now he was dead. If their friends didn't help, Sammie would have to be "buried by the city."

On Friday, Dec. 12, Sammie and his uncle, Eugene Smith, went to Nashville in the latter's Ford. Late that night they started back to Arrington.

As they hurried along near Nolensville about one o'clock in the morning the car went into a ditch, turning over. The man and boy righted it but found one of the parts broken. Leaving Sammie in the car, Eugene went to a garage nearby to get a new part for his car. When Eugene did not return Sammie went in search of him. He met Eugene coming toward the car and behind him walked a white man holding a gun on Eugene. The garage belonged to the owner of the gun and he caught Eugene in the act of stealing what he needed.

"This boy with you?" the white man asked Eugene.

"Yes sir," was the answer.

"Then come along with me—I'm going to put you in jail, too!" the white man declared to Sammie.

Pulls a Revolver.

Sammie whipped out a gun and fired. The white man slightly wounded in the leg, returned the fire, shooting Sammie through the stomach. Sammie dropped his gun and fled while the white man held his gun on Eugene until others roused by the shots came and took him to jail. All the rest of the night they sought Sammie. Early the next morning they found him in a field nearby lying unconscious from the loss of blood and the raw, stinging cold. Sheriff Bob Briley carried him to the county jail but soon removed him to the Nashville General Hospital on Nance Street. There it was seen at once that Sammie's wound was a fatal one—but they took no chances with this desperate fifteen-year old, 110-pound criminal—they chained him to the iron bed.

Just after midnight Monday Larry Hardeman, custodian of the hospital, was sitting in his office, according to his story. Hearing a noise, he turned and looked into the barrels of several shotguns. Leaving him covered by two of the masked men, ten or twelve others cut the telephone wires and hurried toward the Negro ward on the west end of the first floor. One of the masked figures, clad in khaki, was left to guard the hallway with orders to let no one pass. In the Negro ward there was a lone nurse, Miss Amy Weagle, all the other attendants being, according to later statements issued, "at the time eating their supper."

The mob demanded of Miss Weagle that she point out the bed in which Sammie Smith lay. She refused. The mob began a systematic search of the ward, examining each bed to see in which one the occupant was chained. Miss Weagle stood in front of Sammie's bed, trying to hide the telltale chain. Helpless, his eyes wide in terror, his life so far gone already he could not possibly live until morning, Sammie Smith, fifteen-year-old desperado, watched the half-score of his executioners approach. A shout of exultation greeted the discovery of the chain. Miss Weagle was thrust aside. The chain was rapidly sawed apart.

"Get up!" demanded the leader. "I can't—I can't," tremblingly, piteously pleaded the terrified, half-dead boy.

Forty-five minutes later the telephone rang in the office of the Nashville Tennessean. "It's all over, partner," the newspaper office was informed. The unknown voice went on to tell where Sammie Smith's body was to be found.

Nashville Shocked.

Nashville awoke the next morning horrified. The Chamber of Commerce held an indignation meeting, denounced the mob, and offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the lynchers. One member, W. D. Trabue, moved that the amount be made $15,000. After some argument the amount was reduced to $10,000. Still later it dropped to $5,000. • • • Gov. Austin Peay offered on behalf of the State an additional $1,500 and denounced the lynching as "a horrible thing" and added, "Nothing has happened since I have been Governor so regrettable." • • • Hilary E. Howse, Mayor of Nashville, declared the lynching was like "a horrible dream," and asserted that "the fair name of this city has been besmirched."

Sheriff Bob Briley daily stated through the press that arrests were momentarily expected but on Friday following the lynching when I was in Nashville no arrests had been made. • • • Resolutions condemning the mob were passed by the men's club of the First Lutheran Church, the Lion's Club, the faculty of Treveca College, the Rotary and Exchange Clubs, the heads of all the educational institutions (white and colored) in Nashville and others. • • •

The Nashville Banner editorially demanded the prompt arrest of the lynchers.

The Nashville Tennessean declared that:

"No more dastardly crime has ever been committed in this city. The invasion of the hospital was a cowardly act in itself. The premeditated murder of a helpless victim stigmatized the community no less than it branded the murderers with a red stain that will not wash off. It was a reversion to jungle methods, to the rule of the beast, which the God-fearing citizens of this commonwealth will not tolerate. • • • Are we to accept this verdict of moral degeneracy that the mob has written to us, or are we to rise above our shame and humiliation and ferret out the denizens of the jungle who prowl among us and redeem ourselves in the eyes of the State and of the Nation?" • • •

The Klan Element.

I asked many reputable citizens of Nashville if they felt the Klan had had any part in the lynching. No one knew positively—in fact, the Klan had hastily come out in the local press to disclaim any connection with the crime and declared instead that "this organization is grieved always at instances of mob violence." But always I found myself listening to the ominous and meaningful statement: "The Klan's mighty strong out around Nolensville."

It's strong in Nashville, too. The Klan has purchased a home at Sixteenth and Laurel Streets, just five blocks from the exclusive Ward-Belmont School for Girls, only ten blocks from Vanderbilt University and the same distance from the Peabody Teachers Training School. There they hold their meetings without fear of molestation. and the site is, as may be judged from its contiguity to the institutions named, in an exclusive neighborhood. As one man said to me, "The Nashville Klan mightn't have had anything to do with this lynching, but I'm pretty sure the rural Klans did." And his feeling was not an isolated one. • • •

And when I asked several other colored men why Sammie Smith had a revolver if he was such a good boy, never had been in trouble before and gave his wages to his widowed mother, in every instance I received the same two words as answer. Those words were "The Klan."

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
FEBRUARY 24, 1925

Southern journalism has developed a new euphemism. "The lynching of two negroes followed the murder of so and so." It is used about the mob victims in Holmes County, Mississippi. It avoids direct falsehood. The time sequence is undeniable. Unproven allegations that the negroes had anything to do with the original crime are abandoned in the interest of fairness to all concerned.

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD
JANUARY 2, 1925

Leo Frank's Mother, Health Wrecked By Lynching of Son, Dies Suddenly

Found Dead in Her Apartment in Brooklyn Hotel

The tragic death of Leo Frank at the hands of a Georgia mob was recalled to-day by the sudden death of his mother, Mrs. Ray Frank, sixty-five, in her apartment in the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

Mrs. Frank had never recovered from the effects of her son's arrest, trial and conviction of the murder of Mary Phagan, a girl employed in the pencil factory at Marietta, Ga., of which Frank was manager. Since his death his mother had been broken in health and spirit and for some time had been under the care of a physician.

Last night a relative called her on the telephone and when the switchboard operator reported there was no answer, a bellboy was sent to her room and found her dead on the floor. A Long Island College Hospital ambulance surgeon said death was due to a heart attack.

The Frank case attracted attention all over the world. Frank was convicted after a sensational trial and the Governor of Georgia commuted his death sentence to life imprisonment. A Georgia mob stormed the State Penitentiary and lynched Frank in 1915.

In October, 1923, a Negro in Atlanta, believing he was dying, made a sworn confession that Frank was innocent and that another Negro committed the crime. At that time Mrs. Frank, who lived at No. 152 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, said:

"I knew there would come a time when Leo would be vindicated and the real truth come to light. Throughout the trial I knew, as thousands of othesr did, that he was absolutely innocent of the charge. He simply was the victim of a horrible combination of circumstances, being the last person to have been seen with the girl before she was killed.

"A day never goes by that I do not think and pray for him and I am thankful even at this date that innocence has been established."

NEW YORK CITY MIRROR
JANUARY 2, 1925

Leo Frank's Mother Dead

Succumbs to Heart Attack in St. George Hotel.

Mrs. Rudolph Frank, mother of Leo Frank, who was lynched by a mob in Georgia, dropped dead last night in her apartment at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn. She was found by a bellboy who, failing to get an answer to calls at the door, brought in Dr. Campion, house physician.

Dr. Campion said Mrs. Frank died of a heart attack. She was in ill health for a long time. She was 65 years old.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

Leo Frank was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Mary Phagan, 15. Frank, a Brooklyn man, was then manager of a pencil manufacturing concern in Atlanta, Ga.

The Frank case attracted nation-wide attention and there was a widespread split in public opinion. Many maintained his guilt was not established and accused a negro as the attacker and slayer of the girl.

INNOCENT, SAYS MOTHER.

John Marshall Slaton, then Governor of Georgia, commuted Frank's death sentence to life imprisonment, and he was sent to the State Prison Farm at Milledgeville.

Soon thereafter, a mob kidnaped Frank from the prison farm and carried him to a place near Marietta, outside of Atlanta, where he was lynched by hanging.

His broken-hearted mother always believed her son innocent and the victim of hatreds.

Do you wish to be beautiful? Read "The Road to Beauty" in the Daily Mirror, beginning Monday.

OMAHA NEB. MORN. BEE
JANUARY 5, 1925

LYNCH LAW LANGUISHING.

One almost exclusively American industry shows a distinct and altogether welcome falling off for the year 1924. Only sixteen persons, all negroes, were lynched in the United States last year. This is the smallest number recorded since the keeping of accurate records were begun by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee institute. In 1923 the number was thirty-three, so the reduction is almost 50 per cent.

The records show that in forty-five cases officers of the law prevented lynchings. Only one conclusion is possible. That is that more respect for the law prevailed during the last year than has for many a day. We may be very certain that crime did not in any part of the country diminish proportionately, so it is fair to reason that the public was more inclined to allow the punishment of offenders to rest with the authorities. Also, as the number of frustrated lynchings shows, the officers of the law were a little more vigilant in the matter of protecting prisoners under their charge.

Only one lynching occurred in a northern state, Illinois; all the others were in the south, Florida leading the list with five. A diminution of mob violence at a time when so much reason for excitement otherwise existed ought to be subject for congratulation, were it not for the fact that enough of the mob spirit remains to excite regret. In time, maybe, the law will have its full chance, and exasperated persons will not assume the function of judge, jury and executioner.

COLUMBUS O. JOURNAL
DECEMBER 20, 1924

The Lynching Spirit.

Two lynchings have been reported the last three days, one in Tennessee and one Missouri. Negroes were the victims in both cases. One colored youth was accused of shooting a white man, the other of an attempted assault on a white girl. The crimes alleged were atrocious enough in all conscience, meriting the severest punishment possible under the law, but the lynchings, attended in both cases by displays of brutal depravity, were far more threatening to the stability of society. In one case it was an ignorant and vicious individual transgressing the moral and the written law; in the other a large number of supposedly respectable individuals assuming their superiority to the institutions of civilization. No provocation makes a lynching defensible. The measure of self-control is the measure of civilization.

Whoever condones a lynching, under whatever circumstances, declares himself an enemy of ordered society. Where mob rule is condoned no one is safe. Racial antipathy did not figure in the Niles riot, it was sectarian hatred and the yielding to it that brought on that disgrace. The mob spirit is terribly contagious. Let it get started and a rumor or a lie is enough to cause the murder of an innocent person. Well meaning people and self-appointed arbiters of the moral conduct of others do not realize, when they justify lawless violence, that someone may start a story about them next and easily gather a mob to enforce vengeance.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JANUARY 5, 1925

LYNCHINGS.

To the Editor of the World:

The World has no doubt its own cogent and entertaining definition for the word "lynchings," but many people use the word to designate the illegal, punitive assaults made by infuriated groups on the person or persons who have aroused them.

Twelve examples of what this definition implies are recorded in the files of the New York Times for the past year as occurring within the healthy precincts of New York City. These are examples of where mobs ranging in number from a hundred or so persons to whole neighborhood communities have leaped on or about some unfortunate with the avowed purpose of hanging or beating him to death. The causes of these attempted lynchings varied from the case of the taxicab driver who accidentally ran down a child in the Bronx to the case of the man with an outlandish name who was suspected of attempting some weird assault upon a small boy on the lower east side. Both of these men were surrounded by raging mobs that tore and beat them viciously, shrieking meanwhile, "Lynch 'im! Hang 'im! Kill the ——!"—such cries as I had always understood were heard only south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Maybe the reason why the victims of these attempted lynchings in most cases landed in the hospitals instead of in the Morgue was because the mobs are less determined in New York than elsewhere; or it may be that the vastly superior army of police which our city keeps constantly on the alert to meet such emergencies had something to do with the matter. Obviously, if the South could maintain as many club-men per head as our highly civilized city does, it might have prevented most of those sixteen lynchings that form the subject of the editorial in The World. Then, to seek examples in less "civilized" areas, there is the case of the first lethal affair out in Herrin, Ill.

In two Northern States recently there occurred the two most terrible anti-Negro mob demonstrations recorded in the history of the Negro on this continent. For apparently "disgustingly trivial" "provocations," whole communities of Negroes were set upon by fury-tortured mobs, many of them shot and beaten to death, others sent to the hospitals, mutilated and battered, and their homes, institutions and business buildings put to the torch. The reports of the insurance companies indicate a greater Negro-sustained monetary and property loss from one of these wholesale lynchings than has been sustained by the combined Negro mob-victims of the South since the Civil War.

A rereading of The World's editorial at this point gives cause for pause. Its writer's implicated definition for the word "lynchings" becomes more clear. Illegal, punitive violence by a community, it would seem, can be termed "lynching" only when it is "located almost exclusively in the South."

MARCUS AURELIUS GOODRICH.
New York, Jan. 2.

Lynching—1925.
Discussions

White Press (Northern)

1841

TUCSON, ARIZ., CITIZEN—37
FEBRUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 1924

2055

Tuskegee Institute's department of records and research has compiled statistics concerning lynchings last year. There were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and thirty-seven in Southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen other persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, one; rape, five, attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH TRADSM
APRIL 22, 1925

Adjustment of the Negro Question.

Education, whether of the Tuskegee-Hampton industrial type or of the type supplied by colleges and professional schools, is the primary tool which the negro must employ to promote his own progress and that of the community in which he lives. Yet the best of tools may be blunted against too formidable obstacles The environment in which the trained negro strives for achievement must be such as not to make him wonder whether his education is not a mockery. The opportunities to which he is entitled in law and justice must not be restricted. It is a satisfaction to turn to the last annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and find evidence of the subsidence of the grosser forms of race hostility. There is really good reason for believing that lynching, a hideous blot on our national record is destined to disappear. During the thirty years before 1919 the average number of lynchings per year was 107. In 1920 it dropped to 55 and remained at approximately that level for three years. In 1923 it was down to 28; last year it was 16. The association's report calls attention to a number of instances during the past year where State authorities have sought to prevent mobs from taking the law into their own hands

Residential segregation for negroes is a newer and more difficult problem. In 1917 the United States Supreme Court decided in the Louisville case that the segregation of negroes by law is unconstitutional. On the basis of that decision a segregation law enacted by the Louisiana Legislature last September has been voided. The same end is striven for in a number of places by "co-operative" action among white home-owners and real estate interests. Restrictive covenants have been upheld in the Federal courts. Obviously the legalities and principles involved in such private action are different from discrimination by ordinance or law. The ultimate decision is usually based on the economic argument. Profits from negro occupation of new districts have a way of overcoming racial prejudice.

The adjustments of the negro to his environment will be made easier if once we are rid of the lynching evil, of mob violence, and of occasional discrimination against the colored people in the processes of law and justice. The negro citizen has been winning a stronger leverage with his rising economic status. Our new immigration policy must inevitably enhance that status by emphasizing the importance of negro labor in the North as well as the South.

NEW BRUNSWICK N. J. TIMES
SEPTEMBER 27, 1925

LYNCHING IS PASSING

Not long ago in Richmond, Va., a negro criminal murdered a policeman. Irresponsible boys, congregating on the street corners, talked of lynching. Immediately the murderous criminal was protected by a large body of police armed with machine guns. Then talk switched to the possibility of a race riot; and that was a whole lot worse.

Because one negro is a criminal it does not follow that all are. And there are criminals and killers among white people as there are criminals and killers among colored people. There are criminals even among the 11,000 members of the New York police department, but that body, as a whole, is as efficient as any protective force in the world. And there are heroes among the colored residents of the country as there are among the whites. That fact has been proved not a few times recently.

A negro, sentenced Friday to State's prison in the Middlesex county court, some time ago attacked a woman on a lonely farm. It was a high-handed attempt but there was no talk of lynching nor of a race riot. But in the passionate South such attempts frequently are interpreted differently. But in that locality, lynching is passing, though all too slowly. It was the product of fear. But that time has passed. The negro is no longer a bone of contention and every section of the broad United States is coming to an intelligent understanding of the problem. Nor is the negro longer prone to express in violent crime a vague social rebellion. He is intent upon making his own place good in the community, upon the attainment of prosperity and a reasonable degree of education. And, probably, nowhere is his success in this trend more pronounced than in New Brunswick.

In the words of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, edited by a colored man for colored people, "there is a rift in the clouds."

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
OCTOBER 1, 1925

Burned at the Stake

To the Editor of The World:

Newspaper despatches on Sept. 21 recounted the burning alive of a Negro in Mississippi. This is an example of barbarity such as is practiced nowhere in the world except in this country, a manifestation of savagery which is inexcusable, regardless of the guilt or innocence of the victim.

The very next day newspaper despatches recounted the seizure of an insane Negro from the State Insane Asylum of Georgia and his being beaten to death by a mob on the charge of killing a nurse in the asylum. The treatment of insane people may be taken as a test of the civilization of any society or community.

Nothing was done and nothing will be done regarding the burning alive of the Negro in Mississippi. In the case of the beating to death of the insane Negro in Georgia, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the Negro met his death at the hands of parties unknown.

These two cases constitute in effect State sanction for public, unpunished mob crime.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, Sept. 23.

CINCINNATI O. TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 22, 1925

Law Vs. Lynch a Contrast in Justice.

In Mississippi a mob has just burned at the stake a negro brute who had committed the unpardonable crime of assault upon womanhood. In so doing Mississippi has made a miserable mistake. It is a mistake that has too long been too characteristic of so-called Southern justice.

In Ohio—indeed, right here in Hamilton County—a negro brute is under apprehension for just the same sort of unpardonable crime, assault on womanhood. But there the parallel in cases ceases.

It can not be claimed that Ohio and other Northern states have entirely escaped the miserable infection of lynch law executions. It can be claimed that Ohio authority and public sentiment in general ever have been inimical to such contempt of law. The negro who attacked a helpless girl in a few miles of Cincinnati will pay the penalty of his crime, as in justice he and all like him should.

But it will be the penalty enacted by law in behalf of social justice and it will be meted out under judicial process.

This is much the better way. In fact, this is the only right and righteous way. Mob execution in reprisal is never execution of law. It is contrary to the very spirit of justice, to the genius of social constitutional government. Lynch law is the very antithesis of law, helping no good cause, a deadly injury to the morale and morals of any community or section in which it is permitted. It is the essence of degeneration in the administration of justice. A relic of barbarism, it ought to be and is being abolished.

In reproach to Mississippi we commend the Ohio method of even-handed justice legally administered in crime deterrent as the expression of civilization in contrast with her exhi[illegible] of savagery.

NEWARK N J LEDGER
NOVEMBER 21, 1925

GIVE MOBS JUSTIC[illegible]

The way to put down mob law is to show that the State will not submit to it; that it will punish those who take "enforcement of the law" into their own hands.

When a mob undertakes to assault a jail and intimidate a public officer in order to take vengeance upon an accused prisoner, without granting him the right of trial by jury, it is itself guilty of a crime against the State which should not be ignored.

If such an offense against the State is overlooked when the members of the mob are known and identified, it indicates on the part of the authorities an indifference to collective lawlessness which must inevitably encourage future lynchings and attempted lynchings.

Presumably the lynching mob is actuated by the fear that their intended victim will somehow escape punishment for his offense if permitted to take his chances before a jury and the bench. This fear, coupled with the desire for vengeance, emboldens the mob to that point where it takes upon itself the right to condemn, convict, determine the degree of punishment and impose the penalty.

When brought to justice, the lyncher will complain the wheels of justice grind too slowly and will pretend he acted according to his sense of justice and honor. Should those intrusted with the execution of the laws inject in the mob a little fear of the law perhaps the mob would have less fear of the wrong-

evading the law. As long as those who prac[illegible] the court of "Old Judge Lynch" know they can violate the law with impunity they will naturally question the potency of the law in the case of others.

HANGING LYNCHERS WILL STOP LYNCHINGS.

In the ordinary course of events we do not believe in telling the citizens of other states what to do. When we hear, however, from Clarksdale, Miss., that nine men have been named in four indictments for the lynching of a Negro, Lindsey Coleman, we are constrained to break the rule. Mississippi should hang the lynchers. Should she adopt that policy, lynching would come to a halt.

The lynching of Coleman was more than ordinarily outrageous. He had been acquitted of murder by a jury of white men. The mob seized him as he was leaving the courthouse with his newly granted freedom.

Mississippi has her own race problem which people who live in Illinois cannot comprehend, but that fact does not mitigate the crime of lynching. Cultured, upright southerners who defend lynching are few and far between. A bill calling for a federal law against lynching is pending in congress. Unless they wish another piece of centralized authority to be yoked on to the country, Mi[illegible] and her sister states will have [illegible] into their own hands.

To treat lynchers just as c[illegible] treated is the only way to w[illegible] of barbarism.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
DECEMBER 10, 1925

'KEEP 1926 FREE OF LYNCHINGS

That Is Plea Made Through Council of Churches.

1925 MOB VICTIMS ALL BLACK

Committee on Good Will Reports Anti-Semitism Is Passing.

DETROIT, Dec. 10 (A. P.)—Make 1926 a "lynchless" year, the Commission of Race Relations urged to-day in a report to the annual session of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"Fourteen lynchings have been recorded this year up to November 15," the report said, pointing out that all the victims of mob violence in 1924 and 1925 were negroes. "Thus," continued the report, "the matter now is fully a race relations problem."

"The past year has exceeded all expectations in the development of interracial good will between the white and colored citizens," the report said, adding that "a striking development has been growing tension between the races in Northern cities." It said it is "imperative that the churches take up housing through local comissions." Cleveland, Kansas City and Detroit were mentioned by name.

Anti-Semitism Passing.

Another report noted that "for the first time in nearly twenty centuries Jews and Christians have taken steps to come nearer one another in good will, understanding and fellowship." This report was returned by the committee on good will between Jews and Christians. It expressed the belief that anti-Semitism, "which is largely social and economic," is passing away.

"The committee disbelieves in 'Pollyanna' good will," said the report. "It believes, rather, that in our mixed America we should add an eleventh commandment to the Decalogue: 'Thou shalt know thy neighbor.'"

During the discussion yesterday of world peace a report was presented to the committee from the National Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace. It recommended:

Urges Entrance Into League.

"Immediate entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations.

"Declaration by the United States that it will accept the affirmative jurisdiction of the world court.

"Full cooperation of the Government with other nations in securing the negotiation and ratification of an international treaty outlawing war as a crime under the law of nations.

"Adoption by the United States of the policy of complete cooperation with all humanitarian and other commissions and committees of the League of Nations to which commissions and committees it may be invited.

"Entry of the United States into the League of Nations, with the reservation that the United States will have no responsibility, moral or otherwise, for participation in the economic or military discipline of any nation unless such participation shall have been authorized by the Congress of the United States."

Lynchings – 1925.
Discussions.

White Press (Northern).

1860

Durham, N.C. Herald 3-18-25

CHURCHES PLEAD AGAINST LYNCHINGS

Federal Council Issues Statement On the Number of Lynchings

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 17.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926" says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's commission on race relations today. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which has been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work, of Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Ala., soon to be published by the commission on race relations.

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in 9 states in 1923.

"The third annual honor roll of states free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont—4.

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah—4.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years:

Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin—13.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years:

Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming—7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years

Alabama, California, Kansas Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia—7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924:

Arkansas(Oklahoma and Virginia—3.

Total states free from a lynching in 1924—38.

Total states still having lynchings—10.

Total states free from lynchings in 1923—39.

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The Federal Council's Commission of Race Relations, therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Professor Work's pamphlet, which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definition of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, before the last congress.

The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definition as follows:

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offences."

"Already within three months of this year," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's Commission of Race Relations, "four lynchings, including one burning of a negro at the stake, give a direct opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly good will govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?"

Seek Banker

E. A. WICKHAM

A systematic search is being carried on in Minneapolis, Minn. for E. A. Wickham, millionaire bank president and financier of Iowa, who, relatives fear, has been abducted and is being held for ransom. Wickham is head of two banks and several contracting firms, besides a railroad and electric company.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
MARCH 18, 1925

Church Peace Movements.

There will be sympathy, though perhaps no ardent expectations, of the Church Peace Congress to meet at Geneva in August, 1928. This is being arranged by the Church Peace Union, which has some Carnegie money to support peace movements, and which has among its trustees the Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis, Dr. Glennon, and the Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James' Lutheran Church in Manhattan, and Dr. William P. Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and the Episcopalian Bishop of Western New York, Dr. Charles H. Brent, and representatives of many denominations. The Geneva Peace Conference will bring together members of about all the religions there are in the world.

Its object will be to help along the movement against international wars. It cannot be said that former Congresses of this kind have had any particular effect upon the policies of Governments — one such gathering had to break up and scurry away from Europe when the World War broke out—but they can undoubtedly do something to effect peaceful sentiment.

It ought to be possible to hope that every one of those who confer upon world peace will come back and labor by word and example to bring about religious peace. Surely that is a pressing need in many nations; notably in France at present. Indeed, if we were honest about it, should we not be compelled to say that a movement for religious peace would find a useful field right here in the United States?

The public in general was pleased with the religious meeting in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine last Sunday evening, participated in by Protestants, Catholics and Jews and by representatives of almost all the races there are. Such a gathering was a vivid reminder that peace is one of the things that begin at home.

The Federal Council of Churches is working hard to "make the United States a lynchless land." It publishes an annual honor roll of States free from lynchings during the year; there were 39 such States two years ago and 38 last year. That is splendid peace work. There are persons who say international war should be "outlawed." Lynching is already outlawed. This country should exhibit to the world a white record of no lynchings at all in any State, and should be able to advance and make good a claim that in America more than anywhere else in the world religious and racial hatreds are kept down to the lowest possible minimum.

The greatest evil of war is not so much the deaths—we kill more by automobiles right along than we lost in the World War, nor the destruction of property—our annual fire loss is greater than the toll of Big Berthas and Zeppelin bombs. The great evil of war is hate, and every city or village where the heart of man is set against his brother is as horrid a place as the No Man's Land between the tenches, without the glory and honor of self-sacrifice and devotion to a cause. The teaching of brotherly love and mutual respect, regardless of creed and race is carrying the light of a true gospel of peace, and its victories should be no less renowned than the achievements of international congresses.

Hot Stuff From Mississippi

To the Editor of Collier's:

In your magazine I see that you invite readers to express their opinions and after reading a recent issue I have a few things to say.

For instance, the article "For Mississippi, et al." is carrying things too far. We do lynch a Negro occasionally, but if a Negro should attack your wife or daughter you would feel differently about lynchings.

As for Negro policemen I think that is giving them a little too much power. And if a Negro attempted to arrest a man from the South it is very likely that he would be buried.

I am a Southerner and am proud of it, and any slur directed at the South is to me a personal matter. It has always been the policy of Collier's to knock the South. A knocker accomplishes little save to advertise his ignorance and narrow-mindedness. Why don't you do something to help the South if it is so badly in need of help? We of the South are very well satisfied with things as they are and would appreciate it if you would leave our affairs alone and clean up your own back yard.

If you would like the Negroes to be thinned out just pass a law making it necessary to have a certain number of Negro police and I will be willing to make you a little wager that they will be killed out faster than they can fill the vacancies. Or that lawlessness will increase to such an extent that they will have to be taken off.

Would you care to publish this?

MISSISSIPPIAN.

WAPAKONETA, OHIO, NEWS
Wednesday, July 29, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS

The time has come when that portion of the population which is ruled by reason and not by passion may hope for the first year in which the American escutcheon will not be blotted by a single lynching. It will not be this year nor probably next year but it will not be the millenium.

There were only sixteen mob murders in 1924 and but nine in the first six months of this year. Every decade since 1885 has shown an appreciable decrease in the number of lynchings. In the decade from 1885 to 1894 "Judge Lynch" murdered 1,073 negroes and 643 whites. In the past ten years there were only 537 of these community crimes.

It is significant that while there were seventeeen more lynchings in 1923 than in 1924 the latter year showed an increase over 1923 in number of prevented lynchings. In this comparison of statistics lies a story of the failure of public officers to protect the prisoners of society and of official connivance. There is no doubt that there was a time in certain states when mob rule was unchallenged by either the officers of the law or the courts and the rabble flouted the law with impunity.

Factors aiding in the abolition of lynch law are the strong stand taken against it by public opinion, realization by the South that lynchings have made the southerner appear in an unfavorable light, organizations for the betterment and protection of the negro race and a general enlightenment of the public.

When those classes of people who resort to mob law are taught by statutory law that mob murder is worse than the crime that serves as an excuse for it, no man, irrespective of race or color, will be denied the right of trial by jury in the United States.

YONKERS N Y HERALD
JULY 25, 1925

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It is significant that while there were seventeen more lynchings in 1923 than in 1924 the latter year showed an increase over 1923 in number of prevented lynchings. In this comparison of statistics lies a story of the failure of public officers to protect the prisoners of society and of official connivance. There is no doubt that there was a time in certain states when mob rule was unchallenged by either the officers of the law or the courts and the rabble flouted the law with impunity.

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PROVIDENCE R. I. EVE. NEWS
AUGUST 1, 1925

LYNCHING

There is some consolation for law-abiders in the statistics of lynching for the year 1924. Only sixteen lynchings occurred in that year of grace. This number represented a decided drop from the average for previous years. We shall quote an authority:

"In the period between 1885 and 1894, when a widespread campaign against lynching was begun, reports the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, 1073 negroes and 643 whites were lynched. In the next decade the figures dropped to 696 and 270, respectively. From 1905 to 1915, 701 persons were victims of community murder and 537 in the last ten years. The sixteen victims in 1924 were a reduction of more than half the number killed by mobs in 1923, when twenty-nine negroes and four whites were thus illegally done to death."

As a reason for the better showing in 1924, one newspaper gives the changed economic conditions in the South, and developing of public opinion against flouting of the anti-lynch law. The change of view, we are told, has been evidenced in a growing determination on the part of the authorities to protect prisoners from mobs seeking their lives. "The North," adds this paper, "is not in a position to lecture the South, but it can congratulate the States below the Mason and Dixon line on the willingness of their residents to let the law take its course."

The Atlanta Constitution is not as pleased with results as is its contemporary. Its comment on the 1924 statistics is: "The sixteen lynchings were sixteen too many. But we believe that if the people who believe in law and order and in the integrity of government and the guaranties of constitutional rights will continue a militant fight on the mob spirit, as in recent months, there will be a year — and not in the distant future—when there will be no lynchings and when the law, in all its majesty, will be supreme."

Then, we are told, "there will be no occasion for the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill that is intended to strike at and humiliate the South, nor for the various and sundry reprisal measures that a small element in Congress has endeavored to enact."

We share our contemporary's hope. When the Klan-ridden States of the South cease practising mob law, this country won't have to apologize so constantly for them.

Bridgeton, N.J.
Dollar Weekly Press
W 2-25

LYNCHING DECLINES

The commission on race relations announces in its annual report that forty-five attempted lynchings were prevented during the past year. Lynchings have dropped from fifty-two in 1914 to only sixteen in 1924.

Two chief reasons for this improvement are given. One is the more effective work of public officials in protecting threatened prisoners from mobs. The other is the steady growth of public opinion against lynching, particularly in the South.

This great gain in the prevention of lynchings seems the more remarkable in view of the shockingly high murder rate. If mobs can be prevented from killing the victims of their wrath, surely greater success should be possible in preventing private slayings. Public opinion which has weight against the mob should also have weight against the gunman, the poisoner and their like, at least to the extent of depriving them of their weapons.

Lynchings - 1925
Discussions

8 a(2)

White Press. (Northern).

1861

MADISON, IND., HERALD
Saturday, June 27, 1925

The commission on race relations announces in its annual report that 45 attempted lynchings were prevented in the year 1924. Lynchings have dropped from 52 in 1914 to only 16 in 1924.

Two chief reasons for this improvement are given. One is the more effective work of public officials in protecting threatened prisoners from mobs. The other is the steady growth of public opinion against lynching, particularly in the south.

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N.Y. CITY EDITOR & PUBLISHER
MAY 2 1925

DROP IN LYNCHINGS CREDITED TO PRESS

Inter-Racial Commission Says Newspaper Condemnation Largely Responsible for 70 Per Cent Decrease in Past 3 Years

(By Telegraph to EDITOR & PUBLISHER*)*

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—Newspapers of the South are leading the way to total eradication of the lynching evil, according to reports of the officials of the Inter-Racial Commission submitted at a meeting April 24-26 in Atlanta.

R. B. Eleazer, publicity director for the Commission, in his annual report, declared that as a result of newspaper condemnation largely emanating from Southern states, race redations today are better than ever before, and lynchings have undergone a sensational decrease of 70 per cent during the past three years.

He exhibited numerous clippings from southern papers expressing unanimous and vigorous condemnation of lynching.

The report showed also a wide and general use of the Commission's press service, clippings being in evidence from 450 newspapers the majority of them in the South. The purpose of this service, according to Mr. Eleazer, is to promote better understanding and more helpful relations between the races, to the advantage of both.

Another speaker at the session who emphasized the importance of anti-lynching work being done by newspapers was Dr. Monroe Work, statistician of Tuskegee University, in Alabama, who had been in charge of records on lynchings in the United States for many years.

He declared there has been a marked increase in years in public and editorial condemnation of mob violence, adding that the influence resulting therefrom ranked alongside of passage of adequate anti-lynching laws in a number of states and increased vigilance on the part of officers of the law in bringing about a rapid decline in lynching.

ANONSBURG PA NOTES
MAY 20 1925

In Florida recently a negro arrested on a charge of having committed a heinous crime, was given a hearing and discharged because no evidence was offered against him. But this did not suffice to prevent a mob from gathering and lynching him on the way home. Such is justice as she is sometimes administered in the land of oranges and sick Yankees.

BURLINGTON N.J. ENTERPRISE
MAY 29, 1925

REPULSING A MOB

Most of the agitation against lynching has come from the north and most of the lynchings have occurred in the south. Whenever the south takes a determined stand against mob rule the fact is worth noting. Two negroes, charged by a grand jury with murder and criminal assault, were placed in the Dallas jail. A mob of between 3,000 to 5,000 persons made a determined attempt to storm the jail, take the prisoners out and do away with them. They might have been hanged, shot or burned at the stake, but the officials at the jail decided that the time had come for the law to take its course. Five persons in the mob were wounded, one critically. The sheriff, members of the police and fire departments and others held the invaders at bay. Machine guns, fire hose, tear bombs, etc., were available for those who were besieged. No shots were fired until the officers found that they either had to surrender their prisoners or fight.

If these prisoners are guilty they should suffer the extreme penalty provided by the law, but the way to prove them guilty is in a lawfully conducted court. The men who would have taken them out and killed them are little better, from the standpoint of law and order, than ordinary murderers. The lynching record in this country shows a total of 4,187 from 1885 to 1923, inclusive, including 1,038 whites and 3,149 negroes. Georgia leads the list, with twenty-three whites and 42 negroes. Texas has lynched fifty-three whites and 47 negroes. The north has not been wholly free from the crime, but the greatest number of cases have occurred in the osuthern states, and the black man usually has been the victim. The Dallas officials did a good turn for orderly law enforcement when they demonstrated that the day of the rope and stake is passing.

Equality Before The Law—Two Cases

(From the Daily Worker)

There are two news items in our issue of yesterday that call for comment.

One tells of the lynching of a Negro in North Carolina, merely suspected of an attack on a woman.

The other is the story of the legal machine set in motion in Indianapolis to free on bail Stephenson, high official of the ku klux klan, charged with ravishing a young girl in a particularly atrocious manner, resulting in her committing suicide by poisoning.

This ?*$!b*?&*!b (the stupid prohibition of many good old English words by the postoffice authorities is a great handicap in such cases as this) has been denouncing the Negroes, foreign-born workers and reds in the best 100 per cent American style. He has been wrapping himself in a mantle of purity, posing as a protector of American womanhood and the sanctity of the home, and like all the rest of the leprous-minded brotherhood to which he belonged, has stirred up hatred and suspicion among the nationalities and races that form American society. There seems to be little doubt of the guilt of this typical patriot, but he is given all the consideration to which he is entitled under the law.

But the Negro in Canthage, North Carolina?

This 18-year-old boy is not given the semblance of a trial. He is taken by a mob composed of Stephensons, tortured and killed.

Equality before the law? It is the sheerest hypocrisy to say so. Neither will there be any semblance of equality until the Negro workers and farmers are organized to stop these and other barbarities inflicted upon their fellows as a matter of course. The white ruling class, spreading its poison of racial prejudice and setting white worker against black, will cease its activities in this directon when both black and white workers treat the breed of Stephenson and their supporters the same as they would a rattlesnake, backing up their actions by powerful organizations formed for the fight against the common enemy—American capitalism.

NEW YORK CITY MIRROR
JUNE 13, 1925

Lynch Law

Recently an unfortunate young woman, Miss Kane, sister of a detective, was murdered while returning to her home late at night. In a few hours a negro "suspect" was arrested. Immediately witnesses were found to testify that they had seen him in the neighborhood. He was a big, very powerful man, with huge hands, easily able to crush the life out of a frail young woman. He showed what was described as "cold indifference" and even smiled when accused.

This infuriated onlookers.

The police protected him, got him safely into a cell. In a "lynching atmosphere" the man would probably have been lynched. As it is, the public knows now that this "suspected man" had nothing whatever to do with the crime. He proved his innocence absolutely to the satisfaction of the police.

It is just as well to avoid lynching, and substitute

investigation.

Although human beings, easily formed into a raging mob, as Professor Shaler of Harvard so well proved, are often disappointed when the victim, guilty or innocent, is taken from them, they prefer, when the mob scatters and its fury subsides, NOT to lynch an innocent man.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS
APRIL 30, 1925

Campaign for Justice For Negro Progresses

There has come a notable diminution in the crime of lynching. The annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gives the figures telling the story. Last year there were only sixteen lynchings in the United States, as against twenty-eight in 1923, sixty-one in 1922, sixty-four in 1921 and sixty-five in 1920. For the thirty years prior to 1919 the average number of lynchings per year was 107.

During the past year the government took up the cases of fifty-five members of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry sent to Leavenworth for life or for long terms in 1917 as a result of rioting at Houston, Tex., during the war, for which crime nineteen of their fellows were hanged by the military authorities. In every case the terms of these men were reduced after an investigation, twenty of them were released last year, and the last of these prisoners will be given freedom in 1928.

There was also last year the case of a member of the National Guard of Alabama who was convicted of second degree murder for participating in a lynching and was sentenced to serve eighteen years in the penitentiary. In many cases of attempted lynching it is recorded that sheriffs have removed their prisoners for safe keeping, and in others the local National Guard unit has been ordered out by the Governor.

Perhaps race prejudice has not been altered in any degree in the past five years, but it is apparent from the figures that the negro is getting more in the way of justice than was the case when mob violence was frequently in evidence.

Mississippi. On September 20 at New Albany a mob took a Negro, Jim Ivy, from a sheriff who made no fight to stop them, carried him to Rocky Ford, tied Jim to a stake, and burned him alive, after the traditional fashion of lynchings in the romantic Old South. Governor Whitfield had the decency to issue a statement on September 21, saying:

> The time has come when the law-abiding citizens of Mississippi should assert themselves in no uncertain terms against such mob action and should rally to the support of the peace officers in maintaining the integrity of the law.

On the same day the Memphis *News Scimitar* published photographs of lynching scenes. These photographs show members of the mob with drawn guns and Jim Ivy with a noose around his neck; the faces of scores of mob members are so plain that a police officer would not have the slightest difficulty in recognizing and arresting them.

SOME PEOPLE STILL DOUBT the need of a federal anti-lynching law. "Let the States take care of their own," they say. We invite their attention to the State of

BUFFALO N. Y. COURIER
SEPTEMBER 24, 1925

"Mob Crime."

The Courier has received from the National association for the Advancement of Colored People, a letter on lynchings. It deserves public attention.

"Newspaper dispatches on September 21," the letter says, "recounted the burning of a Negro in Mississippi. This is an example of barbarity such as is practiced nowhere in the world except in this country, a manifestation of savagery which is inexcusable regardless of the guilt or innocence of the victim.

"The very next day newspaper dispatches recounted the seizure of an insane Negro from the state insane asylum of Georgia and his being beaten to death by a mob on the charge of killing a nurse in the asylum. . . .

"Nothing was done and nothing will be done regarding the burning alive of the Negro in Mississippi. In the case of beating to death of the insane Negro in Georgia, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the Negro met death at the hands of parties unknown.

"These two cases constitute in effect state sanction for public, unpunished mob crime.

Recently the country has been congratulating itself on the decline in lynchings, as shown by statistics for last year. This letter pertinently cautions us not to build up "too much hope" on last year's record. There are "already fourteen lynchings this year to twelve for the corresponding period last year." And every lynching that goes unpunished "is an encouragement to other mobs."

NEWARK N. J. NEWS
DECEMBER 12, 1925

Cry for a Lynchless Year Should Be Heeded

WHAT a commentary on American civilization it is when a great organization representing Protestant churches of the United States feels it is imperative to start a campaign for a "lynchless year" in 1926!

The Federal Council of Churches began this campaign more than a year ago, and there was call for it. True, lynching has been on the decline in recent years in this country, but enough instances of this crime have occurred since the "drive" against it began to constitute a blot upon the nation.

These mob killings during 1925—fourteen of them up to November 15—were entirely racial in character. The victims in every instance were negroes. All were sent to their death without an opportunity for defense against the charges of crime laid to their account by mob leaders. In every lynching last year and the year before negroes alone were the victims of this bloodthirsty violence.

There is some hope to be found in the fact that lynchings have shown a steady decline for years, but there will be no satisfaction until this crying disgrace has disappeared. Last year there were sixteen lynchings in the United States as against twenty-eight in 1923, sixty-one in 1922, sixty-four in 1921 and sixty-five in 1920. For the thirty years prior to 1919 the average number of lynchings per year in the country was 107.

Justice for the negro requires something more than this gradual diminution. The mark set by the Federal Council of Churches is the only one that such a body could indorse and work to bring about in the coming year. It is encouraging to know that the commission on race relations of the council has found that "the past year has exceeded all expectations in the development of inter-racial good-will between the white and colored citizens," but it is disturbing to be informed on the same authority that there "has been growing tension between the races in Northern cities."

The lynching problem, so far as negroes are concerned, is no longer confined to the South, as it had been, generally speaking, previous to the northward movement that came following the outbreak of the World War. The North has its responsibility, along with the South, in doing its full share toward reaching the "lynchless" goal for which the churches are striving.

Lynchings-1925
Discussions.

White Press (Southern.)

1842

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer

NOV 8 - 1925

PROTECTION OF WOMANHOOD

The African Methodist Zion church believes in the sanctity and inviolability of womanhood and condemns without reservation all men, whether of our own or any other group, who do not so regard and act. —Bishop Kyles at Negro Conference in Asheville.

The crimes at Asheville against white women by negro men has aroused the just resentment of all decent people. This resentment at one time threatened to result in lynching. Wiser counsel prevailed and the culprits are to pay the legal penalty. While feeling was at white heat, and danger of racial outbreak was rife, Bishop Kyles presided over the colored Methodist Conference in Asheville. He declared there was reason to be "proud of North Carolina" where "supremacy of the law and the integrity of those who execute it constitute a crown of glory to the State." The Bishop gave admonition to the negroes and said:

Through all ages the Christian church has been the conservator of human rights. The negro church has guided the race through the dark days of ignorance and superstition and has insisted upon the development of those high moral ideals which prepare men for the rights and privileges of citizenship. While no one has been more persistent in the demand for the rights and privileges of our racial group than I have, I am convinced that before the race can take its place in American life, there are certain fundamental principles and ideals of our civilization that we must learn to appreciate. Chiefest among these is high regard for womanhood. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion church stands for law and order. It believes in the sanctity and inviolability of womanhood and condemns without reservations all men, whether of our own or any other group, who do not so regard and act. We deplore the recurrence of those events which stir human passions and suggest a resort to violence as a cure for the evil. We advise that the men of our group respect and honor the womanhood of other racial groups as we expect them to honor and respect the womanhood of our group.

While we deplore occasional outbreaks such as have been experienced recently in Asheville and condemn in the most positive way any conduct on the part of the members of our racial group which may have furnished a basis for such outbreaks, we feel that so far as the relation of the races and the development of a workable understanding between them are concerned, the outlook is encouraging.

The people of North Carolina have highly resolved that men guilty of this heinous crime, for which one Asheville negro has been sentenced to death, shall end. They believe that the law as instituted is the method to invoke and the conviction at Asheville of the brute strengthens this belief. Mob law is anarchy. Let every bestial man, white or black, know that the law will prevail and that behind the law stands the majesty of the two and a half million people who place preservation of womanhood above all else and everything else.

The Bishop spoke wisely and at the proper time and place.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer

NOV 16 1925

The mob is an outgrowth of impulsive influences. There are times when indignation of a community is aroused to a point bordering irresponsibility over a crime of outrageous kind. Crowds gather and discuss the situation in heated language, some one suggests a march on the jail, and an element altogether bent on revenge and entirely uninfluenced by respect for the law, forms in to a gang called a mob, and the citadel of the law is assailed. Then go accounts to all parts of the Nation of lawless conduct in that community and it is given a name it requires years to live down. The last demonstration by the mob in Charlotte was years ago when a negro named Brabham killed a Greek and robbed his store. An excited crowd gathered on Independence Square and expressions of indignation were rampant. Suddenly there sprang a man to the front, exclaiming: "Come on men, follow your leader!" Then the mob marched to the jail, but remained at a respectful distance because of the guns it had to face. But this mob demonstration was heralded over the country as evidence of the spirit of lawlessness in the South. What the Northern papers did not print was the circumstance that the man who leaped to the front, organizing and leading the mob, was a man from New York City.

Sentiment existing in former years has been modified as applied to mob law. The courts are commanding more respect, for one thing, and communities are manifesting a desire to keep their records clear, for another. A famous case in the east last year was the first developed power of the courts to deal with the mob. The more recent cases at Asheville, develops another and an impressive instance that the courts are able to deal justice alike to the criminal and to the mob that would take the criminal from the jurisdiction of the courts. North Carolina is making fast progress in the direction of establishing security from lawlessness of all kinds. The thing that happened at Asheville with the close of the past week, will put a thought into the minds of the people in days to come. It will throw a damper over the enterprise of organizing mobs, and will serve the purpose of forwarding law and order in the State.

New Attack on Mob Lawlessness.

The fact that the federal government is proceeding against the members of a mob in Alabama that invaded the home of one family, took its members out and flogged them will command more than usual attention throughout the country. It is said that some one of the family that was mistreated had given information to federal authorities about moonshining and bootlegging going on in that locality. This, it is claimed, furnishes the federal authorities a reason for its course, that reason being the protection of federal witnesses from intimidation. Furthermore, we are informed, the outrage was committed upon a government reservation.

But the federal government, according to all reports, is not seeking any technical justification for its procedure. It is taking the broad ground of protecting American citizens in the exercise of their rights. And because of such an attitude its course must be considered that much more significant.

How far the evil of mob lawlessness has extended is shown very clearly in the Alabama case. Heretofore mobs have acted ostensibly in the enforcement of the law through the punishment of those guilty of some shocking offense against it. Apologists for that kind of lawlessness have pleaded that the delays and uncertainties of the courts caused the mob spirit to arise at the news of some heinous crime. On the other hand those who have stood for the sanctity of the law and the supremacy of lawfully constituted authorities have preached consistently that lawlessness in the cause of law enforcement must degenerate into lawlessness in the cause of lawlessness. And this is just what seems to have happened in Alabama.

The states of the union should be warned as much by the facts in the Alabama case as by the method of procedure adopted by the federal government. Unless all forms of mob action are broken up the time will come when the lawless will take upon themselves the right to resist law enforcement by armed and united action. And then, on the other side of the picture, is the vision of possible federal encroachment upon the power and authority of the states. Unless the states themselves eliminate mob rule their authority will be destroyed either by the mobs themselves or by the federal government in its fight to preserve the supremacy of the law. Either dilemma is most forbidding. And the only way to avert a choice between two evils is to make that choice unnecessary.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., GAZ
OCTOBER 20, 1925

LYNCHINGS

On September 20 there was a revolting lynching of a negro at New Albany, Miss. The mob took its victim from the sheriff who, apparently made no effort to stop them. Governor Whitfield was decent enough the following day to issue the following statement:

"The time has come when the law-abiding citizens of Mississippi should assert themselves in no uncertain terms against such mob action and should rally to the support of the peace officers in maintaining the integrity of the law."

On the same day a southern newspaper published pictures of the mob and the faces of many in the picture were so plain that any police officer would have no trouble in recognizing them. But the members of that mob were not afraid that they would be punished. One William N. Bradshaw boasted that he was a member of the mob. He was quoted in the newspapers as follows:

"Not an officer in Union county or any of the neighbor counties will point out any member of the crowd. Why, if he did, the best thing for him to do would be to jump into an airplane headed for Germany—quick.

"Sure, the officers know who were there. Everybody down there knows everybody else. We're all neighbors and neighbors' neighbors.

"Saturday night there were at least 10,000 men with pistols on their hips at New Albany, the county seat, but it was a perfectly orderly crowd. Everybody was in their shirtsleeves and no one tried to conceal his identity. . . .

"A delegation of us went to Johnny [the sheriff] and told him that we were tired of fooling around and that he had to produce Ivy or take the consequences. He said: 'Well, boys, . . . I'll put him in the county jail here. If you let me get him in jail and locked up, and then overpower me and get him I can't help it'. We agreed to that. . .

"Investigation?, Shucks, there won't be any—or if there is it won't amount to anything. No officer down there is going to dare try to identify anyone, because nobody's mad about it. Even one of the judges down there said he didn't believe in mob law except in a few cases, and this was one of them, and that he'd have gone to the burning if it hadn't been bad policy. They'd be plenty mad, though, if anyone were arrested, and there'd be a million dollars ready in five minutes to go his bond."

He was right. The sheriff said he recognized no one. When shown Bradshaw's statement and the picture which revealed the faces of members of the mob the governor said: "I have no plans for an investigation". Such miscarriages of justice are almost inconceivable but apparently it is no crime to murder a man in Mississippi provided that his skin happens to be black. Law-abiding, justice-loving people turn with loathing and disgust from communities where such outrages are permitted. North Carolina turned its back definitely upon mob violence recently when it sent to prison for long terms several members of a mob that had mutilated an innocent man. Mississippi could learn a lot from North Carolina. It shows an alarming degree of decadence when such things are not only permitted but tacitly approved.

"LYNCHLESS 1926" GOAL IN REPORT

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., News

Fourteen Cases Reported In 1925 For Ten Months;

Good Will Seen

DEC 11 1925

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—(AP)—Make 1926 a "Lynchless" year, the commission of race relations urged Thursday in a report to the annual session of the executive committee of the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"Fourteen lynchings have been recorded this year up to Nov. 15," the report said, pointing out that all the victims of mob violence in 1924 and 1925 were negroes, "thus" continued the report, "the matter now is fully a race relations problem."

The past year has "exceeded all expectations in the development of inter-racial good will between the white and colored citizens," the report said, adding that "a striking development has been growing tension between the races in Northern cities." It said it is "imperative that the churches take up housing through local commissions. Cleveland, Kansas City and Detroit were mentioned by name.

Another report noted that "for the first time in nearly 20 centuries, Jews and Christians have taken steps to come nearer one another in good will, understanding and fellowship." This report was returned by the committee on good will between Jews and Christians. It expressed the belief that anti-semitism, which is largely social and economic, is passing away.

"The committee disbelieves in 'Pollyanna' goodwill," said the report. "It believes, rather, that in our mixed American we should add an eleventh commandment to the decalogue: "Thou Shalt Know Thy Neighbor.'"

During the discussion yesterday of world peace, a report was presented to the committee from the national study conference on the churches and world peace. It recommended:

"Immediate entry of the United States into the permanent court of international justice, with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations.

"Declaration by the United States that it will accept the affirmative jurisdiction of the world court.

"Full cooperation of the government with other nations in securing the negotiation and ratification of an international treaty outlawing war as a crime under the law of nations.

"Adoption by the United States of the policy of complete cooperation with all humanitarian and other commissions and committees of the League of Nations to which commissions and committees it may be invited.

"Entry of the United States into the League of Nations, with the reservation that the United States will have no responsibility, moral or otherwise, for participation in the economic or military discipline of any nation, unless such participation shall have bene authorized by the congress of the United States.

Augusta, Ga. HERALD

DEC 10 1925

"LYNCHLESS YEAR" IS AIM OF COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

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Tell It to the Court.

In Sunday's Commercial Appeal there appeared in the news columns a statement of some length about the lynching of Coleman at Clarksdale. The statement was written out and delivered to our correspondent by Mr. Venable, a lawyer of Clarksdale and former member of Congress.

Commercial Appeal 12-29-25

In order that we may be fair in certain observations that we intend to make we reprint the statement in full, which is as follows:

"There has been so much written and said relative to the regrettable and terrible lynching of the negro Coleman and so many things have been stated which are not true that it has occurred to me that in justice to the people and the district and county attorney, I should correct a statement that has gained some currency," said W. W. Venable, attorney, to a Commercial Appeal reporter today.

"I have heard it stated that the proof failed utterly to connect Coleman with the killing of Mr. Nicholas, that this was the reason that the jury acquitted him and that under the proof a totally innocent man has been lynched. This is a mistake. If the testimony of the witness Hobbs is believed, there is no room for doubt of Coleman's connection with the crime.

"Hobbs stated on the stand that he went to the Traynham store on the night of the assassination with the negro Leonard; that Fisher met them near the gin and stated that Coleman wished to know what they had decided about the robbery of the store; that they then went towards the store; that Fisher preceded them and went to the side of the store in the dark and that in a minute the negro called the 'oby,' Fisher and Coleman came from beside the store and walked up on the gallery and went inside, that he stood outside and Leonard stood at the store door.

"I have no doubt as to Coleman's guilt.

"The lynching of the negro after his acquittal is terrible enough, without the public being led to believe that this occurred after the state had failed to produce any evidence to connect him with the crime.

"If this had been the case the court would very promptly have granted a peremptory instruction to the jury to find him not guilty.

"This testimony of Hobbs is corroborated by Fisher's statement, that he tied the hands of Nicholas with a corset string that he took from his wife's corset, and that this corset was in his wife's trunk. The corset without the string was found. It was corroborated by the finding of the pistol, which he said that Leonard had that night. It was corroborated by the bloodhounds trailing Fisher to his house, the day after the assassination of Nicholas, Hobbs saying that Fisher was there.

"I do not wish to be understood as to in any way criticize the jury or its verdict. It was composed of men of the highest character and was animated alone by what it conceived to be its duty.

"For various reasons it was argued that Hobbs' testimony was unreliable and should be rejected by the jury. This must have been the view taken by them. They evidently were unwilling to base a verdict upon it. It was their function to pass upon the evidence and I have no criticism for them.

"There is no justification or defense for mob violence. I have none to make. Even though Coleman was guilty, it was no excuse for this lynching, particularly after a jury had passed upon this very question, but to have it go out to the world that without any evidence whatever to connect Coleman with the crime, he was ruthlessly killed after acquittal, paints the situation worse than it is."

Mr. Venable is a lawyer and we understand is a member of the firm which will defend the four men under indictment for the lynching.

Far be it from us to suggest that Mr. Venable is trying the case in the papers outside of the court and is constituting himself judge and jury. We presume that all the evidence that was competent got to the jury. We know that the attorneys for the prosecution were men of ability. The jury must have had all the facts before it.

sisting that the negro was guilty. The guilt or innocence of this negro has nothing to do with what was done after he was acquitted. The mob would have been as much justified in lynching the jury for its failure to convict as it was in lynching the negro, because he was not convicted.

Later on, Mr. Venable says he does not wish to criticize the jury and that he does not question the character of the men and that he feels they were responsive to their sense of duty.

Then why this voluntary dissertation? We don't see that Mr. Venable upon his own statement has any reason for launching an obiter dicta. Surely, Mr. Venable does not seek to break the force of the crime by in-

Maybe the court would and maybe the court would have not. Sometimes the courts let cases go to the jury. There is no law that compels them to assume the responsibility of peremptory instructions.

Mr. Venable as a lawyer, writing for publication, is bound by about the same rules that control the competency and relevancy of evidence in a law court.

"I have no doubt as to Coleman's guilt," says Mr. Venable.

Again, Mr. Venable says, "The lynching of the negro after the acquittal is terrible enough without the public being led to believe that this occurred after the state had failed to

Lynchings — 1923.
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern). 1843

Miller Ga
New Y
7-18-25

GEORGIA

(The Pilgrim's Messenger)

The following is clipped from THE NATION, a radical publication of New York:

"The legislature, the mob, and the fundementalists, of Georgia, have conspired to make the name of their commonwealth a synonym for unenlightenment, and reactionary violence, so that Heywood Broun, (of the New York World Staff), recently listing the things he instinctively hates, set Georgia high on his list".

From which it seems reasonable to conclude that there are two things that The Nation and Heywood Broun "instinctively" love—the rapist, who commits assault on white women, and the mdernist, who commits assault on the Bible.

That there has been mob violence in Georgia, we admit. Neither do we defend it. No Christian can afford to do so. But the great majority of lynchings have been inflicted because of criminal assault on women. And the most astonishing thing about the whole thing is, not that men lynch such criminals, in the heat of indignation, but that some of our Northern critics spend all their pity on the brute who committed the crime, and have nothing but contempt for the poor woman, who is the victim of his lust, and whose entire future life is ruined.

Georgia is not the only state where lynchings have occurred. Nor is the South the only section where they have occurred. There have been lynchings in the North. And we feel sure that the editor of The Nation, and Heywood Broun, of the New York World staff, would be in the forefront of a lynching party, if the victim of the lust of the criminal were some female member of their families.

We are not defending lynchings. They are wrong. We heartily wish that there might never be another one. But, in this, the men of Georgia only do as the men of other states, North and South, would do, under a like provocation.

Where does the Georgia Legislature come in for its share of The Nation's ire? Why, if we remember correctly, there was an effort made last summer, to pass a bill by the legislature, providing that any school that teaches the theory that men evolved from monkeys, shall not have any part of the State's funds for its support. This bill was, of course, sponsored by the Fundementalists. So, The Nation is angry atthe legislature and the Fundementalists.

What is a Fundementalist?

He is a man who believes the Bible.

The Nation is astonished that we have people in Georgia who believe the Bible. It shows the depths of unenlightenment, according to The Nation for anyone to believe any book that is as much out of date as the Bible.

Well, if The Nation will read our daily papers, it will find that things are sot as bad in Georgia, as it thought. Not a great while ago, one of our dailies, discussing the question of dress, editorially, referred quite often to the time when our ancestors went without clothing and hung to the limbs of trees by their tails. Last year, another daily, answering a mother's inquiry as to rearing children, referred to the time when mothers lived in trees, and swung their children to limbs, while they went in search of food.

Yes, let The Nation refrain its voice from weeping, and its eyes from bitter tears. Georgians are learning that the Bible is not to be trusted, and that men came from monkeys, and that the monkeys came from tadpoles, and that tadpoles came from a protoplasm, and that God had nothing to do with any of it. If you don't believe that the doctrine of evolution is true, just ask the editors of our daily papers.

By the way, if the doctrine of the Modernists is true, what has The Nation got such a stomach ache about? Is there very much harm in a crowd of monkeys lynching a monkey?

Seriously, dear readers, this nation of ours was planted on the theory that the Bible is the word of God, and that it is true. We have built up our great civilization on that doctrine. To commit assault on the Bible, now, is not only a crime against God, but it is moral treason against the government. Just as God cut off the Jews and destroyed their nationality, because they rejected the doctrine of the divinity of the Jesus Christ, so has He warned the Gentile nations that the same fate awaits them, if they commit the same sin. See Romans II. To deny any book of the Bible, is to make Jesus a liar. And to make Him a liar, is to deny His divinity. To deny His divinity, is to court the curse of God on our country. To do this is treason

upon the statement.

Ten states—one more than last year "bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appear on the Roll of Honor this year: Arkansas Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims lynched in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work. of Tuskeegee Institute.

HOUSTON TEX POST
APRIL 26, 1925

With lynching showing a decrease of 70 per cent within the last three years R. B. Elaser of the inter-racial committee gives large credit for that wholesome development to the newspapers. It is a tribute the newspapers well deserve. Here and there is to be found a newspaper which has lacked the courage to speak out against the evil, but as a general rule the press has been fearless and outspoken in its opposition to mob violence. The newspapers have appealed to the best sentiment of their communities to discourage this form of lawlessness, and have carried on educational campaigns for popular respect for the constituted authorities. The representative newspapers of the South, while approaching the problem from a different angle from that which some Northern papers approach it, have been perhaps more effective in their efforts to suppress lynching, because they have not appealed to racial prejudice. The awakening that has taken place in the public consciousness to the menace of that form of anarchy that manifests itself in lynching is one encouraging sign of the times. It is gratifying to know that some progress is being made in suppressing lawlessness.

Lenoir, N.C.
News
4-2-25

FEWER LYNCHINGS ARE HELD IN 1924

"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says a statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching Roll of Honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the Roll of Honor by being free from lynching last year, according to a statement issued by the Council's Commission of Race Relations. The definition of lynching is taken

Henderson, N.C. Dispatch 3-1-25

M'LEAN TO TRY TO PREVENT LYNCHING DURING HIS TERM

Promises Speedy Trials in Every Case That Merits Quick Justice Being Given

CALLS UPON PEOPLE TO KEEP GOOD NAME

Hopes North Carolina Will Never Have Another Lynching — Expects To Use Drastic Action at All Time To Prevent Mob Rule in the State

Raleigh, May 1. (AP)—Governor McLean is unalterably opposed to mob rule and has expressed a determination that there shall not be a lynching in North Carolina while he is Governor, if he can prevent it. He is emphatic in his advocacy of law and order and firm in his belief in the integrity of the courts. He believes that the courts of justice are places where justice should be meted out and will use all the means at his command as Governor to see that the laws are enforced.

The first test came when the governor was notified that trouble seemed probable in Moore county, following an alleged attack on a young white girl. He immediately got into touch with the local authorities andat the same time with the adjutant-general. He ordered the adjutant-general to be in readiness to furnish troops, if necessary. However, there developed no immediate need and the alleged criminal was later apprehended and brought to Raleigh at the direction of the governor.

The governor already has called several special terms of court for the trial of criminals charged with capital offenses. He has expressed the opinion that speedy trials and swift justice will do much to show the State's disapproval of heinous crimes and at the same time, act as a barrier against mob rule. He believes in prompt action. He has indicated that his general policy will be to see that courts are available for the trial of cases where swift justice seems necessary. Also, he has intimated that if occasion demands he will not hesitate to use drastic methods to word off mob rule.

"I hope there will never be another lynching in North Carolina" said Governor McLean, "and I am determined, with the support of the good, law-abiding people, to do all within my power to uphold North Carolina's good name and prevent any outcropping of mob rule while I am governor."

Mount Pleasant W. Va. Register

MAR 24 1925

WEST VIRGINIA IS ONE OF SEVEN ON NON-LYNCHING ROLL

State Climbs Up A Notch, Being One Of Seven States Where There Have Been No Lynchings For Two Years

Washington, March 24—West Virginia climbed up a notch last year in the third annual "Non-Lynching Roll of Honor" that is being kept by the federal council of churches, according to an announcement by that organization. West Virginia, its report for 1924 shows, is one of seven states where there have been no lynchings for the last two years.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the "Roll of Honor" by being free from lynchings last year, says a statement issued by the council's commission on race relations today. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

In 1924 ten state—or one more than in 1923— "bore the black shame of lynchings," the council says. "Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923," the statement continues, "the number of mob murders last year was but 16. Four lynchings, however, have been recorded already during 1925, so that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

"Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year namely Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years and South Carolina and Tennessee which had a clear record in 1923.

"The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was sixteen, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept. The next lowest number were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892."

Here is the "Non-Lynching Honor Roll of States," as compiled and made public for 1924 by the federal council of churches:

Four states have never had a record of a lynching, namely Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Four additional states have no record of a lynching since 1896, namely Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah.

Thirteen additional states have no record of a lynching during the last ten years, namely, Delaware, Idaho Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Seven additional states have no record of a lynching in the last five years namely, Arizona, Colorado, Montana Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming.

Seven additional states have no record of a lynching in the last two years namely, Alabama, California, Kansas Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia.

Three additional states have no record of a lynching during 1924, namely Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia.

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The federal council's commission on race relations therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is a pamphlet, which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer anti-lynching bill, before the last congress. The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definition as follows:

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offenses."

The report continues that if revision of the definition is needed this "could most properly be done by a committee of lawyers representing the whole country; as for example, a committee from the American Bar Association.

"On the other hand, since a question of law and fact is involved, a final and authoritative definition of lynching would have to be made by the courts. As for example, a case under some one of the present states laws against lynchings might be brought against a county where an alleged lynching had occurred. The case might turn upon the question of what constitutes a lynching and might be carried through all the courts up to the United States supreme court. This court's definition and ruling, would be final and authoritative."

"The issues involved in both the lynchings of helpless victims by mobs and of riots where there is promiscuous killing if individuals by one or both sides is that of law against lawlessness," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary federal council's commission on race relations in issuing the third annual honor roll.

"Lynching is a body blow to the ideals of brotherhood of the gospel which the churches profess and preach. The challenge in 1925 is whether individual conscience and public opinion can become powerful enough to enforce all necessary legal measure to the end that no community will allow lawless mobs to commit worse crimes against the law than they impute to their victims.

"Already within three months of this year four lynchings, including one burning of a negro at the stake give a direct call to the Christian church to marshal conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly goodwill govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?"

Lynchings - 1925 & Discussions.

White Press, (Southern),

1859

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun

3 (a)

SEP 27 1925

Lynchers of Lunatic Will Not Be Punished, Asserts Telegraph; Views of Other Papers

"MUCH ADO—NOTHING DONE"
(From the Macon Telegraph)

The resolutions adopted by the Rotary Club condemning in strong language the lynching of the insane negro at Milledgeville and Bishop Ainsworth's remarks that led up to the adoption of the resolutions find echo and response in the minds and hearts of decent Georgians. What was said at the Rotary Club reflects the sentiments of a great majority of Georgians; there is hardly a man who stands for law and order and the decencies of human existence who would not like to see the lynchers themselves brought to justice. *Neither is there a man among thinking Georgians who will delude himself into believing that any member of the mob ever will be brought to trial.* Precedent and history are against any such belief. Georgians may have, some time in that past that is so distant that it is beyond the horizon and ken of living men, punished somebody for lynching, but a searching query of the mind and a command that it scurry about to recall some case where lynchers were punished, fails to bring forth a single instance.

We of Bibb County cannot be vainglorious about our own record. We made a great hullaballoo in the name of law and order when two negroes were lynched in this county; grand juries sat in solemn session and in one instance returned indictments. What has become of them? *They have gone the way of forgotten things.* The reports that come out of Milledgeville and Atlanta, in the present case are not encouraging. The Governor has offered a stereotyped reward; the sheriff who is working on the case says there are no clues as to the identity of the murderers; the solicitor general of the district shows no undue activity. The sentiment will subside; activity subside, the case pass into history—just one *more lynching.*

South Carolina can throw no bouquets at herself when it comes to lynching, because South Carolinians have been known to rape their own statutes, but South Carolina papers are not at least Southern detractors. They reflect truly the reaction of the South toward "Georgia's shame." Hence, we quote from the Spartanburg Herald so that we only see ourselves as others see us:

> All decent and patriotic citizens of Georgia no doubt feel mortified at the barbarian performance enacted at Milledgeville last Sunday night. A violently insane patient may unfortunately kill some one or start fire or do any sort of tragic deed, but nobody in his senses dreams of holding the patient morally responsible. That a crazy negro should kill a nurse was a dreadful occurence but that fifty white men should force their way into a hospital, seize the miserable victim of insanity, drag him out and beat him to death is an infinitely more significant, shocking and utterly disgusting performance. The leaders, to say the least, in that unspeakably inhuman action, thoroughly deserve capital punishment. Surely Georgia will vindicate her good name against such senseless criminals as made up this mob.
>
> For any element of citizenship to go, fifty strong, to a hospital for the insane, browbeat their way in and take vengeance upon a poor, demented creature, who knew not what he did, was to display the very quintessence of bullying cowardice, reckless lawlessness, beastly cruelty and with it all fool stupidity. There is no possibility of putting forward any reason or excuse for such a deed. The more one thinks on all the circumstances the more difficult it is to imagine what the brave and righteous defenders of justice considered themselves to be doing. You may be absolutely sure that not a solitary one of those deliberate murders of a demented defenseless victim would dare acknowledge today his part in the affair.

"IT ONLY REMAINS, NOW, TO LYNCH A BABY."
(From the Albany, Ga., Herald)

No mob, in Georgia or anywhere else, ever was guilty of a more horrible and indefensible crime than that one which took an insane negro from the State Sanatorium at Milledgeville and lynched him. He had made a murderous assault on a nurse, *but he was no more responsible for her death than was the pick-handle with which he struck her.* He was wholly incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and the mob which put him to death might just as well have lynched a nursing infant, for all the good that was accomplished.

The more one thinks of the affair the less understandable does it become. How men with intelligence enough to find their way to the institution in which the insane slayer of the sanatorium nurse was confined, could bring themselves to lynch him is quite beyond the mental grasp of those who, while they decry all lynchings, are yet able to understand why some crimes are followed by mob violence.

We quite agree with the Savannah Morning News in what it says in the following:

> It is difficult to understand the point of view of members of the mob that took an insane negro from the state sanatorium at Milledgeville and killed him as punishment for the killing, by him, of Miss Oxford, nurse at the sanatorium. The chances are he was not aware of what was going on when he was being killed; he was insane, else he should not have been at the sanatorium at all; about as much revenge or punishment was obtained and inflicted by the mob as if they had taken a dog out and beaten it to death. There was simply no excuse for such a mob and no excuse for their act. It is a most strange quirk in the minds of these men that led them to kill a crazy man for a crazy deed. Such conduct does not speak highly for the intelligence of the men guilty of it. It is absurd, wrong, a piece of crazy folly that will give every Georgia-hating paper in the North, and every bloody-shirt waver opportunity, and a very excellent one, to say unpleasant things about the degree of civilization in the South and specially in Georgia. Men of such mobs are not doing themselves, their communities, the state, or their race any good—on the other hand, they are doing all these very positive harm by such inexcusable conduct.

Wouldn't you like to study a group photograph of the men who took that pathetic creature from the institution, where the state had given him asylum, and lynched him as a horrible example? Wouldn't you be proud that your state had produced them?—the lynchers of an insane man?

Georgia has some bad mob affairs to her discredit, but none worse than this one. It only remains, now, to lynch a baby.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LAW LACKING IN BACKBONE
(From the Americus Times-Recorder)

Before the world, Georgia—this State with a glorious past and a brilliant future—stands today with bowed head and cheeks blushing red. Three millions of honorable men and women have been dishonored by a small band of lawless rascals whose venomous cry for vengeance was appeased when they beat to death a crazy negro.

The liquor-crazed Indians of Colonial days *who dashed out the brains of infants aginst a rock were far less criminal than those men who removed the insane Willie Dixon from the asylum at Milledgeville and beat his head into a pulp with a pick handle.*

True, this negro has killed a white nurse—one of those earthly angels who minister to the mentally unbalanced in Georgia's home for the insane, but the negro was not responsible. He was a lunatic. He knew not what he was doing.

There is a law in the State to handle Dixon's case and the law would have dealt quickly and fairly with him. Justice would have been done.

What a contrast there is between this gang and the splendid men of Cordele. Not so many weeks ago a white man committed a greater crime in Cordele than did this crazy negro. The men of Cordele—honorable, law-abiding citizens of South Georgia—demanded justice—quick and severe. The criminal was tried, found guilty and sentenced. Soon he will pay for his crime with his life.

But he will pay under the law and not outside the law.

So far as the crazy negro is concerned, it matters little, for he probably knew nothing of what was happening. What does matter is that a few men are allowed to damn the reputation of an entire State and get away with it.

Press dispatches stated that the mob came unmasked; that those who composed the gang were generally known. Be that as it may, one thing is certain: IF THOSE WHO ARE SUPPOSED TO REPRESENT LAW IN GEORGIA HAD THE BACKBONE TO ACT, THE GUILTY MEN WOULD NOW BE BEHIND THE BARS, AWAITING INDICTMENT FOR PREMEDITATED MURDER.

That gang which lynched Dixon is far less guilty than the constituted authorities of the State—from the lowest constable to the Governor—if they fail to apprehend and convict the guilty.

The mob has cast a blot on their State which must be wiped out by administering adequate punishment, severe enough to cause others to hesitate to follow in the footsteps of Dixon's lynchers.

"THE MOB BUSINESS AT LAST OVERDONE."
(From the Bainbridge, Ga., Post-Searchlight.)

The mob business was at last overdone. The men that lynched the negro for killing the nurse at Milledgeville ought to be severely punished if they can be apprehended. The negro was insane and had been in the asylum for about a year and he should not have been mobbed in any such manner and it seems that some one is at fault that would allow a dangerous lunatic at large and in position to kill and murder as he went about. Killing him was unjustiable. Indignation may have run hitgh but it should have been controlled.

THINKS ANTI-UNIFICATION TALK LED TO LYNCHING OF LUNATIC.
(From the Cordele Dispatch)

Those who lynched the insane negro patient at the state sanitarium violated the laws of their state when they assumed the authority to constitute themselves court and jury and deal with a human being—they did so even had they been dealing with a sane person who had committed murder. It is not theirs to deal in any manner with the criminal, much less an insane patient.

That will remain a crime—the slaying of the negro. It can never be wiped out. Those who took the insane negro's life are murderers in the eye of the law and under every system of reasoning. It will carry with it a more brutal and atrocious coloring because it was the slaying of an insane person.

The negro patient slew a white woman nurse without warning and before assistance could reach his victim. That was an atrocious attack and a most regrettable incident, but we do not doubt that the authorities in charge of the sanitarium would have done all in their power to prevent it had there been the least intimation of a vicious development in the negro before he suddenly revealed his criminal inclination. But the law does not seek to require the life of the insane, nor the criminally insane, and we do not know that the people of Georgia would have that feature of the criminal code changed so that death might legally be visited upon the insane.

What comes as a complete surprise to us is the attitude of Bishop Ainsworth who has bitterly condemned those who slew the insane negro in the mob spirit. Of course, he is right in condemning the unlawful act of the mob, but he has in the past few months directed one of the most jealous campaigns in Georgia against the negro that could be started—a church campaign in which race hatred of the most dangerous kind was stirred for all it was worth.

We do not say that anti-unification campaign is directly responsible for the slaying of the insane negro patient, but who can say in honesty and in truth that it has not helped to inflame the minds of white people against the negro to that extent that it has helped to justify in the minds of the members of the mob the unlawful manifestation of the mob spirit?

Bishop Ainsworth is a great church leader. Thousands and thousands of people have the right to look to him for leadership in the most essential and most vital, finer christian purpose everywhere. He is a man of learning and deep spiritual power. He forgot himself and the great christian cause when he allowed racial antagonism to enter the recent fight all over his jurisdiction against unification.

We believe in democracy in the church as well as in political affairs, and if the southern Methodist church honestly wants to remain separate and apart from the Northern Methodist church, that is an issue which it ought to be allowed to settle itself. But those who do the leading, as does Bishop Ainsworth, might well expect racial outbursts to follow when the fires are fanned as they were some months ago in Georgia.

This is true whether we want to believe it or not. It may not be popular to say it, but when it is true somebody ought to have the courage to call it to mind.

Unification does not and can never mean a unified southern white and colored church. The christian cause will do its best under separate operations as it is managed now, but the mistake was in claiming things that were wrong and thus bringing race antagonism into the ranks of the christian church. Bishop Ainsworth will be lucky—very lucky—if he does not hear of more of the mob with the negro as the victim.

The staff of one of the big motion-picture studios totals 1,200. In addition to the actors: there are 77 wardrobe assistants, 84 electricians, 122 carpenters, and an editorial department of 32.

Charlotte, N. C. News

SEP 23 1925

SAVED THE GOOD NAME OF THE STATE.

It took exceptionally prompt and efficient work on the part of the sheriff of Buncombe County to keep the record of North Carolina for the last several years from being scarred again with the wretched story of a lynching.

The Asheville mob, both in numerics and in determined intent, was powerful enough to have wrenched the negro away from the sheriff had the prisoner been at that time in his keeping, but, happily, he had moved him away in time, having sensed the temper of the public in the premises, and his foresight, doubtless, saved the State another blot on its escutcheon.

North Carolina has been making a fine record and taking a high stand within these last few years against the reign of the mob and it is a happy reflection that the Asheville gang failed of its sinister purposes.

TAMPA FLA TIMES
SEPTEMBER 22, 1925

BURNING A NEGRO

Now that a negro has been burned at the stake by a Mississippi mob we may expect the usual tirade concerning the barbarous south from that coterie of newspapers of which the Chicago Tribune is a leader.

There is no real defense which can be made of this occurrence, just as there is no real defense which can be made of mob law in any of its forms. It would have been ever so much better if the law had been allowed to take its course. It is always best that we should proceed to deal out justice according to the established forms of law. Neither the Chicago Tribune nor its clientele believe this more strongly than do the people of the south, when it comes to believing it as an abstract theory.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the crime in this case was a horrible one—the usual one it is called, though it was somewhat unusual in its fiendishness.

Even this doesn't furnish adequate warrant for a mob, but so long as human beings are human beings and men are red-blooded such crimes will meet with such punishment — no matter where they are committed. This goes to show one thing, and but one. It is that all of us—north or south, east or west—might get very much further if we would bestow one-half the energy with which we decry mob violence in cases of this sort to continuously and energetically pressing home the fact that if human brutes continue to engage in these inhuman crimes they may expect to be brutally dealt with.

This incident and others like it, no matter where they may occur, serve to impress that after all law observance is a much bigger thing than is law enforcement, as large and important a thing as that is.

If the Chicago Tribune and its ilk will give as much time and space to impressing the negro that he must not lay unholy hands upon white women they will render a much greater service than they possibly can by denouncing a particular mob and an entire section for laying avenging hands upon such a criminal.

Much progress has been made of late toward the abatement of lynching in this country, especially in the south. But lynching may never be expected to entirely

Discouraging Lynching.

This month Georgia gave an exhibition of justice so swift and sure as to discourage lynch law.

On Oct. 12 an offense was committed against a young woman in Emmanuel County. The young man who committed the outrage has been tried, convicted and sentenced to die in the electric chair on Dec. 11. Another who had a part in it is under a 20-year prison sentence.

In another county a married woman was murdered on Oct. 19. Five days later her husband was indicted, and 10 days after the crime was committed he was sentenced to death, the date of execution being set for Dec. 18.

In connection with the latter crime an incident occurred that shows the danger and injustice of mob law. Three negroes were arrested on suspicion. Under such circumstances there are always threats of summary vengeance.

However, before any harm befell the suspects a clue was picked up that caused suspicion to rest on the husband. He was arrested, brought to trial and convicted.

Had the husband not been suspected so soon after the murder, those innocent negroes might have been put to death, leaving a stain upon the name of the state and marking the executioners with the brand of Cain.

It is always better to let the law take its course. Every man accused of crime is entitled to a fair and impartial trial, and no man, guilty or innocent, ever got this at the hands of a mob.

There has been an encouraging decrease in the number of lynchings during recent years, and the speedy administration of justice in Georgia will doubtless bring about a further decrease.

Mobs often defeat justice by the murder of innocent men. The next time a community is aroused by commission of an atrocious crime, let the impulsive members of that community stop long enough to consider the triumph of justice in Georgia, the exoneration of the three innocent negroes and the conviction of the real criminal.

Under no circumstances is lynch law justifiable.

AN APPEAL FOR CIVILIZATION

(Editorial in "The State," Columbia S. C.)

Commenting on the recent barbarous action in Union County, Miss., where a Negro was burned at the stake, The Weekly Times, a Negro newspaper published at Memphis makes this appeal for protection and justice.

"We do not condone crime. We want to see every criminal punished to the limit of the law, regardless of color; but we do want punishment meted out by law, the courts. We appeal to the best blood of the South for protection and justice. We appeal to the thousands of white ministers for condemnation of such acts. We appeal to the governor and all officers of the law to apprehend, the guilty. We appeal to every agency for making sentiment, that the ends of justice may be served, and that right quickly.

"This act does not and can not meet the approval of all the white people of Mississippi. There is pity, there is shame and there is passive condemnation; but these will not remedy the condition. There must be an active program to the end that such deeds may not occur again, not only in the State of Mississippi, but in the bounds of this great nation."

That appeal must be heard and heeded.

What is at stake here is not the lives of the few pesons who may be annually done to death by mobs in savage frenzy, but the character of the people; the reputation of a section whose governors claim civilization and capacity for orderly government.

Acts like that in Union County, Mississippi, bring shame and degradation upon the whole South. If they are to cease, public opinion in the South must everywhere cease to be passive. Press and pulpit must perform their parts, actively and vigorously. As the Memphis paper says, "There is pity; there is shame and there is passive condemnation, but these will not remedy the conditions." Only the fear of punishment of lynchers is only possible where public opinion holds those charged with the operation of the machinery of the law responsible for its proper execution.

When a human being is burned at the stake and the criminals escape punishment, the county and state in which the crime occurs are blackened in reputation, but they are not the only sufferers. It is a blow against the whole South, and the whole South should protest.

And the time to effectively fortify our states against the possibility of such ocurrences s tht in Union County, Mississippi, is now. It can not be said in any State, "We are holler than thou" untiy so strong a sentiment for law is known to exist where that we can hae faith in its dominating influence.

Actually, the appeal quoted above is not in behalf of Negoes but of the governing whites of the South. There's the degradation and shame.

Lynchings – 1925
Discussions.
Gastonia N.C. Gazette 2-5-25

White Press, (Southern) 1862

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Amid all the discouraging phases of present day life in America, there is one fact that stands out as a welcome contrast to other evidences of decadence in law observance. This is the marked decline of lynching.

In 1892 there were no less than 255 lynchings in the United States, while in 1924 there were only 16.

While 16 is just that many too many, the trend is certainly encouraging and it is the hope of every right-thinking person that this blot on our national escutcheon may soon be entirely wiped out.

Many factors have contributed to the desirable result already noted, among them being that of education among both whites and blacks. While all the victims of lynch laws have not been negroes, by any means, the large majority have been. Neither have all cases been confined to any one section of the country, although from the negro's former tendency to a certain diabolical crime the far greater number have occurred in the South.

Much has been accomplished with a view to better understandings between the white and negro population by the formation of inter-racial committees, composed of leaders of both races, in many communities.

Whites and blacks must live in America and by approaching the problems which this fact represents, in a spirit of helpfulness and fair play, much antagonism may be avoided. Stirring up of race hatred by either side must be strongly condemned.

The Lynching Mob Not A Southern Institution

BY SAM. W. SMALL.

Here comes the report of another lynching bee. It says two negroes, brothers, "were taken from authorities and hanged, handcuffed together, by a mob."

What a gloriously brave mob that was! Mississippi ought to identify them and hand them cast-iron crosses for courage.

It seems that a few sporadic gangs of our population are determined to compel congress to pass a drastic anti-lynching statute—a one which will probably aggravate the crime and yet will unjustly and heavily penalize the great innocent majorities of many communities.

A Crusade for Justice.

I am deadly opposed to all such proposals as the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which has once passed the lower house of congress. I believe it embodies provisions that are radically unconstitutional. But I know that some such measure will eventually be enacted, unless such cowardly, brutal and lawless lynchings are brought to an end.

Why cannot our preachers, teachers, legislators, executives and judges join in a general crusade to educate our people out of this lynching habit?

It can be as surely stopped by a militant moral uprising in favor of law and justice as was the once popular and prevalent custom of settling private quarrels by the code duello.

Lynchings I Have Seen.

In my career as a newspaper reporter I have looked upon the lynchings of five men—two white men and three negroes—in the states of Tennessee, Texas and Georgia.

Not one of those mob-murders was justifiable in any sense whatever. In every case the victim was already safely in the hands of the regular officers of the law. In due course every one would have been given a public court trial and, I believe, almost all would have been found guilty and been lawfully punished.

Let me say, also, that in each case the officers did all in their power, amid sudden surprises, to resist or disperse the mobs and save their prisoners; but the mobs were too powerful and frenzied to be beaten off.

The Mob Psychology.

No one who has not been mixed up in one of those mobs can well understand the terribleness of a herd of men maddened by mob psychology. I have faced death in varied forms—by pistol in an enemy's hand, by fire, and on the battlefield—but the most awful moments of my life were when pushing through one of those lynching mobs to be at the front and visualize every act of the frightful tragedy being carried through.

Argue with them? In nine cases in ten you might as well try to reason with a Texas tornado on its rampage! Stop them? As well try to stop a prairie fire with a woman's perfumery squirt-gun!

A mob is hell-a-poppin', with every member of it a red-eyed devil!

Not a Southern Invention.

Contrary to a popular delusion in other sections, let it be recorded that the lynching mob is not a southern invention. The first recorded performances in that line were in New York City and in New England towns.

Before the American revolution negroes were shot, hung, burned and banished in New York City, under charges of incendiarism. White men also, were included in some of the slaughters, and in New England women witches got the rope.

I have searched out the history of American mob-law development and among my papers have a most illuminating summary of where and why that form of deviltry originated.

The first lynching of a negro in Georgia of which I have knowledge occurred during the war between the states, in 1864, when Sherman held the region around Atlanta. That hanging was pulled off at Lawrenceville, in Gwinnett county.

A panting negro ran into the federal camp there and begged "to see the boss-man" to save his life. He was taken to the colonel commanding and confessed to him that he was being hunted by citizens because he had "had some fun with a white girl on the road." The officer having heard the confession, realized that a rape had been committed.

Whereupon he called out a guard, sent for a rope, secured it around the neck of the negro, stood him in the wagon of a passing negro, drove the wagon under a tree, swung the loose end of the rope over a limb and drove the wagon from under the man, allowing him to strangle to death.

It may be that the hanging of that negro for a confessed rape gave the cue to the subsequent mobs that, for years after, only lynched for rape or assault with intent to rape.

But the mob appetite grows and expands with gratification and now it goes so far as to "lynch a nigger for cussin' a white man!"

Day By Day
With Gov. Patterson

THE old lynching practice is disappearing. At least such is the reasonable inference from recent reports.

Lynching is one of our old institutions that should not be preserved. We can very well dispense with it altogether, and its comparative infrequency at the present time is both refreshing and hopeful. In these days when so many daring challenges are made to the law, when there is so much scandal stalking abroad in the land, and so many heinous crimes of other sorts appearing to shock the conscience and outrage the statute books of society, it is with satisfaction that a credit of decreased lynching can be set down on the other side of the ledger as a partial offset to the debit for other crimes.

Some years ago, it appears, there were 255 lynchings reported in a single year.

In 1922 the number had dropped to 57, which was the low water mark up to that time. In 1923 this had further decreased to 33, and in 1924 the total was 16. This establishes the lowest record since statistics on the subject have been kept.

The department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute has compiled the lynching statistics for the past 40 years, and it may be a surprise to know from these that at one time more whites than negroes were lynched in this country.

This occurred in the early development of the frontier, when Judge Lynch dealt out justice in the west against law violators without a trial or the intervention of a jury.

As this part of the country became more settled lynchings there decreased, while in the south this form of punishment continued to be dealt out with rather a free and reckless hand, and the negroes were generally the objects of the mob's wrath.

For some time the number of negroes who were thus deprived of life has far exceeded those of the white race who suffered this penalty.

Attacks on women were by no means the sole cause. There were other causes which provoked the vengeance of the mob, such as murder and felonious assaults.

Besides its cowardice and its general debasing influence on society lynch law has been one of the chief causes of misunderstanding and irritation between the races.

It has proven a veritable thorn in the flesh of accord, threatening and festering.

There never was a justification for lynching, though at times there has been serious provocation. It speaks well for both the white and black races that it is dying out, and its total extinction will be hailed with delight as the beginning of a better day.

I have thought that hereafter the scene of racial disturbances will be in the north and not in the south.

Indeed, animosity against the negroes as a class has never existed to any extent in the south. It was the individual and not the race that fell under the swift and terrible decrees of revenge inflamed by passion.

What the result will be of the migration of negroes to the north and the new environment thus created remains to be seen.

Nothing of a serious nature will likely occur unless a period of hard times and unemployment sets in, and the struggle between whites and blacks for work and a living becomes acute. In such an event trouble will most probably occur, and it will be of a serious nature, far more so than the periodical outbreaks in the south against some one member of the negro race.

The south is becoming the great land of opportunity. The next few years, if present conditions continue, will witness such a development as few of us can visualize. Here is where the black and the white man may live together in peach, each contributing to the happiness and welfare of the other and both to the marvelous growth just ahead of us.

WHEN WILL BE THE LAST.

A controversy is on as to the time of Georgia's first lynching.

On this page is a communication from a Confederate soldier who says that in 1861 Georgia's first lynching took place. Sam Small thinks it was in 1864.

At any rate that is ancient history. In the span of life that has intervened since either of those unhappy years of strife there have been far too many recurrences of a bad example.

What concerns us, and what concerns the law-abiding people of Georgia, is **not the first lynching in Georgia but the last.** And the last was only a week ago.

With a government that provides an adequate judiciary system, and with laws that prescribe death penalties for major crimes, the mob that defies constituted authority assails government itself, and **should** be dealt with as vigorously as the anarchist who wreaks vengeance with bomb and torch.

Lynchings have hurt Georgia. The mob spirit since that early day sixty-odd years ago has stained the pages of her history, and advertised her to the world. The overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia not only do not condone the actions of irresponsible lynchers and "regulators," but denounce them. We must have either a government of law and constituted authority, or a government of anarchy. Let us hope while we discuss the dates of Georgia's first lynching that the date of Georgia's last lynching is already in the records.

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution
FEB 15 1925

Courts Best Protection Against Mob Violence

Good people who would not think of indulging in mob violence themselves often lend encouragement to this form of lawlessness, says Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the commission on interracial cooperation, in a leading article in the current number of the Christian Index. Lynchings, says Dr. Alexander, are excused on the ground that they are always provoked by one crime only, while, as a matter of fact, in the more than 1,700 lynchings since 1900 that particular crime, or suspicion of it, has figured in only one-fourth of the cases.

Encouragement to lynching is often given also by persons who attempt to defend their own section of the country by pointing out the criminality of other sections. "It does not make a race riot in Chicago one whit less heinous for a Chicago newspaper to point to lynchings in the south," says Dr. Alexander; "neither are lynchings in the south any less brutal because of race riots and murder in the north."

Floggings, anonymous threats, and other forms of intimidation which have been so numerous lately, presumptively at the hands of committees of "good citizens," are often excused, sometimes even by ministers, on the ground that the victims were worthless, or criminal characters who deserved all they got. As a matter of fact, says Dr. Alexander, "such mob action is an inexcusable attack upon the very foundations of the government and of civil rights. Mobs and mob violence cannot function in the same community. The man who encourages the mob is helping to destroy the legal protection that surrounds every citizen."

To the frequent apology for the mob, based on the alleged inefficiency of the courts, Dr. Alexander replies: "The courts are the only protection society has. A reality an enemy of society."

R. R. ELEAZER.

Union City Times-Commercial
2-10-25

FEWER LYNCHINGS

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ATLANTA GA
JANUARY 3 1925

Lynching Problem Being Solved.

Law abiding citizens throughout the country will be heartened by the figures on lynchings for 1924 compiled at Tuskegee Institute. These figures show that in the whole of the United States during the year just ended there were only 16 lynchings. This is 17 less than the 33 instances of mob violence in 1923 and 41 less than the 57 recorded during 1922. As compared with the hundreds who annually fell victims to mob outbreaks some years ago the figures for the year just closed show very clearly that public sentiment, backing up law enforcement, is operating to bring about the solution of a most vexing problem.

The best people in the south will be particularly pleased with the greater reduction in lynchings, because, for some reason, lynchings are regarded as an evil of the southern states, despite the fact that the mob spirit when once aroused in other sections is much more bloodthirsty than it is in the south. We have not the slightest doubt that if the states of the north, east and west had the same provocatives to mob violence as the south the number of lynchings there would be more than they are here. But, since the south is blamed for lynchings, the southern people will be glad to know that the evil is being eliminated.

The fact that the country is solving the lynching problem without the aid of those fanatics in Congress who would give the federal government authority over the states in the handling of a purely state problem is referred to the saner fanatics for careful and sober consideration. We would suggest to those misguided zealots a thorough study of the figures showing that 37 attempted lynchings in the southern states were prevented by the vigilance of the law enforcing authorities. And we would ask the self same zealots their opinion as to how many of those 37 attempts would have been successful under federal supervision.

Even the most biased of the federal anti-lynching law supporters should be convinced of their folly by facts that can neither be questioned nor evaded. Had the iniquitous Dyer bill been enacted into law it would have been an encouragement rather than a deterrent to lynchings in that it would have increased the number of crimes that are the chief cause of lynchings. The class of ignorant criminals, who commit the offense for which lynching has been the penalty, would have been encouraged to that particular crime through a mistaken idea that the Dyer bill, or some similar measure, afforded them federal protection.

While the nation is justified in taking encouragement from the fact that 16 lynchings last year established a new low record, the fact yet remains that there were 16 too many. It is possible that the figures may fluctuate back and forth for a few more years because the problem of lynching is not fully solved as yet. But it is on its way to a solution. Public officials, newspapers and leaders in civic activities are united in their purpose to eliminate mob violence from the body politic. It is their influence behind the law enforcing officers that has armed those officers to the discharge of their duties. Public opinion is being lined up solidly behind those who are laboring for the supremacy of the law and that opinion in time will make mob violence a thing unknown in this country.

If the busybodies and meddlers in Congress will keep their hands off, the people of the sovereign states of this union will solve the problem of lynchings and mob violence.

Civilization Can't Afford to Tolerate Mob Violence

Good people who would not think of indulging in mob violence themselves often lend encouragement to this form of lawlessness, in the opinion of Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the commission on inter-racial co-operation in a leading article in the current number of The Christian Index. Lynchings, says Dr. Alexander, are sometimes excused on the ground that they are always provoked by one crime only, while, as a matter of fact, in the more than 1,700 lynchings since 1900 that particular crime or suspicion of it, has figured in only one-fourth of the cases.

Encouragement to lynching is often given also by persons who attempt to defend their own section of the country by pointing out the criminality of other sections. "It does not make a race riot in Chicago one whit less heinous for a Chicago newspaper to point to lynchings in the South," says Dr. Alexander; "neither are lynchings in the South any less brutal because of race riots and murder in the North."

Floggings, anonymous threats and other forms of intimidation which have been so numerous lately, presumptively at the hands of committees of "good citizens," are often excused, sometimes even by ministers, on the ground that the victims were worthless or criminal characters who "deserved all they got." As a matter of fact, says Dr. Alexander, "such mob action is an inexcusable attack upon the very foundations of goverment and of civil rights. Mobs and law cannot function in the same community. The man who encourages the mob is helping to destroy the legal protection that surrounds every citizen."

To the frequent apology for the mob based on the alleged inefficiency of the courts, Dr. Alexander replies: "The courts are the only protection society has. A weak court, in the long run, is safer than the most 'respectable' mob. The man who excuses mobs by attacking the courts is in reality an enemy of society."—Birmingham News.

Greer S.C. Citizen
2-9-25

Fewer Lynchings.

Amid all the discouraging phases of present day life in America, there is one fact that stands out as a welcome contrast to other evidences of decadence in law observance. This is the marked decline of lynching.

In 1892 there were no less than 255 lynchings in the United States, while in 1924 there were only 16.

While 16 is just that many too many, the trend is certainly encouraging and it is the hope of every right-thinking person that this blot on our national escutcheon may soon be entirely wiped out.

Many factors have contributed to the desirable result already noted, among them being that of education among both whites and blacks. While all the victims of lynch law have not been negroes, by any means, the large majority have been. Neither have all cases been confined to any one section of the country, although from the negro's former tendency to a certain diabolical crime the far greater number have occurred in the South.

Much has been accomplished with a view to better understandings between the white and negro population by the formation of inter-racial committees, composed of leaders of both races, in many communities.

Whites and blacks must live in America and by approaching the problems which this fact presents, in a spirit of helpfulness and fair play much antagonism may be avoided. Stirring up of race hatred by either race must be strongly condemned.—Aiken Journal and Review.

Montgomery Advertiser
2-12-25

ATLANTA GA
FEB 25 1925

Georgian

Committee Urges Anti-Lynch Law

Enactment of an anti-lynching law was urged by the Georgia committee on inter-racial relations at the annual meeting Tuesday as one of the biggest steps possible to take in bringing about better understanding between the races. The committee, numbering about 60, unamiously indorsed a measure to provide for the removal of any sheriff who permits a lynching.

E. Marvin Underwood, Atlanta attorney, said that Georgia was getting much favorable advertising through the north by its international work. This is bringing about a gradual sane evolution to the educational work, moral and religious benefit of both races, he said.

JAN 27 1925

Many of our contemporaries have found cause for gratification in the fact that there were only two lynchings in Georgia in 1924. It is a record, in view of the number in the past, of which to be proud, but there is as much cause for gratification in the fact that the number of unmentionable crimes which incite mob violence was also very small. The improvement in both respects is creditable to the state.

Lynchings—1925.
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern).

1863

Telegram Herald
RICHMOND VA [redacted]
MAY 8 1925

THE CRIME OF LYNCHING.

A vast majority of our best people, no doubt, deplore the work of the late mob in Waverly.

The fiendish act of the brute called for sure and swift punishment. He was in the law's custody and, humanly speaking, subject to capital punishment within the shortest period prescribed by the statute. The sovereign law should have executed the criminal.

The commission of crime, and lynching is a crime, is the wrong procedure in the punishment of crime. The mob that storms prison houses and official guards and by violence seizes trembling culprits, and by whatever method kills them, commits high crime against humanity, sin in God's sight and menaces the stability of civil government. Words are powerless to paint in due colors the enormity of the crime of lynching.

This is no effort whatsoever to condone crimes or criminals that stir mobs to the commission of summary vengeance; but we would invoke the strong arm of the sovereign law in the execution of its mandates and administration of its prescribed penalties.

We raise our voice with Editor Pitt, Governor Trinkle and multitudes of other high-toned Christian citizens in and out of Virginia in solemn protest against the enormous crime of lynching.

Fraternally,

R. W. GRIZZARD.

Chatham, Va.

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POVERTY DEPENDENCE SUFFERING

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MARCH 25, 1925

SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH AGAINST LYNCHING.

The Women's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in session at Tulsa, Okla., adopted a resolution condemning lynching and mob violence. The resolution is important chiefly because it tends to give further publicity to the general sentiment in the South against lynching. Lynchings will be put down ultimately by this sentiment.

It would be wise for organizations of business men, as well as church organizations, to condemn lynching and to fight it. Lynching has a bad effect on business development, as well as on morals and law enforcement. If the lynchings that have taken place in the South have had no effect on the migration of negroes from the South they at least have given opportunity for anti-Southern orators, both white and black, to arouse sentiment against the South and to arouse bitterness in the Southern negro.

Crime never was kept down by lynching. Lynching is a barbaric survival and totally indefensible.

The End of the Mob

That was a splendid service rendered by a North Carolina court Wednesday. If the example set is emulated in other states, it means an end to the mob.

Commercial

Twenty-eight members of a gang that showed its contempt for law by taking a prisoner from his place of confinement and punishing him after its own fashion were given prison sentences. Some of the culprits confessed, the others were convicted. The sentences range from one to 30 years. Probably the chief offender, who got the 30-year sentence, received an unexpected jolt. More than likely, he thought he would get about 30 days in jail. Thirty days in jail would not deter a potential mob member, but 30 years in a penitentiary is different. The probability of a prison stretch like that will cause one who sympathizes with the mob to do a lot of thinking, and after he has spent a few hours in thought he will conclude, no doubt, that it is better to leave punishment to the courts.

The offense committed by this North Carolina mob was atrocious. A young traveling man had been charged with a heinous crime, imprisoned and indicted. Court records will show that many a guiltless man has been indicted. We emphasize the word "guiltless." We do not refer to criminals who have been indicted and then cheated justice and went free.

But, whether guilty or innocent, every defendant is entitled to trial by an unbiased jury of his peers. An infuriated, crazed, fanatical or drunken mob (and all mobs come under one or more of these heads) is unfit to try the vilest wretch that ever steeped his hands in crime.

The North Carolina mob acted first and deliberated afterwards, just as all mobs do. It so happened that after the indictment of the young man who was the victim of the mob facts were brought to light tending to disprove his guilt. The state has accepted a plea of not guilty in the case. But that doesn't undo the work of the mob. 5-15-25

Neither will the imprisonment of those who took a leading part in the mobbing make the victim whole again, but it will uphold the law and protect other innocent objects of mob wrath from mob law, if the convicted leaders are made to serve their sentences or a reasonable part of them.

In pronouncing sentence on the convicted men, the court said: "The only way to break up mob law in North Carolina is to punish offenders. . . . For the last three or four years we have had more mob outrages in this state, perhaps, than we have had in 50 years. It is time to stop it."

The court over which the judge who uttered those words presides has gone about the right way, the only way to stop it. We hope that every court in the land will apply the same remedy.

Mobs are cowardly and mob methods are despicable. It doesn's matter whether they hide under masks and robes and operate under the guise of uplift organizations or take on enough "dutch" courage to work in the open.

At all times and under all circumstances they are enemies of society and the law, and should be made to pay the outlaw's penalty.

Stronger men who play upon the prejudices of weaker men are responsible for the floggings and other mob outrages of recent years. But, regardless of origin, the end of the mob is in sight if all courts will follow the example of the North Carolina court.

Wilson, N. C., Times
Friday, May 15, 1925

THE MOB SPIRIT MUST BE BROKEN.

Judge Sinclair says the people of North Carolina can trust their courts and that the spirit of mob law must be crushed at all costs, and his honor is right.

We verily believe that the activity of the Klan has been in a large measure responsible for the mob spirit in the country, and all the trouble and distress that has been brought to the individual defendants in Martin county and the shame that rests upon that county and the state which has attempted to vindicate itself in the swift trial and punishment of men guilty of the outrageous crime which was committed against Needleman.

Every once in awhile we hear good men say, men who should not think such things much less utter them that "the Klan should be put on them." Those who are guilty should not only cease such talk, for it encourages those who are inclined to take the law into their own hands, but they should severely frown upon any individual or collection of individuals who seek to contravene the rights and liberties of others by refusing to allow for all crimes committed a fair and impartial trial in the constituted courts of the land.

His pronouncement of sentences, Judge Sinclair said that the trial should be a demonstration of the fact that the people of North Carolina can trust their courts. He said further that he had been surprised to read in the press and hear intelligent men say that the courts were not functioning as they should. "Such opinions," continued the judge, "simply is justification for those people who take the law into their own hands. It's a lie and slander against North Carolina. You can trust the courts and men have no excuse for taking the laws into their own hands. The fact that when a woman is outraged men seem to think they must act upon their own initiative, instead of relying upon the courts is a reflection upon our civilization.

"The spirit of mob law must be stamped out of North Carolina. The old idea that there is such a thing as an unwritten law is all false. It is nothing but the excuse of a coward to justify the iron lawlessness. This trial should be a fine demonstration of the fact that the law is supreme in North Carolina, and that every wronged man can come to our courts and know he can get justice.

"There has been considerable feeling with respect to this case, and there has been much criticism, both pro and con. There are some people, who apparently feel that Martin county has lost caste with the other counties of the state, but I have found sentiment otherwise. The people of North Carolina sympathize with Martin county. It is generally understood that the sentiment here is sound and wholesome, and there is, therefore no disposition to hold the county responsible for the acts of a few criminals."

The Waverly Lynching.

Governor E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia took prompt and proper action with hespect to the lynching, which occurred a few days ago at Waverly, in Sussex County. That he went to the scene to conduct a personal investigation into the lynching, in which more than two thousand persons were said to have taken part, encourages the belief that an earnest effort is to be made to apprehend the leaders of the mob and bring them into court to answer for their crime.

"Virginia's record has been virtually wiped clean of mob actions," the Governor said to a gathering at Waiverly, "and I exhort you that the name of the Commonwealth not be brought again into the limelight of such publicity as she has received from this occurrence." He explained that his visit was one mainly in the interest of invoking public sentiment against future mob lawlessness, but it may well be believed that his visit was also in the interest of punishing past mob lawlessness.

Governor Trinkle realizes that Virginia has

been disgraced by the Waverly mob, and it is to be supposed that he is as anxious to wipe out that disgace as he is to prevent another such incident. Certainly it is as important that one disgrace be wiped out as that another be prevented. The only way to wipe out the disgrace and the best way to guard against further disgrace of the same kind is to teach would-be lynchers by example that they will take the law into their own hands at their own risk.

The Governor went immediately to Waverly, and the Commonwealth's Attorney announced that a special Grand Jury would be summoned to investigate the lynching. Perhaps the leaders of the mob will be brought to account.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Com'l-Appeal

MAY 15 1925

The End of the Mob.

That was a splendid service rendered by a North Carolina court Wednesday. If the example set is emulated in other states, it means an end to the mob.

Twenty-eight members of a gang that showed its contempt for law by taking a prisoner from his place of confinement and punishing him after its own fashion were given prison sentences. Some of the culprits confessed, the others were convicted.

The sentences ra: ge from one to 30 years. Probably the chief offender, who got the 30-year sentence, received an unexpected jolt. More than likely, he thought he would get about 30 days in jail. Thirty days in jail would not deter a potential mob member, but 30 years in a penitentiary is different. The probability of a prison stretch like that will cause one who sympathizes with the mob to do a lot of thinking, and after he has spent a few hours in thought he will conclude, no doubt, that it is better to leave punishment to the courts.

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Neither will the imprisonment of those who took a leading part in the mobbing make the victim whole again, but it will uphold the law and protect other innocent objects of mob wrath from mob law, if the convicted leaders are made to serve their sentences or a reasonable part of them.

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The court over which the judge who uttered those words presides has gone about the right way, the only way, to stop it. We hope that every court in the land will apply the same remedy.

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N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
APRIL 25, 1925

Newspapers Reduce Lynchings 70 Per Cent, Commision Hears

ATLANTA, Ga., April 24.—Newspapers are largely responsible for the decrease of 70 per cent in the lynching record during the last three years, the Interracial Commission was told in session here to-day, by R. B Eleazer, its publicity director.

Testimonials to the service of newspapers of the South in promoting better race relations were offered by Mr. Eleazer in the form of clippings from many newspapers.

Jeffersonville, Ga. Georgian

SEP 24 1925

MOB LAW IN ITS WORST FORM

It is hard for the human mind to appraise the conscience or the impulses of the mob that beat to death the insane negro who had murdered a young woman nurse in the state sanitarium a few days ago.

The act represented mob law in its worst and most atrocious form.

For the brutal murder of the nurse the state, and the sanitarium authorities, rather than the crazy negro who wielded the weapon, a pick handle, with which the fatal assault was committed, was primarily to blame.

The negro was a ward of the state, demented. His mind gone, or so hopelessly twisted that he was considered unsafe to be at large,, was not accountable for his actions. That is why the state had taken his liberty from him—to protect him and to protect others against any act of violence he was likely to commit.

Had the state done its duty, he would not have had an oportunity to have committed a murderous assault upon the nurse nor upon the person of anybody else.

He was a criminal negro, probably a long-time sufferer from a diseased mind. After serving two chain-gang terms he was committed to the insane asylum, suffering, the authorities say, from paranoid dementia praecox. With those facts in their possession the asylum authorities must have known that the man was dangerous.

"Paranoia" is authoritatively defined as "a form of insanity or mental unsoundness marked by fixed delusions or false beliefs."

Being a paranoiac, there is no telling under what delusion or "false beliefs" the unfortunate negro was laboring when he slew the young woman.

In his disordered and irresponsible mind she may have been a giant monstrocity bent upon his own undoing, and he, in terror, killed to save his own life.

The state was derelict in not having safeguarded the nurses, attendants and his fellow inmates against any possible caprice or insane delusion of his sick brain.

But the mob that in turn murdered the demented slayer who was not accountable for his own actions, was fiendishly brutal.

Mob law is bad enough, disgraceful enough, shameful enough, in its mildest form.

It is revolting enough to the sense of decency for a mob, under even the most aggravating circumstances, to take the law into its own hands and put a helpless victim to death in the most nearly painless and humane manner possible; but when, as in this instance, it takes a crazy human being from the hands of his keeper, chains him to a tree and clubs him to death with a pick-handle, its act is savage and shameful beyond expression!

Concord, N. C., Times

SEP 24 1925

NO PLACE FOR MOB LAW.

There is no place in North Carolina life today for mob rule. While it seems at times that our courts fail, they are handing out justice nevertheless, and they do it without unnecessary delays in most instances. Certainly in capital cases there has been no unjust delay in court action in this State in a number of years, and there is no reason to believe there will be.

The leaders and members of one mob have been tried and convicted in this State in recent months and it is essential that the Asheville mob members be given the same treatment. In his charge to the Buncombe County Grand Jury Judge John M. Oglesby ordered that members of the mob which tried to take a negro from the jail there be indicted and Solicitor Swain stated that he would make every effort to carry out Judge Oglesby's orders.

Buncombe court is in session now and the cases could be disposed of at once. It would be a fine thing for North Carolina justice if the negro which the mob tried to seize and members of the mob could be tried and convicted at the same term of court.

The fact that the mob members did not get what they went for does not lessen their guilt. They stormed the jail, tore down part of the gate leading to the jail and searched the jail. They violated the law just as much as if they had taken the negro. Of course, if they had found him they would have been guilty of a still more serious crime, but they are just as guilty, insofar as storming the jail is concerned, as they would have been had the found the negro.

Judge Oglesby is right in ordering immediate action in the case and Solicitor Swain can gain further recognition for himself if he can find the mob members and take them into court. There was no evidence in reports of the mob's action indicating that any member of the mob was masked. Certainly the members of the committee which visited the jail to see that the negro was gone can be identified for they must have been seen by jail attaches.

The action of the mob, in fact its very formation, is a black spot against the record of Buncombe county and every law-abiding citizen in the county should lend his influence in bringing the members of the mob to trial.

Lynchings—1925
Discussions.

White Press (Southern)

1864

The Shame of It

The lynching and the murdering of the negro Coleman at Clarksdale is unique in its violation of the law of the land, contempt of juries, contempt of court and in the weakness of the sheriff's office. The only thing to relieve its utter depravity and recklessness is the courage displayed by the defendant's attorney, Mr. Ward.

Here we are at holiday time, when labor is scarce and restless, when there is a demand for peace, order and law obedience, with a thing like this in front of us. Why law, courts, juries, judges and sheriffs if a number of bullies are to proceed to do murder and then get away with it?

Coleman was one of a group accused of robbing and murdering a white man. Two had already been convicted. Coleman was put to trial. A lawyer from another part of the state came in as defending counsel. A jury of first class citizens were put in the box.

During the trial there was turmoil from time to time. A less courageous man than the senior counsel for the defense would probably have thrown up his hands. The case got to the jury. The jury deliberated an hour or two and came to the conclusion that the negro was not guilty. Before the world, then, he was innocent.

What a fine thing it would have been if the county of Coahoma could have shown that a negro, even in a time of tenseness, can come into court and get justice at the hands of white men.

Lawyer Ward said he warned the judge that there might be trouble at the close of the case and also told the sheriff. When the jury returned a verdict the negro was told to go. Mr. Ward attempted to give him the protection at least of his presence.

The sheriff did not seem to be alive to the situation. Anyhow, the negro was hustled away from Mr. Ward, after a scuffle, taken to an automobile, then taken to the suburbs and shot to death. The sheriff was apparently only mildly interested.

Now what is the use of talking about obedience to the law? What is the use of our boasting about our moral leadership of the world? What is the use of the constitution when things like this go on?

The men who did this murder violated the law of the land in committing a murder. They insulted the law. They are guilty of contempt and treason to the state of Mississippi. They expressed an utter contempt of the court, the sheriff and the jury.

What is to be the end of all this? Clarksdale has schools, churches, libraries and skyscrapers. Coahoma County has hard roads and other things worth while. Clarksdale boasts of culture beyond that of the average small town. What are the people of Coahoma County and Clarksdale going to do?

Will they hunt out and have the men who did this crime brought to trial? Will they look and see how far the officials were negligent or will they in the peace and good will time of Christmas forget it all?

We see that the women have become exercised. We are glad of it. Maybe through them is a hope for a better order. Maybe the men having failed to uphold the majesty of the law, the women may arouse the people to a sense of duty and force some sort of action which will at least be a gesture for law and order.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., CITIZEN
DEC 13 1925

Encouraging Mobs

The conviction and subsequent sentence of mob members who broke into Buncombe County jail on a lynching mission was acclaimed here and widely throughout the country as an evidence of the supremacy of the law above mob law. It was considered that the stern sentences imposed would put the fear of the law into the hearts of the lawless and prevent any future demonstration of mob violence here at least.

Yet now it is proposed to nullify this wholesome result and to undo all the good effect achieved; Governor McLean is to be asked through the medium of petitions to pardon all the prisoners, not because they are innocent but apparently because their crime deserved no more punishment than the few weeks' incarceration they have undergone. The Governor will be told that these men have "learned a lesson."

What lesson will they have learned if they are pardoned? The lesson that the State of North Carolina considers their crime only a petty offense amply deserving the leniency shown a thoughtless child — the lesson that on another occasion they may again take part in a mob assault with little fear of punishment. And others like minded will read a like lesson—why should they hesitate to form mobs when the worst they can expect is a short imprisonment while pardon petitions are being prepared?

Nay, not even a short imprisonment need be expected. If a wholesale pardon were granted future offenders might not even have to stand trial. A solicitor might conceivably take the view that if pardon is to automatically follow court sentence it might be well to save great expense to the county by dispensing with trial.

A blanket pardon would literally be a blow to civilization and imperil the security of life and property we enjoy under the law. The lawless, the predatory, the assassin are here as they are everywhere and it in only fear that restrains them from obeying evil impulses. At a time when crime is rampant in the nation is it not wickedly unwise for good citizens to encourage these elements by removing the fear that restrains?

There is no connection between the cases of these mob members and that of the Negro Mansel they sought—absolutely none. His guilt does not lessen their guilt of an entirely different offense. A jury found him guilty, and that verdict must be accepted unless shown erroneous by the processes the law provides; he was sentenced to die for his crime and he should be executed unless the law as represented by the Supreme Court or the Governor decides otherwise. The North Carolina law decrees execution in certain cases and if this Mansel is guilty—as he now stands—he should certainly go to the death chair. So long as the capital punishment law exists good citizens should respect the law and not seek to nullify it by asking commutation or pardon regardless of the guilt or innocence of the one convicted.

And likewise, and this is the immediate matter, the law provides punishment for mob members and so good citizens should do nothing to nullify it. There are two separate cases, and yet an effort is made to associate and confuse them. The sympathy of the poor woman who was assaulted has been enlisted in behalf of the convicted mob members and she signs a letter consenting to a life sentence for her assailant provided the mobbists are pardoned.

The pitiful woman, poor and ignorant, is put to the fore in a grotesque proposition —to trade sentence for sentence, to forego justice in one case that injustice may prevail in another; to trade injustice for injustice. This cannot be—there can be no blanket pardon. If any individual mob defendant claims his innocence or that he has a claim for pardon the law provides a remedy for him. No one can object if in such case relief is granted. But the proposition for a blanket pardon shocks the community —it should be sternly frowned down.

Lynchings - 1925
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern) 1865

CLEBURNE, TEX., TIMES
JULY 28, 1925.

FEWER LYNCHINGS NOW.

The time has come when that portion of the population which is ruled by reason and not by passion may hope for the first year in which the American escutcheon will not be blotted by a single lynching. It will not be this year nor probably next year, but it will not be the millenium.

There were only 16 mob murders in 1924, and but nine in the first six months of this year. Every decade since 1885 has shown an appreciable decrease in the number of lynchings. In the decade from 1885 to 1894 "Judge Lynch" murdered 1,073 negroes and 643 whites. In the past ten years there were only 537 lynchings.

It is significant that while there were 17 more lynchings in 1923 than in 1924, the latter year showed an increase over 1923 in number of prevented lynchings. In this comparison of statistics lies a story of the failure of public officers to protect the prisoners of society and of official connivance. There is no doubt that there was a time in certain states when mob rule was unchallenged by either the officers of the law or the courts and the rabble flouted the law with impunity.

Factors aiding in the abolition of lynch law are the strong stand taken against it by public opinion, realization by the South that lynchings have made the southerner appear in an unfavorable light, organizations for the betterment and protection of the negro race, and a general enlightenment of the public.

When these classes of people who resort to mob law are taught by statutory law that mob murder is worse than the crime that serves as an excuse for it, no man, irrespective of race or color, will be denied the right of trial by jury in the United States.

Columbia, S.C
Gazette,
8-19-25

GREAT SOULS RISE ABOVE THE MOB

Another lynching in America! This time it strikes the fair state of Missouri. The papers have been full, and will continue to be full of editorial comment until the echoes of the unfortunate affair have died away. But it is strange that so few writers strike at the real significance of this (thankfully lessening) social ulcer.

We used to think lynchings were caused by the mere outcroppings of racial feelings in cases of extreme provocation. We are now outgrowing that. Many white men have been lynched. Yellow men, red men and brown men all have met the fury of the mob. It was but yesterday, in historical calculation, that 19 supposed witches were hanged in Massachusetts. The question goes deeper than race. We are beginning to find out the eternal truth that the crowd doesn't think. Men and women, as individuals, think; that is, some of them do. The crowd—the mob—doesn't know how to think rightly, nor will it until the heart is educated along with the head. Reason must be the solvent to emotion.

We can see this trait in group action even in peaceful pursuits. An obscure person gets the floor of a convention; he strikes a high sounding phrase which gets to the emotional before it reaches the reasoning center. Somebody ...rs; then another. Before anyone is sanely aware of what is going on, the said obscure person has carried the day. They nominate him for national president of the Order of Hiny Dinks. Then the crowd goes home and, as individuals, wonder why they did it.

A mob is nothing but a mad crowd. Madness is emotion of the wrong kind. Law alone will not prevent mob rule. It is a matter that must go straight to the reason of individuals. Happily, the majority of men and women of the world have risen above the mob. The few who have not will have to be worked upon.. The world has done well in harkening back to Emerson for many splendid thoughts, and among them is one golden text that seems to fit our purpose here: "It is easy to live after the world's opinion, it is easy to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, can retain with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude."

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH
JUL 31 1925

LESS LYNCHING SEEN IN SOUTH

Steady DeDcrease Due to Vigilance Of Southern Sheriffs

ATLANTA, Ga.—To the endeavors of sheriffs and other peace officers in the performance of duty—sometimes dangerous and on occasion unpopular—is to be credited the steady decrease in the number of lynchings, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation holds in a letter sent the sheriffs of the several Southern states.

The growing number of reported "preventions" of mob violence in proportion to the decreasing number of "lynchings," the letter sets out, is clearly the result of the officers' vigilance, and at the same time points "the way to the final extinction of mob violence," which peculiarly American crime may speedily be wiped from the map by faithful officers, backed by an aroused public sentiment. The Commission's letter to the sheriffs, signed by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Chairman, and Will W. Alexander, Director, is as follows:

"During the last three years America's annual lynching record has decreased 70 per cent—from 58 in 1922 to 28 in 1923 and to 16 last year. This is most gratifying and has occasioned nation-wide comment.

South Will Approve

"That this trend is due largely to the vigilance of sheriffs is clearly indicated by a study of the records. In 1914 there were 52 lynchings and only 14 reported preventions. In 1924 the figures were reversed—16 lynchings and 45 preventions. These figures tell the story and point the way to the final extinction of mob vilence. In this effort our officers have undoubtedly had and will have the full approval and support of enlightened public opinion in the South.

"The purpose of this letter is to express on behalf of the Interracial Commission and its hundreds of affiliated state and county committees their cordial appreciation of the fidelity and courage on the part of the sheriffs which has brought about this gratifying change. In sucessfully opposing mobs these officers are doing something more than protecting their prisoners, whether guilty or innocent. They are protecting the law and constitutions of state and nation. They are upholding the good name of their communities, their states and their country. They are defending civilization itself against the threat of anarchy. This peculiarly American crime may speedily be wiped from the map by faithful officers, backed by an aroused public sentiment. To that end we wish you Godspeed and pledge you our hearty co-operation and support."

WAR ON LYNCHING.

The progress made by the American people in their campaign against lynch law is the one bright chapter in the history of law enforcement. While the number of murders and other major crimes advances steadily, the number of lynchings has dropped to such a low figure that even the most pessimistic believe this blot will be eradicated in a few years.

In an article on "Winning the War on Lynching," in Septem-

ber World's Work, R. D. Gray presents facts and figures to show that the number of lynchings becomes less as the years go by. In forty years, from 1885 to 1924, inclusive, 4,203 persons were put to death by mobs in the United States. The greatest number illegally executed in any one year was 255 in 1892. From that time until 1908 a gradual reduction in the number occurred annually. There came a recrudescence of the mob spirit for a short time. This was followed by a marked decline in the number executed annually, until the most favorable record was established last year when only sixteen persons were killed by mobs.

Mr. Gray does not attempt to give a reason for this great decline in lynchings. He does say that officers of the law have shown greater vigilance and that, as a result, the plans of mobs were frustrated in forty-five instances last year. In addition, nineteen persons accused of participating in the illegal acts of mobs were indicted and five were convicted. A few years ago the conviction of members of a mob was an impossibility. The evidence was suppressed and the officers were careful not to put themselves in position where they could obtain information. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the "deceased came to his death at the hands of parties unknown" and that ended the inquiry.

It is proper that credit should be given to law enforcement agencies for their good work against mobs. Mobs can be broken if the officers will let them know that the law is greater than they. The other day a mob in Kansas decided to take a person accused of murder from the county jail at Atchison. Sheriff Ben Fedderson obtained a riot gun, seated himself in a chair at the entrance of the cell in which the prisoner was confined, put the gun across his

lap and issued the following statement to the mob:

"The law says prisoners entrusted to my custody are entitled to protection and I will protect this negro to the best of my ability. Personally, I think he should be hung, but it should be by due process of law and not by an angry mob of irresponsible citizens. Any man who will engage in mob violence is not a law-abiding citizen and he will obtain no consideration from me. I am not going to tolerate the slightest foolishness. If a mob comes to the jail and attempts to storm it I will shoot to kill and the chances are that there will be 15 or 20 persons wiped out before they get to me. It would be an everlasting disgrace to the good citizens of this community if there should be mob violence or any attempt at mob violence. Most of the citizens are law-abiding and this community isn't controlled by mob rule. Why should a negro be lynched just because he is a negro? If a white man had committed the same atrocious crime there wouldn't be any talk of a necktie party. I took an oath to enforce the law. Negroes are entitled to fair play and that is what I intend they shall get in my office.

The mob grumbled a little, but didn't go near the jail. It knew the sheriff meant every word of his statement. That kind of official is a credit to any state. We must not, however, give all the praise for the success of the war against lynchings to officers of the law. An enlightened public opinion has demanded that the power of lynchers be destroyed. Officers now know that there is no sympathy for organized criminals. They know that they will have the support of the public. They know that juries will convict members of a mob whenever the evidence is convincing. Without the support of public opinion there can be no adequate enforcement of law. Public opinion is the force that renders the verdicts in the jury box. It is the force that makes officers of the law fearless in the performance of their duties. Our record for lynchings is more favorable now for no other reason than that public opinion has demanded that the lives of human beings must not be taken except through the orderly functioning of agencies of the government.

Asheville, N. C. Times

SEP 28 1925

The Other Side To The Shield

When a Negro commits a particularly atrocious crime, the temptation is often strong to visit upon his race the deep resentment which rightfully should attach only to him. His guilt is made racial rather than individual in its nature.

Fortunately, there is also another side to the shield and the juster members of the white race take this other side into account when they come to pass judgment upon the Negro as a race. It shows that while there are some savage criminals among the Negroes, there are also some heroes and many law-abiding citizens who go quietly about their business of earning honest and peaceful livelihoods for themselves and their families.

Only the other day the press dispatches told the touching story of a Negro janitor in New York City who lost his life in the attempt to save a white child. This humble Negro was repairing an elevator in an apartment house when the little girl entered it and touched the lever that sent the elevator rapidly upward. He grabbed the bottom of the elevator in a futile attempt to stop it. He was carried up several stories and fell to his death.

Such instances are not rare. Only a few weeks ago a simple Negro boatman had the country ringing with his praises because he rescued many passengers from an overturned vessel on the Mississippi River near Memphis. Then there is the recent story of the Negro Pullman porter who gave his life in a train wreck in the endeavor to save the lives of his car passengers.

There are, sadly enough, some rapists and murderers in the colored race. But there are also some heroes whose skins are black and whose ways in life are very humble. Those of the white race who wish to be just in their estimates of the less fortunate and more backward race do not forget these heroes and remember only the bestial criminals.

An Appeal For Civilization

(Editorial in "The State," Columbia, S. C.)

The Savannah, Ga. News 10/15/25

Commenting on the recent barbarous action in Union County, Mississippi, where a Negro was burned at the stake, The Weekly Times, a Negro newspaper published at Memphis makes this appeal for protection and justice:

"We do not condone crime. We want to see every criminal punished to the limit of the law, regardless of color; but we do want punishment meted out by law, the courts. We appeal to the best blood of the South for protection and justice. We appeal to the thousands of white ministers for condemnation of such acts. We appeal to the governor and all officers of the law for punishment of the guilty. We appeal to every agency for making sentiment, that the ends of justice may be served, and that right quickly.

"This act does not and can not meet the approval of all the white people of Mississippi. There is pity, there is shame and there is passive condemnation; but these will not remedy the condition. There must be an active program to the end that such deeds may not occur again, not only in the State of Mississippi, but in the bounds of this great nation."

That appeal must be heard and heeded.

What is at stake here is not the lives of the few persons who may be annually done to death by mobs in savage frenzy, but the character of the people; the reputation of a section whose governors claim civilization and capacity for orderly government.

Acts like that in Union County, Mississippi, bring shame and degradation upon the whole south. If they are to cease, public opinion in the South must everywhere cease to be passive. Press and pulpit must perform their parts, actively and vigorously. As the Memphis paper says, "There is pity, there is shame and there is passive condemnation, but these will not remedy the conditions." Only the fear of punishment impresses the barbarous, and punishment of lynchers is only possible where public opinion holds those charged with the operation of the machinery of the law responsible for its proper execution.

When a human being is burned at the stake and the criminals escape punishment, the county and state in which the crime occurs are blackened in reputation, but they are not the only sufferers. It is a blow against the whole South, and the whole South should protest.

And the time to effectively fortify our states against the possibility of such occurrences as that in Union County, Mississippi, is now. It can not be said in any state. "We are holier than thou," until so strong a sentiment for law is known to exist there that we can have faith in its dominating influence.

Actually, the appeal quoted above is not in behalf of Negroes but of the governing whites of the South. There's the degradation and shame.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

OCT 14 1925

LETTERS TO THE TELEGRAPH

THE WHY OF LYNCHING

TO the Editor of The Telegraph:

The articles written on the lynching of Willie Dixon describe the brutality in men; and the Walton Tribune uses very strong language as to the horror of such a death, but the point I want to make is this: Suppose it was your wife or daughter mutilated by a black lunatic, what would you do?

Now, gentlemen, you that can hold your feelings and not let them make you do something terrible in a case like this, make a law to call a speedy court and try the criminal at once and cause all lynchings to be stopped.

MRS. ELLEN BAKER.

Douglas, Ga.

Lynchings- 1925
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern).

1866

The Way to Stop Lynchings

The newspapers lately have been congratulating the country on the fact that last year only 16 lynchings were reported for the whole United States. This is indeed a great decrease from the disturbing figures of a few years ago. It is to be hoped that even fewer will be reported for this year.

The State of Tennessee, however, is not in position to take much comfort from this report. One of these lynchings occurred in Tennessee—the first in the State for several years. There was much determination shown at the time to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice; but so far nothing has been done. In a letter to the Governor of the State and the Sheriff of Davidson County at the time, a group of the leading business men of Nashville said, "It is unthinkable that the persons guilty of this outrage cannot be found if a determined effort is made." There was ground for the statement then, and now. Lynchings continue largely because so few lynchers are brought to justice. It is not yet too late for Tennessee to remove this blot from her record.

NASHVILLE TENN. AGRICULTURIST JULY 15, 1925

THE two negroes who were lynched in Mississippi a few days ago were taken away from the officers who had them in charge, by the mob. The crime thus became of twofold nature—anarchy and murder. The lynchers showed both their contempt for the law and their disregard for the sanctity of a human life. The accounts of the affair do not indicate how diligent the officers who had the negroes under arrest were in shielding them from the attack by irresponsible parties. The fact that they were taken away and killed is evidence the officers were not diligent enough. The records relating to lynchings the last few years have shown conclusively that as a usual thing officers can protect prisoners from mobs, when they have sufficient personal courage and ingenuity. Men who lack those qualifications are not capable of being officers. It is to be regretted that the officers in this case did not save their State from the shame and disgrace of a double lynching.

HOUSTON TEX. POST FEBRUARY 24, 1925

TEXT AND PRETEXT

Civilization or Barbarism?

BY M. ASHBY JONES, D. D.

Just when we were congratulating ourselves that we were conquering that most deadly disease of our body politic, the lawless tendency to substitute lynching for orderly punishment by law, the newspapers report that a group of white Georgia citizens, on last Monday, burned a negro slowly to death. Yes, the negro was accused of a fifteen-year-old child of the bestial crime of rape. It is said, it is always said, that the negro made a confession of the crime. If the negro did make a confession, there could have been no shadow of doubt that he could have been legally tried and convicted, and legally punished, with swiftness and certainty. Why was this procedure not taken?

I think we must face the inevitable answer, that it was because the group who had hunted the man all day, finally wounding him with a shot-gun, were so wrought up by the blood-lust of the hunt, that they could only satisfy their feelings by seeing their victim slowly die by the torture of fire. We must, as calmly as we can, front the truth that there are white people in Georgia who can gather around a human victim and satisfy their emotions of indignation by the sight and the odor of his burning flesh. And there are others in Georgia who have said, and who no doubt will say now, that this reversion to barbarism is a cure for the crimes of negroes.

A Cure for Crime.

If it is true that this is the best way to deal with negro crimes, then why not frankly write it, in legal form, upon our statute books? The middle ages believed in torture, but openly declared their faith by making it legal and proceeding by legal methods to the use of the rack and flame. But we, as a people, boast that we have passed beyond such a barbarous conception of criminal penalties and have recently adopted the electric chair for capital punishment on the ground that it is more merciful and civilized. Yet we continue to leave a certain class of accused criminals to the mercy of the mood of mobs, to be dealt with by the unleashed animal passions, unlimited and undirected by legal authority.

Are we ready to leave the administration of justice, with its safety of life, to the irresponsible direction of a promiscuous crowd, heated with the passion of the chase? Does not the very heinousness of the crime itself, its terrible attack upon the safety of the home, demand that it shall be investigated and judged by the most discriminating and wisest authority, in order that we may be certain that the wrong man is not punished and the real criminal left at large?

Race Superiority.

We shall no doubt hear again with nauseating reiteration such semi-apologies for this lynching as "lynching will stop when negroes cease to commit unspeakable crimes." We still boast that we white people are the superior race and demand the right of political and social supremacy on the ground of our superiority. Have we yet been enabled to put a stop to, or even decrease, the horrible crimes committed by white people? A negro of low grade inheritance, reared in such a disadvantaged environment that he has scarcely a chance for civilized development, urged by the most primal animal instincts, commits a crime. In answer to it, a group of white men, born with a vastly better inheritance and reared within the environment of far better opportunity, seizes this criminal, bleeding and helpless, chains him to a stake and watches him slowly die with unspeakable physical pain. By that higher judgment, "unto whom much is given, much shall be required," shall the torturers and the victim be judged.

Once again the story is relayed around the world, "Georgia has burned to death another negro, without legal trial." How long shall we allow such groups of maddened murderers to represent the civilization of this beloved state?"

Blackshear, Ga
Simko
1-29-25

FEWER LYNCHINGS

There may have been but two lynchings in Georgia during 1924, but the wave of homicides which swept over the state during that year is not a record for which Georgians should be proud. It was simply horrible! The people of Georgia should awake from their indifferences and not only put a stop to lynchings but place a much higher value on human life in their state. The administration of the law in Georgia has become a byword and a reproach. —Pearson Tribune.

Moultrie, Ga., Observer

MAY 29 1925

MEMBERS OF MOB MURDERERS SAYS GEORGIA JUDGE

Instructs Grand Jury to Investigate Lynching at Rocky Ford, Ga.

Sylvania, Ga., May 23.—The recent lynching at Rocky Ford, the only occurrence of the kind in Georgia this year, came in for a severe arraignment by Judge H. B. Strange, in his charge to the grand jury on the convening of Superior Court here. "I do not condone or palliate in the least the crime the victim of the mob is alleged to have committed," said Judge Strain. "If he was guilty, he deserved the extreme penalty of the law, that of death. But the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Georgia expressly provide that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. . . . Instead of giving the case this direction, the mob disregarded the law and, I understand, burned this party at the stake. As much as the victim may have deserved death, every man engaged in that lynching is guilty of murder. . . . They have a stain upon them that will be hard to eradicate."

Judge Strange embodied in his charge a striking story of a relative whom, as a boy, he heard make the statement at Springfield camp meeting that God had forgiven him for every sin he had committed except one and that he never expected to be forgiven for that. "I was quite a boy," said Judge Strange, "but I knew what he referred. During the War Between the States he had helped to lynch Brad Jones for buying cotton and other produce from the slaves and because he sympathized with the Yankees. This man was no weakling; he was then in his prime and looked every inch a man. But he had made the mistake that a great many men make. He had helped to take a life contrary to law and he wasted by the leading people of this section suffering the pangs of his acts. Whatever in his courageous stand. The will these men do when they have result of the grand jury's investiga to stand before the Judge of all the earth? There will be no escape there. matter and relieve your own conPou may scape an earthly judge, but sciences, as this court has done." then we shall see Him face to face The charge made a profound im- and we shall know as we are known. You as grand jurors investigate this

Milledgeville, Ga.,
SEP 25 1925

The Sanitarium Mob

Peope of this vicinity were shocked last Tuesday to learn of the tragic death of Miss Amy Oxford, one of the finest young ladies that had ever held a position at the State Sanitarium, caused by her being struck with a pick handle by a negro patient, who had been adjudged insane.

They were again shocked on Monday to learn that the negro man, who had killed Miss Oxford, had been taken from the Negro building at the Sanitarium, removed across the line into Wilkinson County and there killed in the same manner that he killed Miss Oxford, by being beaten across the head with a pick handle.

The situation is a delicate one. There are all sorts of rumors going about to the effect that the negro was not really crazzy, that he had served two terms on the Richmond County chain gang and was considered more mean than crazy. But be that as it may, the fact remains that he was in the custody of the State and was under the care of the State Sanitarium, having been legally committed thereto.

Two wrongs never make a right, and while Miss Oxford was brutally murdered and her untimely death has caused grief over this entire section yet our people are law abiding and they regret that the lynching should have occurred.

Other rumors are to the effect that laxity and inefficiency at this State Institution was the direct cause of the negro being left where he could and did kill Miss Oxford, and thus was the indirect result of the lynching. We take very little stock in rumors, and while we know some of the officials at the Sanitarium and believe that as a whole they are efficient and try to do the best they can, yet it was unfortunate that this negro was not confined and thus have avoided injury to anyone.

One of Milledgeville's most prominent citizens is a member of the Board of Trustees. The other members of the Board are prominent citizens of various sections of the State and all of them have given willingly and generously of their time and services for the benefit of this institution, and no one regrets both tragedies, that of the death of Miss Oxford and the lynching of the negro than does the Board of Trustees.

The State Institution has been handicapped for a long time because of lack of funds and this should be taken into consideration before criticism of the Sanitarium Officials is made. However, patients are sent to the State Sanitarium for the protection of themselves and for the public safety, and whether or not the negro was known to have been a dangerous patient, the blame must fall somewhere for the death of this fine young woman.

Indications point to the mob having come from a distance. Whether this is true or not we do not know and much as we regret the occurrence we do not believe the mob was composed of Baldwin county residents. Of course it will get the blame and be lambasted by newspapers from one end of the country to the other, but it must be borne in mind that the killing of this girl aroused State wide indignation and it is not believed that our people knew of the affair until the following morning, after its occurrence.

It is reported that a sweeping investigation is to be made and this should be done. Let the chips fall where they may—if any one connected with the institution were guilty of negligence it should be brought out. On the other hand if they were not negligent they should be absolved from blame. And the members of the mob should be apprehended and punished. But until an investigation is made Baldwin County should not be blamed for this tragic affair simply because it happened within her borders.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
SEP 23 1925

Lynching Not Popular in North Carolina.

The open season for mob members in North Carolina is getting to be an all-year-round affair. As a matter of fact, it's a right hazardous game in these days of enlightened civilization in the Old North State to undertake to usurp the functions of the courts, storm jails or assault officers and do violence to those in their custody.

North Carolina has an enviable record against "Judge Lynch's" court for the past four or five years. There has been no death at the hands of a mob and the only instance where mob vengeance was wreaked resulted in every member of the party going to state prison or being heavily fined.

The reported apprehension of members of the mob who stormed the Buncombe County jail at Asheville Sunday morning is but another evidence that the people of this State have advanced in civilization beyond the toleration of mob outlawry and the action of the officers at Asheville in rounding up the alleged offenders is but evidence of a growing public sentiment against such conduct. The Asheville mob did not succeed in its purpose because the sheriff was too quick for it and spirited the prisoner away. Still the property of the county was damaged and the mob gave evidence of disrespect for the law. A nice bunch of prison sentences distributed to those who may have been implicated, will be a very wholesome thing and will be approved by the right-thinking people of the State.

North Carolina ought never to have to suffer the disgrace and shame of another lynching and if the officers of the law continue to do their duty courageously, there will not be any more such outrages

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH
OCT 3 - 1925

WHAT GEORGIA EDITORS SAY

THE LYNCHING.

THE papers of the State are aghast at the mobbing of a crazy negro in Baldwin County. We have on more than one occasion stated that Georgia wasn't more than three whoops from Hades, and that without some improvement, it would soon be within whispering distance of that place. We see no reason to modify our statement.—Wilkes County Forum.

Lynchings—1923.
6 Discussions.
Crawley, Ga
Signal
3-23-25

White Press (Southern)
1867

"LYNCHLESS LAND IN 1926" CRY OF CHURCHES IN NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN TO STOP MOB LAW

Washington, March 23.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches announcing its third annual Non-lynching roll of honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the Roll of Honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the Council's commission on rave relations today. The difinition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Ten states—one more than last year —"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923 the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of 4 state have been removed because of 1 lynching in each during the year. The yare Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free of lynchings for 2 years and South Carolina and Tennessee which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynchings can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work of Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, soon to be published by the Commission on Race Relations.

"The lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 82. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in 9 states in 1923.

"The third annual honor roll of states free from lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had a record as a lynching:

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont—4.

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896:

Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah—4.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years:

Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin—13.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years:

Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming—7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years:

Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia—7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924

Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia—3.

Total states free from a lynching in 1924 ---------- 38

Total states still having lynchings - - - ---------- 10

Total states free from lynching in 1923 ---------- 39

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The Federal Council's commission on race relations, therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Professor Work's pamphlet, which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill, before the last congress. The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definition as follows:

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is a promiscuous killing of individuals and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offenses."

"Already within three months of this year," says Dr. George F. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's commission on race relations, "four lynchings, including one burning of a negro at the stake, give a direct call to the Christian church to marshall conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly good will govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?"

MAR 22 1925

TRINKLE DECRIES LYNCHING WHICH HAPPENED FRIDAY

Calls Upon Virginians to Leave Such Deeds to History.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WAVERLY, Va, March 21.—Sussex county was quiet tonight, following last nights mob action that resulted in the lynching here of James Jordan, negro, who officers said, confessed to the assault of a young white woman.

The 24 hours had been eventful for the little town. This morning the impaneling of a coroner's jury was thwarted by the discovery that the body has disappeared during the night. This afternoon Governor E. Lee Trinkle came to appeal to a gathering of representative citizens to make every effort to calm feeling and prevent aftermath acts.

A coroner's jury at Windsor, in Isle of Wight county, 27 miles from the scene of the lynching this afternoon identified a charred and mutilated body found on the streets there this morning as that of Jordan. Who carried the body there was not determined. It was ordered buried in the potters field.

Commonwealth's Attorney Thos W. Howerton has announced a special grand jury will be summoned to investigate the lynching. He said he would seek the indictment of all found connected in any way with the mob.

Governor Trinkle told the gathering today that it was deplorable that a body of men had "usurped the rights of the commonwealth and taken human life without due process of law." He said every force of the state government was pledged to bring such criminals to justice and pleaded that public sentiment be brought to bear against a repetition of last nights act.

"Virginia's record has been virtually washed clean of mob actions" the governor declared "and I exhort you that the name of the commonwealth not be brought again into the limelight of such publicity as she has received from this occurrence."

Deputies who testified at a short inquiry conducted by the governor here asserted there was no doubt in their minds but that the negro was guilty. They said he confessed before being identified by the victim.

HURTING GEORGIA.

Governor Walker has very promptly and commendably offered a state reward of $500 for an arrest and conviction in the case of the lynching of a negro near Rocky Ford Monday afternoon. It is hoped the guilty parties may be apprehended and properly punished by law for their crime.

The negro, identified by the victim, was guilty of a heinous crime, punishable in Georgia by death. With the direct evidence he would have been found guilty in any criminal court in Georgia in thirty minutes, and the death penalty would have been imposed by law within 30 days. The majesty of the law would thus have been upheld, and the integrity of our judiciary system maintained.

Enforcement of law by constituted authority is government itself. Mob violence is an assault upon government. 3-25-25

The perpetrator of this horrible crime, and every perpetrator of every such crime, should be legally executed. The laws and the courts are for that purpose, and in capital offenses, with direct testimony of guilt, justice does not miscarry.

Only a few months ago, in DeKalb county, a similar crime occurred. Judge Hutchinson called an immediate session of the superior court. The criminal was convicted and sentenced in one hearing, and in 30 days he had expiated his crime. The same punishment as that administered by a mob was meted in legal and orderly process. The same would have been true in the Rocky Ford case.

Today all over America millions of people are reading of another burning at the stake in Georgia; and of the supremacy of the mob, and of the defiance of law and authority. What a shameful piece of advertising it is!

Some years ago a negro was burned at the stake in Georgia. It created a national scandal, culminating in a sensational fight in congress for discriminatory legislation against Georgia and the south. Not one person in America, of any race, condoned the crime, but public thought vigorously condemned the mob that struck down the court and assaulted the functions of orderly government.

Georgia has been making real progress in the past two or three years in putting down mob violence. Lynchings have been materially reduced, and the law-abiding citizens of Georgia—the overwhelming majority—had hoped that another such stain upon Georgia's name would not occur.

This is the first lynching in Georgia in 1925. Let it be the last. Government can only endure by strict adherence to the orderly processes of law. The mob is a strike at government. It is anarchy. It is cowardly, and those who thus defy law, in "regulating" in lieu of constituted authority, are guilty of major felonies, and should be punished accordingly.

Atlanta Constitution

Butler Ga. Herald x

FEB 19 1925

FOSTERING LYNCH LAW

(Albany Herald.)

Gervis Bloodworth and Willie Jones will not pay the death penalty next Friday. Twice sentenced to die, they yet live on—and hope. Their case will now go to the Georgia Supreme Court, which once before found everything regular as to their trial, conviction and sentence. But once a superior court judge held that it "might be possible" for persons climbing to the roofs of buildings in the vicinity of the county jail at Butler to witness the hanging of Jones and Bloodworth in the jail yard, and that their execution would not, therefore, be private. He therefore issued an injunction, and the hanging was called off. Then another judge—the one who presides over the circuit which embraces Taylor county—convened the court and resentenced the condemned youths to die on the 13th inst. Now their lawyers challenge the legality of that sentence. They contend it was made by a judge who was without authority, and various points of law are cited in support of their contention. The writ of error which stays the execution set for Friday was granted by the same judge who by injunction, stopped the execution when it was to have been held several weeks ago. Of the guilt of the two condemned men there is no doubt. That they killed Mr. Howard Underwood they do not deny Their conviction was duly obtained, the Supreme Court affirmed it on appeal, the Governor repeatedly refused to interfere, yet the law cannot bring the murderers to the gallows. Why? Because of the multitudes of loopholes in the law: because of the multiplicity of legal technicalities which afford a basis for such injunctions and appeals as have served thus far to defeat the ends of justice in the case of Willie Jones and Gervis Bloodworth. The prediction is now made that the condemned youths will never be executed, despite the fact that those who uphold law and order are seeking, through fervent appeal to Georgians, to banish lynch law from the state. Lynch law ought to go—it ought to have gone long ago; but the problems of those who would end its reign are greatly intensified by such cases as this one, now so prominently before the public.

Bainbridge Ga. x Post

2-26-25

we may deplore lynching law violations as much as anybody but they are just as sure to continue just as long as things like the Butler case hang on us as a people. The men don't deny they killed a man, there is nothing delaying the carrying out of the law except pure technical tomfoolery. No use to holler about the majesty of the law, when we all know that the law is a jade without any friends. What Ho. Sob Brigade, rally around your leader. A wolf has sucked the life of a lamb and now some fools want to punish the wolf We must prevent it at all hazards.

METHODIST WOMEN CONDEMN LYNCHING

Resolution Adopted Opposed Mob Violence and Pledges Support to Law

Courier-Journal

3-24-25

TULSA, OKLA., March 23.—The Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session here, today passed a resolution condemning lynching and mob violence and pledging the council to aid the enforcement of laws against lynching.

The resolution is to be presented to the governors of each of the southern states and their aid asked.

The south has received unfavorable publicity through mob violence and lynchings, Mrs. S. L. Britt, president of the Virginia conference said in an address in behalf of the resolution which was introduced in the council by Mrs. J. H. McCoy.

There is a tendency throughout the world toward the unification of the Protestant churches, Miss Daisy Davies of Atlanta, Ga., said in addressing the council this morning. Conditions in England and Scotland indicate the divided denomination in those countries were combining, she said.

Missionaries from the Far East and from South America made reports before the council during the day.

Courts Are the Best Bulwark of Justice

Editor Constitution: So many have in the past charged up "lynch law to the delay in courts," when the records won't prove the charge. The real lawyers of Georgia, including the judges and prosecuting attorneys, stand four-square for law enforcement, but I would prefer to see the "mob" lynch a man charged with crime than to see the courts lynch him.

The law and the courts can be depended on. I happen to know most of the judges in Georgia, and I can't point out one who would falter in his duty, and I wish to say that in my thirty-two years' experience at the bar, seven years of which I had the honor to preside over a local court, I have been amazed and gratified at the accuracy of a verdict of twelve jurors. Under proper instructions and surroundings they can be depended upon.

The mob has taken men from the court room after conviction. I might justify the shooting on sight of the criminal by a member of the family of the one assaulted, but a stranger who burns a live man at the stake is hellward bound and will "reap what he sows."

Our people should back our brave sheriffs and officers who will stand for orderly enforcement of the law. They can prevent most lynchings if we will stand square behind them and let them know we are with them.

The courts, under the law, will deal with all criminals fairly and impartially. The judges have the right to order change of venue and see that mob sentiment doesn't control trials.

Both the mob and the courts have executed innocents. Let mob law cease and the courts have the nerve to see that the evidence justifies the verdict. Then lynching will stop. Every citizen should stand for orderly enforcement of all laws.

W. R. JONES,
Greenville, Ga.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Citizen

SEP 26 1925

UNMERCIFUL LYNCHERS

Editor of The Citizen:

I wish to enter a word of protest against these terrible lynching crimes, such as that of L. D. Ivy, a negro near New Albany, Wis., and many others the country over.

What good is accomplished by adding one frightful crime to another? How can a mob of human beings stand by and see another human creature burned to death, hearing his awful shrieks, no matter what his crime? You may say: "He got what he deserved." That is vengeance visited. But "vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." What will the Lord do to a people who can perpetrate such crimes? I shudder to think. Do we get what we deserve? Will they?

There is a better way. Lynching is not corrective, was never known to be corrective, but let the punishment fit the crime. Fasten the criminal to a stake and flay him till his body is sore, then put him on a surgeon's table and perform an operation. If necessary, the prison afterwards. He can do no more harm then. Try it. That will stop the villiany. It is said any negro man would rather die than have "his manhood," as they call it, taken from him. That is corrective punishment, not vengeance, and will meet the approval of our Lord and Father, to whom we must give an account. Let the punishment fit the crime.

MISS A.

Concord, N. C. Tribune

SEP 22 1925

NO PLACE FOR MOB LAW.

There is no place in North Carolina life today for mob rule. While it seems at times that our courts fail, they are handing out justice nevertheless, and they do it without unnecessary delays in most instances. Certainly in capital cases there has been no unjust delay in court action in this State in a number of years, and there is no reason to believe there will be.

The leaders and members of one mob have been tried and convicted in this State in recent months and it is essential that the Asheville mob members be given the same treatment. In his charge to the Buncombe County Grand Jury Judge John M. Oglesby ordered that members of the mob which tried to take a negro from the jail there be indicted and Solicitor Swain stated that he would make every effort to carry out Judge Oglesby's orders.

Buncombe court is in session now and the cases could be disposed of at once. It would be a fine thing for North Carolina justice if the negro which the mob tried to seize and members of the mob could be tried and convicted at the same term of court.

The fact that the mob members did not get what they went for does not lessen their guilt. They stormed the jail, tore down part of the gate leading to the jail and searched the jail. They violated the law just as much as if they had taken the negro. Of course, if they had found him they would have been guilty of a still more serious crime, but they are just as guilty, insofar as storming the jail is concerned, as they would have been had the found the negro.

Judge Oglesby is right in ordering immediate action in the case and Solicitor Swain can gain further recognition for himself if he can find the mob members and take them into court. There was no evidence in reports of the mob's action indicating that any member of the mob was masked. Certainly the members of the committee which visited the jail to see that the negro was gone can be identified for they must have been seen by jail attaches.

The action of the mob, in fact its very formation, is a black spot against the record of Buncombe county and every law-abiding citizen in the county should lend his influence in bringing the members of the mob to trial.

Lynchings — 1925.
Discussions.

White Press (Southern).

1868

NORFOLK VA DISPATCH
MARCH 6, 1925

Georgia's Latest Outbreak

The knowledge that lynchings are becoming more and more infrequent does not soften the impact of the report that a Georgia mob has burned a negro at the stake for an offense against a young school girl. The burning was one of the worst manifestations of the mob spirit on record. The fact that the victim had confessed a revolting crime does not make the punishment meted out to him any less revolting. Nor does the fact that men described as leading citizens of the community participated in the burning render the action of the mob any more agreeable in the eyes of law abiding communities. Such outbreaks call not only for prompt and effective action on the part of local and State authorities to apprehend and punish the participants but also for severe condemnation wherever there is regard for law and order. The State of Georgia has the blackest lynching record in the union. Twenty-three white men and 429 negroes were lynched in that State from 1888 to 1923. It is an appalling figure. It might well inspire Georgia authorities to redoubled efforts to redeem the good name of their State by a vigorous search for those responsible for the latest outbreak.

Rocky Mt., N. C. Telegram

5-1-25

NO LYNCHINGS IS GOVERNOR'S HOPE

Chief Executive Determined to Have No Lynching in State During His Term

Raleigh, May 1.—Governor McLean is unalterably opposed to mob rule and has expressed a determination that there shall not be a lynching in North Carolina while he is Governor, if he can prevent it. He is emphatic in his advocacy of law and order and firm in belief in the integrity of the courts. He believes that the courts of justice are places where justice should be meted out and will use all the means at his command as Governor to see that the laws are enforced.

The first test came when the Governor was notified that trouble seemed probable in Moore county, following an alleged attack on a young white girl. He immediately got into touch with the local authorities and at the same time with the Adjutant General. He ordered the Adjutant General to be in readiness to furnish troops, if necessary. However, there developed no immediate need and the alleged criminal was later apprehended and brought to Raleigh at the direction of the Governor.

The Governor already has called several special terms of court for the trial of criminals charged with capital offenses. He has expressed the opinion that speedy trials and swift justice will do much to show the State's disapproval of heinous crimes and, at the same time, not as a barrier against mob rule. He believes in prompt action. He has indicated that his general policy will be to see that courts are available for the trial of cases where swift justice seems necessary. Also, he has intimated that if occasion demands he will not hesitate to use drastic methods to ward off mob rule.

"I hope there will never be another lynching in North Carolina," said Governor McLean, "and I am determined, with the support of the good law-abiding people to do all within my power to uphold North Carolina's good name and prevent any outcropping of mob rule while I am Governor."

ARLINGTON [illegible] FREE PRESS
MARCH 6, 1925

Negro Lynching

To the Editor of the Free Press:

In the columns of the Free Press today we have read another record of a negro lynching by one of the most inhuman and barbarous methods imaginable. Too frequently such gruesome news items come to our notice and we are prompted to ask how long is this Christian nation to tolerate this barbarous practice? To anyone who is sympathetic and humane only feelings of indignation possess him and a shame of his relationship to the white race. There is not nor can there be any possible or reasonable explanation of justice which will allow a human being to seek revenge in such a way, no matter what the offense.

But the item reads that a negro assailed a white girl. Have you ever read in any of the items from down South of any white man being lynched for assailing a black girl? No, nor you never will, yet in the faces of hundreds of negroes there is evidence of it. Who is to blame for the degenerate condition of some black men? Their white persecutors, and the black man has been an apt pupil.

We know that the institution of slavery in our country is done away and we do not purpose to rehash pre-war discussions in reference to it but do desire to rerresh the memories of subsequent generations that the same inhuman and devilish characteristics possess the descendants of those who formerly trafficked in humanity because they were black, who sold wives, mothers and daughters as they would the dumb beasts, separated happy families whose affection for their kin was as keen as yours or mine, who prostituted the black women and gave us a multitude of mulattoes and near white and then murder the black man because he follows in the footsteps of his exemplar.

Not long ago we read in your columns of a man of wealth who would divorce his wife because he had discovered she had "black blood in her veins". Who shall say the black blood was not legitimate? Who was responsible for her white blood? These are pertinent questions and sooner or later must be answered by those whose sense of right and justice will prevail, even to the extent of Government interference. It is a sad thought to contemplate that this Nation and other nations ostensibly Christian should tolerate the inhuman butchery of the helpless Armenians and that this Nation should wink at barbarous practices at home. We need more Lincolns today who would "hit" inhuman practice and "hit it hard".

It is quite surprising that such a self-constituted organization as the K. K. K. should spring up and assert itself as the dictator and especially as against the black man to whose uplift millions of dollars are now being contributed. I have no respect for anyone who condemns a man for his color and considers him a fit person for abuse. The negro in this country is just what the white man makes him to be. If good influences, religious training and environment is afforded him he is quick to respond and enable him to become a respectable citizen. If you teach him to the contrary you will reap the fruits of your instruction and in like manner if your wives, sisters and daughters are assailed blame yourself. The truth of St. Paul's saying "as a man soweth so shall he also reap" is as applicable today as when spoken. Treat the man of the black face as you would have him treat you for in this you apply the precept of the golden rule.

W. SCOTT NAY, M. D.

Underhill, March 3, 1925.

DURHAM N. C. HERALD
MARCH 24, 1925

VIRGINIA'S LYNCHING.

A mob of Virginians staged a lynching party last week. There will be a lot said about it. Many newspapers will talk about the black spot that has been placed against the fair name of Virginia, and there will be much said about lynch law, et cetera and so on. The lynching was a deplorable affair. The cause of it was also deplorable, and there is some excuse for the people to become excited to the point where they let passion overcome their judgment and law-abiding instincts. But, that is all over. The question now immediately before the public, especially the people of Virginal, is what is going to be done about it? Will the legal authorities permit the affair to pass unnoticed beyond a couple of newspaper interviews, or will they really try to apprehend and bring into court those who were responsible for the lawlessness displayed by the Sussex county mob?

It was something like five hours from the time of the attack on the woman until the perpetrator was strung up to a tree. The fiend was arrested about two or three hours after the crime, and a couple hours later the mob had done its work. It might have been possible to have brought out troops and protected the negro. There is some report to the effect that there was an effort to get into communication with the governor for the purpose of having troops called out, but that effort was either too late in being started, or the governor didn't act or the governor could not be found. Promptness all around would probably have prevented the lynching. Then too, it is not clear that the sheriff and other officers exhausted all of their power for protecting their prisoner.

It looks like now that the affair was bungled by the officers all the way through. Wonder if the state is going to continue the bungling by its course in trying to apprehend the lynchers?

Even if the state proceeds vigorously against the leaders and members of the mob, it will not mean that lynching will be completely stopped. While the fear of the law helps a lot, the remedy lies much deeper than that fear. The law should act so promptly and vigorously as to create a most wholesome respect for it. But, the real remedy is pointed out by the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot in the following:

"There is, after all, only one escape from what has been called 'a criminal practice which is peculiar to the United States'—by way of the building up of a public attitude that will not tolerate it. We no longer tolerate hanging and quartering. We no longer tolerate witch-burning. We no longer tolerate lynching as a procedure for the punishment of murder. The time is surely on the way when we shall not tolerate lynching for any crime whatever by whomsoever committed—when we shall insist, as civilized beings, that one accused of a crime, no matter how horrible or fearsome must have his hour in an established court and that only the law itself may punish him. Our schools, our churches, our publicists, our politicians and all who are concerned with the ennoblement of American civilization have a [illegible] to play in establishing this rule of order."

Kingsport Times

MAY 15 1925

PUNISHING A MOB

Over at Williamston a few days ago a precedent was broken for criminal courts of North Carolina. Twenty-eight men, convicted of being members of a mob which removed Joseph A. Needleman, a tobacco salesman, from a jail and performed an atrocious operation upon him, were either given penitentiary sentences or heavily fined. This was the first time in the history of the state that a mob was ever tried and convicted as a whole.

The member of the mob who actually performed the operation on the salesman was sentenced to thirty years in the state penitentiary. Nine other members of the mob received prison sentences ranging from one to three years. Others were fined $500 each. The wholesale manner in which justice was meted out by the court made the entire country gasp in astonishment—an astonishment that was generally followed, we believe, by satisfaction.

There was no doubt of the guilt of the members of the mob who were indicted, tried and convicted; they had confessed their guilt. The crime of which they were convicted was an atrocious and inhuman thing. They removed a young man, utterly helpless in their hands, from the Martin county jail in which he was incarcerated awaiting the due course of law, and performed on him an operation that was unspeakably bestial and terrible. The act was, in fact, so inhuman and revolting tht it shocked the entire Southland.

It is unnecessary to go into the matter of whether or not Needleman was guilty of the crime with which he was charged, which was of attacking a young woman. The state subsequently accepted a plea of "not guilty," and this plea meeting with the approval of the court he was formally released. But this is aside from the point; the point is that the mob was unwilling to let the law handle the case, but itself under the cover of night exacted a terrible penalty.

Judge Sinclair, in sentencing the defendants, made a statement in which he said: 'The only way to break up mob law in North Carolina is to punish offenders. I don't know why it is, but until three or four years ago there was no endorsement of mob law in North Carolina. However, for the last three or four years we have had more mob outrages in this state, perhaps, than we have had in fifty years. It is time to stop it."

We believe that the law-abiding citizenry of the entire country will agree with Judge Sinclair. It is certainly and unquestionably time to stop it, not only in North Carolina, but in every state in the Union. The lawlessness of a mob is always infinitely more of a menace to constituted law than is the lawlessness of individuals, but in a shockingly large percentage of cases mob lawlessness goes unpunished. It is the fact that it generally goes unpunished that has led to the alarming increase of mob violence in the country during the past few years. The action of the Williamston court in sentencing the members of this mob will be felt throughout the entire country; its results may be more far-reaching than we can now realize.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA BULLETIN

APRIL 24 1925

Lynching Declines

It is gratifying to learn that lynching, one of the worst blots upon the national life and character, has been declining throughout the United States, and at a progressive rate that promises soon to make it a matter of the well-forgotten past. For 30 years before 1919 we averaged 107 lynchings a year, a terrible toll of passion and violence that reflected upon us abroad, discredited all our humanitarianism, and became a source of national embarrassment. In 1920 there were 65 lynchings, in 1921 there were 64, in 1922 there were 61, in 1923 there were 28, and last year the number had declined to 16. That is bad enough—but when it is compared with the record of the very recent past it looks positively encouraging. Evidently there has been an improvement, an awakening of the public conscience.

Part of the effect has been produced by the campaign carried on by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for as a rule colored people were the helpless victims of this atrocious sort of crime. Anti-lynching bills in Congress have made people stop and consider what was going on and what it might entail. The emigration of negroes from the Southern states northward after the war was an economic disturbance where their labor had always been relied upon, and that caused some shift of sentiment. The service of negroes in the World War called attention to their value as an element of national strength. And some observers declare there has been a gain in the self-respect and self-discipline of the negroes themselves that may account for part of the improvement.

But whatever the cause, the figures are eloquent and point to a growing sentiment in favor of relying on the administration of justice to keep down crime. To be worthy of confidence, however, the administration of justice must itself show an ability to protect the public against its enemies, white or black. The fear of the law should be next to the fear of God. Lenience to criminals, technical defenses, sentimental handling of hard cases, the defeat of justice by the abuse of probation and other devices more gentle than wise, tend to drive people to take the law into their own hands. If these things can be weeded out of our judicial system there is hope that lynching will totally disappear.

Lynchings—1925
Discussions—

White Press, (Southern).

1869

CHATTANOOGA TENN. News

DEC 1 8 1924

Gov. Peay In Earnest

Confidence on the part of his friends that Gov. Peay would move vigorously in connection with the deplorable and disgraceful lynching affair at Nashville was not misplaced. He appreciates fully the shame and dishonor brought on the state, and will do his utmost to discover and punish the guilty. He offers a reward of $1,500 for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties responsible. This, added to the sums offered through private agencies, brings the total rewards to $6,500.

That amount of money ought to aid powerfully in bringing the matter to light. From the very nature of the case, it seems that unravelling it would not be difficult. Gov. Peay challenges the perpetrators to come forward, admit their offense and accept punishment. They will hardly do that, however. Men brave enough to do that would not be likely to engage in such a cowardly affair. But they can and ought to be caught and punished.

Commercial Appeal
12-23-24
Memphis Tenn.

Carson, Ga
Tribune

JAN 16 1925

There may have been but two lynchings in Georgia during 1924, but the wave of homicides which swept over the state during that year is not a record for which Georgians should be proud. It was simply horrible! The people of Georgia should awake from their indifference and not only put a stop to lynchings but place a much higher value on human life in their State. The administration of the law in Georgia has become a by word and a reproach.

Let's Have a Clean Slate.

Only 16 lynchings were reported in the United States during 1924, the smallest number recorded since the compilation of statistics began 40 years ago. Of the number summarily executed by mobs, 12 were negroes.

Either the public is being educated to the fact that it is better for society and an aid to justice to let the law take its course, or the city and county police are living up to the oath of office by protecting prisoners in their care—or maybe both the public and the police are determined to uphold the law. It explains to lynchings.

There is no excuse for the mob. The choice of the people lies between mob law and justice. We cannot have both.

The diminution of this form of lawlessness encourages the hope that it will soon be extinct. "Only 16 lynchings" are only 16 too many.

Let's take a firmer grip on the sword of justice and determine to have a clean slate.

HOUSTON TEX POST
MAY 25. 1925

A negro who was held for several days in jail in Houston and who had been positively identified by three persons as the one who had committed a murder, proved an alibi and was released by the officers. But suppose a Houston mob had seized this negro and lynched him, as a mob in Dallas tried to do in the case of two negroes charged with serious crimes in that city. An innocent man would have been put to death, while the guilty party escaped. This episode is but another illustration of the danger of punishing the wrong person when mob law is invoked. It also illustrates the necessity for courts to proceed carefully and deliberately in trying persons accused of crime. The purpose of a court is to mete out justice. It is as much its duty to protect the innocent as it is to punish the guilty. That is one reason why every accused individual is entitled to a fair trial in a competent court. Though the Dallas officers appear to have the guilty negroes in custody, the case is not altered. Not until the properly constituted court has declared them guilty are they legally guilty. And when that has been done, if it shall be done, it will be the duty of the State, and not of a mob of infuriated citizens, to carry out the penalty.

BAPTISTS PLEASED AS MOB VIOLENCE SHOWS DECREASE

Social Service Report Deplores Activities of Foreign Rum Ships Breaking Laws of America.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Memphis, Tenn., May 16.—The battle for enforcement of the prohibition law is gradually turning in favor of the law-enforcement forces, the commission on social service of the Southern Baptist church said today in its annual report to the Southern Baptist convention. The report deplores the fact that friendly nations permit ships under their flags to break American laws by participating in the activities of rum row and urges the convention to send its greetings to prohibition forces in other countries.

International Peace.

The commission also urged that the convention through the commission be represented at a conference of church representatives in Washington in December to discuss the possibility of banning war and asks that it be accorded adequate financial support to do social work. The report covers obscene literature, race track gambling, divorces, child marriage and international peace.

"In spite of all the benefits, defiance of the law and persisted effort to break it down are widespread," says the report regarding prohibition.

Bootlegging Science.

"In some sections bootlegging has become a science and rum-running a profession. But more and more the officers of the law are grappling with the situation and steadily and surely the dragron of anarchy is being slain. The domestic sources of supplies for the illicit traffic has gradually diminished except as industrial alcohol is diverted to illegal uses. Thus the stock of the bootlegger is gradually being reduced, while he himself is more swiftly and certainly being dispatched to jail. The battle between the rum runners and the government has become fierce and determined with the score turning rapidly in recent months in favor of the government."

Rum Situation.

After reviewing the international aspect of the rum situation and calling attention to the fact that flags of friendly nations appear in Rum Row, the report says:

"Such a condition is a disgrace and ought to be ended. It seems that the department of state would be amply justified in making representations to all the friendly nations that the clearance of any ship loaded with liquor for contraband purposes would be considered an unfriendly act. Certainly the government out to put forth every effort by diplomatic correspondence to stop the source of supply as well as, by its enforcement, efforts to intercept the supply and to keep it from reaching our shores."

Mob Violence Decreases.

The report expresses great "satisfaction" over the decrease of mob violence. "We must not rest until every vestige of mob violence is removed from the face of our land," it says.

Regarding child labor the report says that the Baptists should see that wise and proper legislation is enacted. It asserts that the situation can be controlled by either states or federal legislation.

Rejoicing over the death of race track legislation in Missouri and Arkansas, which the report says indicates "clearly that there is a tremendous combine to promote race track gambling," the document refers "again to the heroic fight which is being made to uproot and overthrow the evil in Kentucky led by Dr. M. P. Hunt." It adds that "the organized forces of righteousness in Kentucky are entitled to the full sympathy and moral support of such forces in all of our states until they accomplish their worthy objective."

"Race track gambling," says the report, "is one of the most vicious of all forms of gambling and is to be utterly resisted wherever it would advance and utterly destroyed wherever it exists."

Divorce Evil Rapped.

The "divorce evil" has reached a point that is "positively alarming" in some cities, says the report. It calls on the church to rally to the defense of the home.

Child marriage is dealt with in a section of the report, ten things that the commission believes would aid in stopping it being recommended. These are a reasonable and enforceable minimum age; require five days advance notice of intention to marry; put all "Gretna Greens" out of existence; through state cooperation, discourage nasty marriages across state lines; learn to know the work of the clerks who issue marriage licenses; abolish the fee system of paying license clerks; strengthen the laws regarding proof of age; substitute better evidence of age for affidavits; require both applicants to appear in person when obtaining a license and harmonize the state laws regarding the minimum ages.

Atlanta Constitution
5-17-25.

Important Changes.

Important changes in the department of evangelism of the home mission board today were adopted by the convention before bringing to a close the 70th annual meeting.

A virtual reestablishment of the department, urged through Dr. Len G. Broughton, Jacksonville, its chairman, will result in the board electing at its next annual meeting a superintendent of evangelism, who will be charged with the conduct of the department of evangelism in its entirety.

The superintendent's salary, the convention decided, shall be equal to that allowed any general secretary of the convention boards.

System of Financing.

A system of financing estimated to reorganize the evangelistic department included provisions that the department be made self-supporting in so far as possible, with additional necessary finances to be furnished by the mission board.

The memorial to religious liberty at Washington is practically completed, the convention was told, and bids are now ready for the completion of the interior. The memorial was erected as a joint project of the northern and southern conventions.

Benefits in the amount of $126,961.35 were paid out last year to 1,085 beneficiaries of the relief and annuity board, Dr. William Lunsford, Dallas, Texas, reported. A minimum of $400,000 is expected this year, it was reported, and with that amount the board would insure receipt of $100,000 from John D. Rockefeller, whose gift is made contingent upon raising the other amount.

The theory of evolution focused the convention's attention twice today—smouldered in resolutions on two occasions which sought to record a different attitude from that embodied in the convention's declaration of faith—only to die when the convention would have no more of it.

Objection Ruled Out of Order.

The Rev. Allen H. Autry, Little Rock, Ark., would have deleted from the statement on science and religion a sentence to which there was objection, but President McDaniel ruled him out of order. The chair ruled that in order for the statement to be put before the convention would have to move to reconsider entire statement. This, the tion showed, it did not car

Again, in the afternoon solved to repeal the enti on science and religion, it ed out that it was not a convention's declaration of message. The resolution w

Thomasville, N C
Charity and Children

3/26/27

And now staid old Virginia has joined the lynching mob. The way they hammered down the doors of the Waverly jail, took a negro out, strung him up, riddled his body with bullets and then burned his body could not have been surpassed in South Georgia. But it does not sound like Virginia.

Women and Mobs.

Once again we read in the daily prints of a mob of women inflicting summary punishment upon one of their own sex wnose conduct had displeased the members of the mob. A previous occurrence of the same sort some months ago came to the nation's notice from one of the eastern states. We took occasion then to reprobate the extension of the mob spirit to women. Now, the same thing has happened in the southern state of Louisiana, and we wish to express our condemnation in no less vigorous terms. Lawlessness and crime are not matters of geographical boundaries, nor can support of the law be governed at all by sectional sympathy or bias.

It seems as if the attack upon the young woman in Louisiana was the second act of violence committed against her by those of her own sex. Some time ago she was chased from the little town of Eros, near Shreveport, into a swamp and warned by her women pursuers not to return. Having violated the injunction the offending girl has just been given much harsher treatment. The mob of her own sex took her by force into a secluded spot, where, after removing almost all of her clothes, the mob members applied a coat of paint and feathers. The girl was then given another warning to leave town.

In the press reports of the incident it is merely stated that the young woman had been guilty of indiscreet actions. Whatever her offense may have been, there can be no defense for a crime by a group of people as punishment for a crime by an individual. If any of the young woman's indiscretions violated any of the written statutes the women of the community could have exerted their pressure upon the law enforcing officers and compelled her punishment according to law. If those indiscretions were not contrary to law no group of citizens, whether men or women, had the right to legislate a new crime, set up punitive measures therefor and put those measures into effect all in one and the same act. If the girl had violated the law, the law should have punished her, but if she had not, no individual or collection of individuals had the right to make itself legislature, judge, jury and executioner. In no case, now or as long as law exists, has any group the right to set itself up as superior to the law.

It is bad enough that men sometimes allow their primitive natures to get the better of them in inflicting summary judgment and punishment upon one who has angered them through some action. But it is immensely more discouraging and dispiriting to find women engaged in the same sort of lawless and defenseless conduct. We believe that the mob spirit among men is slowly but surely being suppressed through the condemnation of the best thought of the nation. Reports of a diminishing number of instances of mob violence have been made the occasion for felicitations about the victory of law and order. But such felicitations will be halted if women are to adopt the rule of individual justice through force where men were beginning to leave it off.

We hope that all such evidences of mob lawlessness will convince both men and women of the necessity for law and order if our government is to survive. One thing is certain—if law does not triumph over lawlessness lawlessness will triumph over law and lawful government will go into the discard.

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch

MAY 26 1925

LYNCHING IS MURDER

Those who take the law in their own hands will not love us any the more for reminding them that mob rule is murder. But that is the unfrilled truth, pleasing or what not. There will be no modern statesman inventor, preacher, moralist, writer—no person capable of making it anything else. It has taken the whole people ages to make it what it is. It has always been murder since the days of Cain, but it has remained so despite everything that has arisen pointing an excuse or palliation.

Judge H. B. Strange in his charge to the grand jury at Sylvania recently on the Rocky Ford lynching offered these significant remarks:

"I do not condone or palliate in the least the crime the victim of the mob is alleged to have committed," said Judge Strange. "If he was guilty, he deserved the extreme penalty of the law, that of death. But the Constitution of the oher produce from he slaves and because he sympathized with the United States and the Constitution of Georgia expressly provide that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Instead of giving the case this direction, the mob disregarded the law and I understand, burned this party at the stake. As much as the victim may have deserved death, every man engaged in that lynching is guilty of murder. They have a stain upon them that will be hard to eradicate."

Judge Strange embodied in his charge a striking story of a relative whom. as a boy, he heard make the statement at Springfield camp meeting that God had forgiven him for every sin he had committed except one, and that he never expected to be forgiven for that. "I was quite a boy," said Judge Strange, "but I knew what he referred to. During the War Between the States he had helped to lynch Brad Jones for buying cotton and aiding the Yankees. This man was no weakling; he was then in his prime, and looked every inch a man. But he had made the mistake that a great many men make. He had helped to take a life contrary to law, and he was suffering the pangs of his acts. What will these men do when they have to stand before the Judge of all earth? There will be no escape there. You may escape an earthly judge, but then we shall see Him face to face and we shall know as we are known. You are grand jurors investigate this matter and relieve your own consciences, as this court has done."

The charge made a profound impression, and Judge Strange is backed by the leading people of this section in his courageous stand. The result of the grand jury's investigation is awaited with deep interest.

Atlanta, Ga. JOURNAL

JUN 24 1925

A Trend Most Gratifying

THOUGH we hear much nowadays about the spirit of lawlessness, there is at least one such evil against which the powers of conscience and justice are making momentous headway. Throughout the United States last year there were sixteen lynchings, the smallest number since statistics on the crime were first gathered forty years ago. For that entire period the annual average of lynchings is one hundred and six, or about seven times as many as were perpetrated in 1924. This decrease, highly meaningful in itself, appears more so in light of the fact that in the decade ended with 1924 there were about thirty per cent fewer lynchings than in the preceding ten years. For a third of a century or more, as the record shows, there has been a pronounced and steady decline in this sort of violence, until now it seems fairly on the way toward extinction.

Many factors have been at work to bring about this good trend. Education has spread its enlightening and sobering influence, crimes of the nature that most incite to mob violence have decreased, the church has wielded more than ever effectively her power for law and order, the civil authorities have been more active in bringing mob leaders to book, and the courts more vigorous in denouncing it not in punishing them. Popular intelligence has seen the peril of countenancing any invasion of the province of public justice by private revenge—the peril to the bases of good government, the peril to all that Americanism stands for. Thinking citizens today all realize that the mob's graver offense is not against the hapless individual, who may be guilty or innocent, but against the community and the commonwealth, against freedom and civilization.

Lynchings—1925
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern).

1870

ROCKWOOD, TENN., TIMES
Thurs., Feb. 5. 1925

SOUTHERN PROGRESS

In its last number, the Literary Digest gave considerable space to the progress made by the Southern states in wiping out the shameful record of murders known as lynchings. Only 16 such crimes were committed during 1924—all but one of them in the South, and all of the victims being negroes. This is the smallest number that has been recorded since the keeping of statistics on the subject was begun, being 17 less than the 1923 figure, and 41 less than the lynching toll of 1922. This is as it should be, and it is hoped that 1925 will see this barbarous practice reduced to the vanishing point. As far as the Times has noted, the first month of the New Year has passed with a clean slate for the South—certainly for Tennessee—in this respect.

The Digest points to another encouraging feature, which is that 45 attempted lynchings were prevented by officers of the law, 8 of these attempts being in the North and 37 in the South. This is conclusive evidence that Southern officers are coming to realize that lynching is not simply killing a guilty prisoner but a crime which begets disrespect for all law and encourages every form of lawlessness and violence. The sooner our rough, hoodlum element that butts-in in attempts to enforce alleged justice via the lynching route learns that to do so is to face the loaded guns of officers of the law, the sooner the stain of lynching will be wiped from the glorious history and traditions of the Anglo-Saxon South. It is seldom, if ever, the best people of a community who do the lynchings, and the Southern press, Southern pulpits, and Southern governors are becoming almost as merciless in their criticism of mob rule as the most prejudiced and uninformed Northerner who looks on the South as a mob-ruled negro-killing section with no respect for law and order.

It is interesting to note that Alabama has not had a lynching for two years. Florida took away from Georgia the bloody distinction of being the greatest lynching state of the Union, having five such crimes to her discredit in 1924. Georgia and Mississippi followed with two each, while the following states had one each, Kentucky, Louisana, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee and Illinois. Tennessee would have been omitted from the roll of dishonor save for the action of a band of toughs who took a wounded negro boy from a Nashville hospital shortly before Christmas and hanged him in the suburbs of the city. In this connection it is interesting also to note that Virginia—the home of the finest Southern traditions and people, and in which the capital of the Confederate States was located—has not had over one or two lynchings in the last 30 years.

UNION CITY, TENN., Commercial
Wed., Feb. 4, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS

mid all the discouraging phase present day life in America, there one fact that stands out as a lcome contrast to other evidences decadence in law observance. This the marked decline of lynching. In 1892 there were no less than 5 lnychings in the United States, hile in 1924 there were only 16. While 16 is just that many too any, the trend is certainly encouraging, and it is the hope of every ight thinking person that this blot on our national escutcheon may soon be entirely wiped out.

Many factors have contributed to the desirable result already noted, among them being that of education among both whites and blacks. While all the victums of lynch law have not been negroes, by any means, the large majority have been. Neither have all cases been confined to any one section of the country, although from the negro's former tendency to a certain diabolical crime the far greater number have occurred in the South.

Much has been accomplished with a view of better understandings between the white and the negro population by the formation of interracial committees, composed of leaders of both races, in many communities.

Whites and blacks must live in America and by approaching the problems which this fact presents, in a spirit of helpfulness and fair play, much antagonism may be avoided. Stirring up race hatred by either side must be strongly condemned.

Trenton, Tenn
Gazette
2-5-25

The lynching record for 1924 was so much better than in former years that it cannot but afford a generous deal of satisfaction. Mob violence can be prevented. Georgia has proved that fact beyond dispute. Public education, supporting strenuous measures directed against mob violence, cannot but demonstrate its potency.

BRISTOL, VA. COURIER
FEBRUARY 4, 1925

In some sections of the country the negro is a wite man's problem and it is in those sections that lynchings provide a serious problem for the black race. Lynchings, indirectly, make the white man a more vital problem for the negro than the negro for the white man.

Tuskegee Institute is making the lynching the object of a careful research and much serious concern. This educational institution is making a heroic effort to abolish mob murder. It is concerned with preserving for the negro his rights as an American citizen. The white man should assist Tuskegee if only to purge the nation of the disgrace brought upon it by these barbarous outbreaks of violence.

Although the Constitution guarantees to all the right to a trial by jury and establishes racial and religious equality, there were sixteen lynchings in the United States in 1924. The same year witnessed forty-five attempted lynchings and hundreds of lesser acts of mob violence. No state during the year was probably free of mob violence in some form, but Illinois was the only northern state in which an actual lynching took place.

Those who take the law into their own hands to punish a wrong-doer violate the basic law of the nation while the crime of their victim has been only the violation of a state statute or, perhaps, only an unwritten law of society.

[illegible] Enquirer-News
JAN 31 1925

Many of our contemporaries have found cause for gratification in the fact that there were only two lynchings in Georgia in 1924. It is a record, in view of the number in the past, of which to be proud, but there is as much cause for gratification in the fact that the number of unmentionable crimes which incite mob violence was also very small. The improvement in both respects is creditable to the state.—Dawson News.

In the meantime, however, there has not been any noticeable decrease in the number of homicides in the state. We boast of our civilization, but we do not seem to place much value upon human life.

TRENTON, TENN., GAZETTE
Thurs., Feb. 5. 1925

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Nearly 18,000,000 motorcars for less than 115,000,000 people is the report of registrations for the year 1924. This is approximately one car for every six perons. The gain in commercial vehicles is greater than passenger car

CRIME AGAINST LAW, MOB ACTION TERMED

Gov. Whitfield Calls Upon People to Uphold Law.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21.—(AP)—"The time has come when the law-abiding citizens of Mississippi should assert themselves in this uncertain territory of action and should rally to the support of the peace officers in maintaining the intergrity of the law," Governor Whitfield declared in a signed statement issued today, in which he denounced the lynching of L. Q. Orr, a negro, near New Albany yesterday.

"Officers charged with the responsibility of protecting criminals should resort to all measures in thwarting a mob. Had the governor received notice of the crime he would have given ample support to the sheriff in the prevention of so horrible a crime against the law.

"This crime against the law is shocking to every sense of respect for law and Christianity. It is true the offense is a most astrocious one calculated to arouse public indignation to the limit. Yet, the records of the past show conclusively that the penalty of the law is always meted out to such criminals.

"No one more than myself can feel and sympathize with the condition of the unfortunate victim and her family or appreciate more than I do the necessity of having the law against such crimes executed to the limit.

"In this instance two of the most horrible crimes known to civilization were committe. One was the rape of a good woman by a brute and the other was the rape of law by an angry, infuriated mob."

Commercial Appeal
9-22-25
Memphis Tenn.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Ledger
JUL 10 1925

LYNCHING FAVORED AT B. Y. P. U. MEET

Is Justifiable In Some Cases, Is Opinion; Los Angeles Named

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—(AP)—Recommendation that problems of civil and social life be given places on discussion programs of young people's societies was made before the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America Friday.

This was indicated when the young

delegates informally considered a report made by Mrs. George B. Martin, Chicago, for the special commission on young people's attitudes and needs respecting current life problems.

Opinions on varied subjects offered by 2,183 young members of the denomination were contained in the report. The delegates were warned, however, that the opinions were those of only some of church members and were not to be considered as representative opinions.

Some of the conclusions in the report were:

That the United States should join the league and the world court; they approved of lynching under some circumstances; they believed in the present restrictions on European immigration or else wished them made more rigid; they would keep the Japanese out; a majority favored the child labor amendment and endorsed the Volstead act.

Opinion was divided as to whether moral standards in the schools are reasonably adequate. Moral standards of the young people in general are more or less dangerously decadent, they agreed.

One opinion, that the Ku Klux Klan "is doing more for the churches than any other organization," created considerable discussion when read and arguments stopped only when it was made plain that the statement was not a representative opinion of either the commission or the young members of the denomination.

Los Angeles was chosen the place for holding the 1926 meeting July 7 to 11.

Savannah, Ga. NEWS

JUL 8 - 1925

Our Race Question.

Orangeburg Sun: There was a time when the South was supposed to be the only part of the United States where negroes were lynched or mobbed. With the wider distribution of the colored race, it has been conclusively demonstrated that the race friction which sometimes burst the bounds in the South is no less active in the North and West.

About two weeks ago the press of the country carried a news article from Utah telling of the hanging of a negro by a mob near Castle Gate. The negro was found hiding in a cabin after the slaying of a city marshal. On the following morning, a dispatch from Newark, N. J., told how one thousand whites pursued a crowd of negroes after a free-for-all fight which followed a fisticuff between two small boys. Revolvers, razors, knives, sticks and stones were used by the cambatants.

We call attention to these occurences only to emphasize the danger which always exists where two races mingle. Black and white people ought to be able to live in harmony and we feel sure that eventually the race problem of the United States will be solved with justice to both sides. Thinking people should ever be willing to do their share to bring about this end.

Daily Clipping From
Va. NEWS
JUL 15 1925

OUR RACE QUESTION

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Ousting Judge Lynch.

Instances of mob violence in this country have been on the decrease for several years now. And the decrease in lynchings, so far as available figures go, has not been accompanied by any noticeable increase in the number of crimes for which lynching is usually invoked as a penalty. The newspapers, the pulpits, leaders in social activities and others have developed a sentiment hostile to mob lawlessness and in favor of organized law and order. Furthermore the law enforcing officials in different parts of the country have been standing out more fearlessly against mob rule.

In Asheville, N. C., some nights ago a mob entered the jail seeking a man held on the charge of attacking a woman. This lynching attempt aroused sentiment against such actions and that sentiment armed the law enforcing officials in the course they have adopted towards members of the mob. As a result of the efforts of the law enforcers 23 men are under arrest and waiting trial for their part in the affair, while at least seven others are being sought. Asheville officials say the accused will be brought to trial and prosecuted with a vigor commensurate with their crime and if convictions are secured with punishment inflicted it will be another large advance in the cause of ousting Judge Lynch from his own tribunal.

The thing that is now needed is not only the assurance but also the practical demonstration of the fact that quick and sure justice will be meted out by the courts whenever crimes that cause threats of lynching are committed. There should be neither reason nor excuse for mob violence in this country and there will not be when the work of those who are arousing public sentiment against lawlessness by mobs is supported by the courts and prosecutors through the prompt and efficient handling of all cases that heretofore have inflamed the spirit of the mob. The people are becoming convinced that mob rule is criminal and when the courts act promptly and thoroughly upon that conviction Judge Lynch will be compelled to retire from his bench.

Asheville, N. C., Times
SEP 29 1925

PORTRAIT OF A MOB
(Norfolk Virginian-Pilot)

In Asheville, North Carolina, last week, a mob stormed the jail in which a negro accused of criminal assault was supposed to be confined. A prudent sheriff had removed the man, and the mob did no more than liberate some other prisoners. Incidentally, reputable white men have now come forward to testify that the negro suspect was actually at work under their eyes two miles from the scene of the crime at the moment of its perpetration. The prudence of the sheriff saved the State of North Carolina from the disgrace of murdering an innocent man under the guise of wreaking merited vengeance on a criminal.

But the Asheville jail officials did more than save an innocent man's life. They have issued an interesting description of the mob. They say that it was obviously inflamed with whiskey, and that among its members they recognized several individuals who had lately enjoyed the hospitality of the county in the very institution that they were attacking. In other words, the impetuous, chivalric gentlemen engaged in defending the honor of Southern womanhood are partly identified as a gang of drunken jailbirds.

This bucketful of icy truth dashed in the face of a public intoxicated by false tradition is more sobering than many prosecutions. The Asheville mob undoubtedly was pretty much like all other lynching mobs. Drunks and jailbirds—shallow-pates and thin-wits—there is the type of citizenship that does our lynching for us. The sooner we quit sentimentalizing mobs and see them for what they are, minions of the devil out to serve their master, the sooner we shall proceed to put them where they belong.

Gastonia, N. C., Gazette
OCT 23 1925

COURAGE IN GEORGIA

The New York World pays high tribute to Editor Julian Harris, of the Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun. Mr. Harris is a son of the late Joel Chandler Harris, loved and honored throughout the South. The World says:

"In a letter to The World, a correspondent invites us to read, as an exponent of courageous journalism, the Enquirer-Sun of Columbus, Ga., edited by Julian Harris, son of Joel Chandler Harris of "Uncle Remus" fame. We have done so. And we find that this paper, as our correspondent declared, wages a lone fight in Georgia against the Ku Klux Klan, mob violence, mistreatment of Negroes and all the things which the worst element in the South stands for. It does more. It says says intelligent things about what is happening in the world; it discusses literature and the arts from a cultured point of view; it stands for the civilization of civilized people. Such a paper anywhere would be distinguished.

"It would be easy to heap praise on the editor for his courage, and indeed it must take courage to get out such a paper in Georgia. But a paper cannot flourish without people to read it. So along with praise for the editor one includes a good measure of praise for the people, whoever they are, who read this paper and find something good in it. Perhaps, despite the fact that the bigots get most of the space in the headlines, there are still people in Georgia who will lead it out of the darkness into the light."

VALDOSTA, GA.
DEC 8 - 1925

Lynching Campaign Is To Be Launched

Washington, Dec. 8.—Six negro leaders here have launched a campaign for an anti-lynching law at the coming session of congress. They propose an industrial commission to study negro problems, provision for a monument to negro soldiers, public bathing facilities with the whites in the District of Columbia and federalization of Howard University.

Representative L. C. Dwyer, Missouri, will re-introduce his anti-lynching bill, which passed the house two years ago, but failed of a vote in the senate. This measure, of whom shall be negroes, to be appointed by the president, the salaries not to be more than $5,000 except in the case of the chairman, who would receive $7,000.

Lynchings - 1926
Discussions.

White Press. (Southern)

1871

Mobile, Ala., Register

DEC 11 1925

LYNCHLESS YEAR FOR 1926 URGED BY CHURCHMEN

Race Relations Are Considered By Executive Committee of Federal Council

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—(AP)—Make 1926 a "lynchless" year, the commission of race relations urged today in a report to the annual session of the executive committee of the federal council of churches of Christ in America.

"Fourteen lynchings have been recorded this year up to November 15," the report said, pointing out that all the victims of mob violence in 1924 and 1925 were negroes "thus" continued the report, "the matter now is fully a race relations problem."

The past year has "exceeded all expectations in the development of inter-racial good will between the white and colored citizens," the report said, adding that "a striking development has been growing tension between the races in northern cities." It said it is "imperative that the churches take up housing through local commissions. Cleveland, Kansas City and Detroit were mentioned by name.

Another report noted that "for the first time in nearly 20 centuries, Jews and Christians have taken steps to come nearer one another in good will, understanding and fellowship." This report was returned by the committee on good will between Jews and Christians. It expressed the belief that anti-semitism, " which is largely social and economic," is passing away.

"The committee disbelieves in "Pollyanna goodwill," said the report. "It believes, rather, that in our mixed America we should add an eleventh commandment to the decalogue: 'Thou shalt know thy neighbor.'"

During the discussion yesterday of world peace, a report was presented to the committee from the national study conference on the churches and world peace. It recommended:

"Immediate entry of the United States into the permanent court of international justice, with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations.

"Declaration by the United States that it will accept the affirmative jurisdiction of the world court.

"Full co-operation of the government with other nations in securing the negotiation and ratification of an international treaty outlawing war as a crime under the law of nations.

"Adoption by the United States of the policy of complete co-operation with all humanitarian and other commissions and committees of the League of Nations to which commissions and committees it may be invited.

"Entry of the United States into the League of Nations, with the reservation that the United States will have no responsibility, moral or otherwise, for participation in the economic or military discipline of any nation, unless such participation shall have been authorized by the congress of the United States."

GREENSBORO N C NEWS
NOVEMBER 6, 1925

A GOOD LYNCHING.

It is solemnly reported in the Asheville correspondence of the Daily News that "many of the leading and conservative citizens of the city have expressed the opinion that only a good lynching will teach the local negro population its lesson.

This from "many of the leading and conservative citizens." "The rank and file," it is reported in the same dispatch, feel "that they were doing only what is right in attempting to lynch Mansel, and that even though they went too far in damaging the jail, they should not be held to account for it." Probably Mansel ought to be held to account for the damage to the jail, or more likely the entire negro population which has been soundly denounced because some of its members were charged with crime. However that may be, it becomes clear that "the rank and file" in Asheville feel certain that they have a right to damage the county jail to a limited extent but not too much. There is such a thing as going too far—in damaging the jail.

That is something. It is the only civilized statement reported. The "leading and conservative citizens" are silent on the amount of damage they may do to the public jail; they stand by the declaration "that only a good lynching will teach the local negro population its lesson."

A "good lynching" stimulates curiosity. We submit that the social service conference at its meeting in Greensboro next spring might institute an inquiry into the constituent parts of a good lynching. It might consider the respective merits of merely shooting a suspect as compared with the favorite Georgia and Mississippi practice of burning him at the stake. If the Needleman case had not resulted in such an unfortunate activity on the part of officers of the law and such a consequent disaster for members of the mob, something might be learned from the methods adopted there. Turning to the county chain gangs, investigators could obtain facts and figures on the quickest ways of roping and tying victims to mules and dragging them until there is nothing left to drag. There are certain volumes to be obtained which reveal interesting details of torture practised on victims in the middle ages which possibly have been overlooked; and the Chinese are said to have curious refinements on killing. Much is to be learned in this field by the "leading and conservative citizens" of Asheville and we respectfully summit that the obligation rests on them to be about it.

Meantime, the feeling of "the rank and file" having been learned and the "leading and conservative citizens" having expressed their opinion of what ought to be done, the remainder of North Carolina will thank God that somebody has had sense enough to order out the national guard.

ALBANY, GA. HERALD
DEC 10 1925

"Lynchless" Year In 1926 Urged by Race Commission

DETROIT, Dec. 10 (AP).—Make 1926 a "lynchless" year, the commission of race relations urged today in a report to the annual session of the executive committee, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. "Fourteen lynchings have been recorded this year, up to November 15," the report said, pointing out that all the victims of mob violence in 1924 and 1925 were negroes. Thus, continued the report, "the matter now is fully a race relationship problem."

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NOV 5 - 1925
Times X

NEGROES RESPONSIBILITY

There is a negro paper published in Asheville; there are negro preachers for negro churches in Asheville. and there are leaders of the negro race there, just as in all Southern communities We have not had opportunity to follow the course of the negro's paper's editorials in the recent weeks, but if it has raised voice against the crime which is responsible for the disturbed conditions there, it has made departure from the usual course of negro papers. The same failing in opportunity might be lodged against the negro preachers and the negro leaders. It is the traditional custom of negro papers, negro leaders and negro preachers to see but one side of a condition. They inveigh and rail against "mob law". They shut their eyes to the cause that creates the mob law. Some paper, some preacher, some leader, may have warned his people against the crime that brings out the mob, but if such has been done, it has escaped our observation. One day last Summer a negro preacher of Huntersville brought The Observer "a piece for the paper," in which he denounced the action of a mob in administering punishment to the perpetrator of an outrage of particularly savage character. He was advised to go home, get his congregation together and preach to it a solemn warning against the crime that makes the human blood run hot. It was suggested that if he should preach against the crime, rather than against the penalty meted out for the crime, it might have a good effect upon his people. In short, he was advised to talk to his congregation along the line of a thought that might be new to them, and that is, if the crime is stopped, the mobs would be stopped coincidentally.

The leaders of the negroes in Asheville have lost an opportunity of best service to their people if they have failed to lay as much emphasis on the crime as on the out-of-court penalty that sometimes follows. The negro leaders are failing in their duty to their race when they overlook the criminal intent. There are a great many good negroes in the State and these decry the oft-recurring occasions for inflaming the white populace. The large bulk of the negro population of the State is blameless, but the reputation of the negroes as a whole must suffer for the evil-doings of a few of the more brutish and uncontrolled. All the better element of the white people in a determined effort to suppress the crime against woman, and doing that to automatically suppress the crime of lynching. In that endeavor there could be no more powerful agencies than the negro papers and the negro pulpits.

That counsel in this direction is badly needed in Asheville, recent events amply prove. In the situation there might be found suggestion that understood purpose against the womanhood of that city has existed. Six weeks ago a brutal assault was committed on a white woman there. This was followed two weeks later by a bolder and a more brutal affair. In the latter case, the suspect was jailed, but quickly removed to a place of safety. The jail was invaded, peaceably, but the culprit was not found. Later, members of the invading party were indicted and haled to court to make account to the law. Thursday afternoon another white woman in Asheville was assaulted and even while the fury excited over that hap-

pening was at its height, came information of yet another case: A white woman of prominent family was attacked on the street, while the attention of the people was being directed to the affair that had just preceded. The anger of the people was aroused to a high pitch and the best class of white men of Asheville were surging around and in danger of becoming submerged in a law-breaking mob. Public resentment over these repeated outrages in Asheville is natural; it is even pardonable, but the best way in which that city's name may be kept clear is for united movement. the colored people joining in, not for suppression of the mob, but for suppression of the crime that brings out the mob.

The greater responsibility lies with the negro population of the city. The evil is born in its household, and its preachers, its papers and its leaders have the remedy closer at hand. They should give the criminally-minded of their race to understand that the negro must keep his hands off the white women, or suffer the inevitable penalty in the electric chair at the hands of the law, or at the rope's end in the hands of a mob. For, as long as the unholy crime may exist, the mob will clutch where the law may have slipped, and no force has been yet organized strong enough to resist it. In this admitted circumstances the negro leaders in the State will find their gravest responsibility.

Meanwhile, admiration is not to be withheld from the people of Asheville for the effective measures of self-control exercised under circumstances of compounded provocation.—Charlotte Observer.

BRISTOL, VA.-TENN Herald
NOV 10 1925

Citizens Who Did Not Lead

The Greensboro Daily News gives generous editorial space to The Times' dissent from a statement written for The Daily News by its Asheville correspondent concerning threatened racial disturbances here. The correspondent wrote that "many of the leading and conservative citizens of the city have expressed the opinion that only a good lynching will teach the local Negro population its lesson."

The Times objected to this use of the phrase "many of the leading and conservative citizens" on the ground that such classification did not fit the facts. It objected because of its conviction that the citizens of Asheville who are leaders of thought and opinion should no more be massed together in such an indictment than the Negro race in Asheville deserved the unjust demands and the wild threats hurled against it by a few citizens. (By the way, except for one or two newspaper articles, there has not been here any public indictment of the whole Negro population). The Times believes that such generalizations against the majority of Asheville's citizenship, or against a large number of responsible citizens, are altogether misleading, just as we believe that there was never any justification for the statement in another newspaper article that many substantial citizens took part in the mob demonstrations in this city.

But The Daily News is of the opinion that for all that has happened here of evil fame for the spirit of justice and order in Asheville "leading and conservative citizens are in part responsible." The Times would accept this interpretation if it were amended to read, a few responsible citizens made utterances liable to inflame the minds of the rank and file to violence and that said responsible citizens found no following to their leading.

It is easily understandable that the impression should have become general throughout the rest of North Carolina that Asheville has been on the verge of grave race clashes. At one time the situation was serious; and, if it had been true that many of the leading and conservative citizens were thirsting for blood, blood would have been shed. The very precautions taken here by the leading citizens to prevent violence lent color to the belief that affairs here were in a much more dangerous state than they actually were. For example, last Saturday night, following the acquittal of the Negro Neely, the local Guardsmen were stationed in the Armory and plainclothes men were placed on the street cars. But the Guard units from other towns left for home at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the Saturday night crowds were absolutely quite and orderly. Nevertheless, Sunday morning newspapers in other cities got the impression, and not unnaturally, perhaps, that race trouble was still brewing in Asheville.

It is inevitable, perhaps, human nature being what it is, that the wild words of a few men in a crisis should brand a whole population; but it should not be inevitable.

BRISTOL, VA., TENN Herald,
NOV 12 1925

Slow To Learn.

Criminal Negroes who assault white women, and criminal whites who organize mobs to lynch criminal Negroes, seem slow to learn. This is the conclusion to be drawn from the experience of North Carolina, where an earnest effort is being made to teach both whites and blacks that they must respect and obey the law.

There have been several assaults or attempted assaults upon white women by Negroes in North Carolina in the last year or two, and in each instance a mob has attempted to lynch the culprit. Lynchings have been prevented, the accused Negroes have beben given their day in court, and when convicted have been sentenced to death and executed. In each case of attempted lynching all the members of the mob that could be apprehended have been indicted and tried, and when convicted have been sent to prison.

What North Carolina is trying to do is to show Negroes that they will be protected in their rights but will surely forfeit their lives if they commit certain crimes; and to show white men that they will take the law into their own hands at their peril. In view of what has happened to several of their race, Negroes should realize by this time that if they commit those crimes they will die either at the hands of the mob or of the law; and with many would-be lynchers in prison, white men should realize that mob lawlessness is a dangerous thing.

Both Negroes and whites seem slow to learn, but probably they will learn in time. North Carolina should and doubtless will continue firmly to enforce the law against both colors and all classes. And other States should follow that State's example.

Asheville, N. C., Times NOV 7 - 1925

"A Good Lynching"

Under this caption an editorial in The Greensboro Daily News says in part:

> It is solemnly reported in the Asheville correspondence of the Daily News that "many of the leading and conservative citizens of the city have expressed the opinion that only a good lynching will teach the local negro population its lesson."
>
> This from "many of the leading and conservative citizens." "The rank and file," it is reported in the same dispatch, feel "that they were doing only what is right in attempting to lynch Mansel, and that even though they went too far in damaging the jail, they should not be held to account for it." Probably Mansel ought to be held to account for the damage of the jail, or more likely the entire negro population which has been soundly denounced because some of its members were charged with crime. However that may be, it becomes clear that "the rank and file" in Asheville feel certain that they have a right to damage the county jail to a limited extent but not too much. There is such a thing as going too far—in damaging the jail.
>
> That is something. It is the only civilized statement reported. The "leading and conservative citizens" are silent on the amount of damage they may do to the public jail; they stand by the declaration "that only a good lynching will teach the local negro population its lesson."

The News then suggests that the North Carolina Social Service Conference should inquire into the matter and report at its spring meeting in Greensboro on what are the signs and marks of "a good lynching." The editorial concludes with the observation that North Carolina outside of Asheville ought to thank God that somebody had sense enough to call out the National Guard.

The Times does not doubt that some citizens of some standing in the community have given expression to the sentiment found and reported by the Asheville correspondent of The Daily News. But, that "many of the leading and conservative citizens" have advocated any such policy of dealing with a whole race for the crimes of a few individuals among the floating colored population, we do not believe. This is not a challenge to the good faith of the correspondent or to his powers of accurate reporting. It is a difference of opinion in the matter of interpreting the meaning of the terms "many of the leading and conservative citizens."

It is submitted to the North Carolina jury that "many of the leading and conservative citizens" of Asheville, that is, a large number of the recognized leaders of thought and of various activities here, do not, in the first place hold the whole "local Negro population" responsible for either the commission of the crimes that have aroused the community or for the difficulties that have been encountered in apprehending the criminals. A very small minority of "the leading and conservative citizens" did undertake to hold the whole Negro population to account for the obstacles encountered by the officers in running down the men wanted, but that minority was promptly and vigorously condemned by the majority of the leading and conservative men and women of Asheville.

Lynchings—1925
Discussions.

White Press, (Southern).

1873

Statesville, N. C., Landmark
OCT 19 1925

NOT FOR THE NEGRO.

Insanity plea stands the white man in good stead when he faces a criminal charge, but it is poor reliance for the negro if he has committed a crime against the white. Some months ago a negro killed a white man in Winston-Salem. He was convicted of first degree murder before Judge Shaw. On information that the negro had been confined in an institution for the insane in a Northern State, Judge Shaw set the verdict aside and ordered a new trial. That circumstance was most unusual. It is very rare that a judge sets aside a verdict of guilty in a murder case. Usually he leaves the matter to the Governor if any doubt arises as to guilt; and the fact that the beneficiary was a negro, for the murder of a white, made the act of Judge Shaw, which was entirely just and proper, the more conspicuous.

When the case was put on trial the second time in Forsyth county Superior court a few days ago, Dr. Andersen, superintendent of the State Hospital for the insane, Raleigh, testified that in his opinion the negro is insane. Rev. Geo. W. Lee, a white minister, also gave it as his opinion that the man is insane, although the preacher couldn't qualify as an expert. Notwithstanding the fact that the verdict in the previous trial had been set aside on the belief that the defendant is insane, and the testimony mentioned, the jury found the negro guilty of first degree murder. The Governor may save him from the electric chair, which is all a verdict of insanity would have done. In either case he will be confined in an institution for the insane.

It was a matter for the jury to decide, and it is not to be criticised for turning down the evidence as to insanity. But we must either let up on the disposition to accept all sorts of mental aberration pleas to save whites from punishment or we must give negroes the benefit of the same. The discrimination will become too conspicuous. If abnormality is to be accepted as temporary insanity, mental irresponsibility, and we seem in a fair way to accept it, a strict application would save most of the negro brutes who attack white women; and none of us are in favor of carrying it that far.

NEW ORLEANS LA. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 17, 1925

TWO LYNCHINGS

TWO lynchings were reported last week, one in Missouri and one in Mississippi. Both victims were colored.

The Missouri negro confessed the one crime that justifies lynching, if even that can justify the outrage.

The Mississippi affair had not even this excuse. It was even more barbaric and unreasoning than the usual mob act. The victim admittedly was insane. He, a 240-pound negro with a previous good record, "went crazy over religion," and "ran amuck." He killed two aged white people, brother and sister, by lifting them up and dashing them on the floor. Then a neighbor shot him, inflicting a serious if not mortal wound.

The aged white man was killed instantly. The woman lived a day. Her death was announced just as a party of mourners had buried the man. The mourners organized a lynching party. They took from the sheriff that wounded, crazy, irresponsible negro and shot him to death. Mourners became murderers.

Mississippi is notorious for the number of her lynchings but of them all that we remember, this one is one of the worst.

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch
SEP 28 1925

THAT BALDWIN MOB

We are willing to take our share of criticism for condemning the action of the mob the other night in taking the insane negro from the sanitarium and beating him to death on their own responsibility. Those who believe in the mob are not going to agree with us. We knew that when we went into disapproval of the lawless acts in slaying the negro.

The newspaper which stands courageously for the right, for supremacy of the law and the safeguarding of our established institutions at times when such courage is needed, is not going to find itself popular with all people all the time. When we strike at an evil like the mob spirit, we must speak out for the law and its observance. That must be done whether it pleases those who run the mob or not. And the state must have newspapers that fight for the keeping of the law, even though it does make somebody strike back. Pity the state that is without such newspapers. Pity the state which is in the hands of the mob!

We may have readers who see nothing but The Dispatch. In that case what we give them through these columns is all they have—they cannot make comparisons. But if these same critics who assail us should see how generally this act of the mob has been severely criticised and condemned in the Georgia papers already, they should at least grant that The Dispatch holds views of the mob spirit much like the other papers in the state.

For example here is what the editor of the Albany Herald had to say about it only yesterday:

"It is utterly silly to argue that the Baldwin county authorities cannot learn the identity of the men who raided the State Sanitorium the other night, took from that institution an insane negro who had made a murderous assault on a nurse, and lynched him. Some of the sanitarium attendants could not have failed to see members of the mob, and their identity should not be difficult.

"If there ever was a lynching case in Georgia that clamored for the law to vindicate its good name it is this Milledgeville affair. There is not the scintilla of justification for the mob's action. It was a crime without precedent, a rape of the law which clamors for justice.

"Thus far nothing has been done. The authorities are hanging their heads and wincing under the condemnation of pulpit, press and other voices of popular opinion. Are they afraid? Or is it simply that they do not care?

"Poor justice! Poor Georgia! Almost anything will shock us, but nothing seems capable of stirring us to action when the law is cricified."

NORFOLK VA. PILOT
SEPTEMBER 24, 1925

Portrait of a Mob

In Asheville, North Carolina, last week, a mob stormed the jail in which a negro accused of criminal assault was supposed to be confined. A prudent sheriff had removed the man, and the mob did no more than liberate some other prisoners. Incidentally, reputable white men have now come forward to testify that the negro suspect was actually at work under their eyes two miles from the scene of the crime at the moment of its perpetration. The prudence of the sheriff saved the State of North Carolina from the disgrace of murdering an innocent man under the guise of wreaking merited vengeance on a criminal.

But the Asheville jail officials did more than save an innocent man's life. They have issued an interesting description of the mob. They say that it was obviously inflamed with whisky, and that among its members they recognized several individuals who had lately enjoyed the hospitality of the county in the very institution that they were attacking. In other words, the impetuous, chivalric gentlemen engaged in defending the honor of Southern womanhood are partly identified as a gang of drunken jailbirds.

This bucketful of icy truth dashed in the face of a public intoxicated by false tradition is more sobering than many prosecutions. The Asheville mob undoubtedly was pretty much like all other lynching mobs. Drunks and jailbirds—shallow-pates and thin-wits—there is the type of citizenship that does our lynching for us. The sooner we quit sentimentalizing mobs and see them for what they are, minions of the devil out to serve their master, the sooner we shall proceed to put them where they belong.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Citizen

SEP 21 1925

Good Judgment

The peace of an uneventful Sabbath brooded over Asheville yesterday and there was no sign that the night before it had been brought to the perilous verge of tragedy. The churches were filled with worshippers come on a day of bright sunshine to give thanks for the blessings bestowed upon them instead of as hushed mourners praying for those taken by sudden death.

It might easily have been otherwise—disaster had been perilously close. The sun might have looked down on blood-stained spaces, on wrecked buildings, on corpses laid row on row, and a community torn with turbulence remorseful that what had been done could never be undone—on a city stained by slaughter or the reproach of lynch law.

But instead of this harvest of evil there came the Sabbath's blessed calm because three men in authority were calm and sagacious in the time of emergency. Sensing the flame of primitive passion stirred in thousands by the unspeakable outrage of the day which had brought degredation and disfigurement to a woman, Sheriff E. M. Mitchell delayed not for its demonstration but speeded the suspect from the city. It was his duty to protect this person and this he did, but wisely without wasting human life.

Two officials remained to deal with a swiftly growing crowd moved by the rising flame of wrath which burned in many other breasts, and they, calm and capable, likewise sensed the situation and dealt with it with a discretion which proves their fitness for an emergency. Commissioner C. H. Bartlett and Chief of Police W. R. Messer understood the primal anger which surged for violent expression and so wisely gave it play and direction instead of driving it to frantic violence by unyielding opposition.

So it was that the Commissioner addressing the crowd moved it from the square to the school grounds by the plea that it name a committee to inspect the jail and see that the prisoner was not there. So it was that Chief Messer interposed no barrier to the crowd entering the jail yard—he let the members dissipate their energies digging into a coal pile.

A fearless and efficient officer he would have stood off the crowd at all costs had the prisoner been in the jail. As a level-headed and humane officer he did not stand on false dignity and plant ever-ready riot guns at the jail entrance and strew the ground with dead men. This a rash and panic-stricken officer would have done—to the end that raging passion would have turned against the innocent. Speaking as a man to men, Commissioner Bartlett then adroitly pacified much of the crowd's violent spirit.

Terrible tragedies have come from the lack of the good sense shown by the Asheville officials. A stubbornness which refused inspection of an empty jail has led to the roar of guns and the sending of a mob to burn houses in senseless revenge. It is to be noted the credit of Saturday night's crowd that there was no molestation of colored people because the suspect is a negro—the anger was directed against the individual, the beast creatur[illegible]. The storm gathered, lowered black [illegible] then was gone—there is credit due Bar[illegible] Messer and Mitchell.

NEGRO RESPONSIBILITY.

THERE is a negro paper published in Asheville; there are negro preachers for negro churches in Asheville, and there are leaders of the negro race there, just as in all Southern communities. We have not had opportunity to follow the course of the negro paper's editorials in recent weeks, but if it has raised voice against the crime which is responsible for the disturbed conditions there, it has made departure from the usual course of negro papers. The same failing in opportunity might be lodged against the negro preachers and the negro leaders. It is the traditional custom of negro papers, negro leaders and negro preachers to see but one side of a condition. They inveigh and rail against "mob law." They shut their eyes to the cause that creates the mob law. Some paper, some preacher, some leader, may have warned his people against the crime that brings out the mob, but if such has been done, it has escaped our observation. One day last Summer a negro preacher of Huntersville brought The Observer "a piece for the paper," in which he denounced the action of a mob in administering punishment to the perpetrator of an outrage of particularly savage character. He was advised to go home, get his congregation together and preach to it a solemn warning against the crime that makes the human blood run hot. It was suggested that if he should preach against the crime, rather than against the penalty meted out for the crime, it might have a good effect upon his people. In short, he was advised to talk to his congregation along the line of a thought that might be new to them, and that is, if the crime is stopped, the mobs would be stopped coincidentally.

The leaders of the negroes in Asheville have lost an opportunity of best service to their people if they have failed to lay as much emphasis on the crime as on the out-of-court penalty that sometimes follows. The negro leaders are failing in their duty to their race when they overlook the criminal intent. There are a great many good negroes in the State and these decry the oft-recurring occasions for inflaming the white populace. The large bulk of the negro population of the State is blameless, but the reputation of the negroes as a whole must suffer for the evil-doings of a few of the more brutish and uncontrolled. All the better element of the negro population should join with the better element of the white people in a determined effort to suppress the crime against woman, and doing that to automatically suppress the crime of lynching. In that endeavor there could be no more powerful agencies than the negro papers and the negro pulpits.

That counsel in this direction is badly needed in Asheville, recent events amply prove. In the situation there might be found suggestion that understood purpose against the womanhood of that city has existed. Six weeks ago a brutal assault was committed on a white woman there. This was followed two weeks later by a bolder and a more brutal affair. In the latter case, the suspect was jailed, but quickly removed to a place of safety. The jail was invaded peaceably, but the culprit was not found. Later, members of the invading party were indicted and haled to court to make account to the law. Thursday afternoon another white woman in Asheville was assaulted and even while the fury excited over that happening was at its height, came information of yet another case. A white woman of prominent family was attacked on the street, while the attention of the people was being directed to the affair that had just preceded it. The anger of the people was aroused to a high pitch and the best class of white men of Asheville were surging around and in danger of becoming submerged in a law-breaking mob. Public resentment over these repeated outrages in Asheville is natural; it is even pardonable, but the best way in which that city's name may be kept clear is for united movement, the colored people joining in, not for suppression of the mob, but for suppression of the crime that brings out the mob.

The greater responsibility lies with the negro population of the city. The evil is born in its household, and its preachers, its papers and its leaders have the remedy closer at hand. They should give the criminally-minded of their race to understand that the negro must keep his hands off the white woman, or suffer the inevitable penalty in the electric chair at the hands of the law, or at the rope's end in the hands of a mob. For, as long as the unholy crime may exist, the mob will clutch where the law may have slipped, and no force has been yet organized strong enough to resist it. In this admitted circumstance the negro leaders in the State will find their gravest responsibility.

Meanwhile, admiration is not to be withheld from the people of Asheville for the effective measures of self-control exercised under circumstances of compounded provocation.

Statesville, N. C., Landmark

NOV 5 - 1925

SHOULD MOVE AWAY.

Trying a negro for attacking a white woman, in the community where the attack occurred, with feeling so high that troops are necessary to maintain order, gives the accused about as much chance as the proverbial snowflake in the place they say there isn't. If the jurors entertained a reasonable doubt they would be afraid to admit it. Therefore the more glory to Judge Stack, who had the courage to announce before beginning such a trial in Asheville, that if it was manifest to him that the verdict was not according to the law and the evidence, he would set the verdict aside. Having moved away from the mob lynching habit to a large extent, we should move a little further and get away from lynching under the form of law. There is no argument about what should be done to the guilty in such cases. Not even the anti-capital punishers have the nerve to stand up and ask their lives be saved. But in view of the penalty there should be no shadow of doubt that the right man has been found; and the doubt is always resolved against the prisoner in a hostile community and in a hostile tmosphere.

Lynchings - 1925.
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on.

1874

Butte (Mont) Post
MARCH 17, 1925

38 STATES FREE FROM LYNCHINGS DURING OLD YEAR

Montana on Honor Roll Published by Federal Council of Churches. 10 States Had Mobs, 1 More Than 1923.

WASHINGTON, March 17. — (By the Associated Press.) — "Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's commission on race relations today.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness. Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

Sixteen are Victims.

The number of victims of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work of Tuskogee Institute, Tuskogee, Ala., soon to be published by the commission on race riots.

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 39, and in 1923, when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923.

The third annual honor roll of states free from lynching in 1924 is:

Honor Roll.

States that have never had a record of a lynching—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont—4.

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896—Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah—4.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past 10 years—Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin—13.

Western states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years — Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Washington and Wyoming—5.

Total states free from a lynching in 1924—38.

Total states still having lynchings —10.

Total states free from lynchings in 1923—39.

During this ten-year period, according to the report, the Federal anti-lynching law known as the Dyer bill, was introduced into Congress, and its discussion greatly aroused public attention to the evil. The bill was pending when Congress adjourned.

In announcing the publication of the report, Dr. Haynes, secretary of the Commission, says: "These efforts for national and State laws will be a great help against mob violence. Legislation will be effective, however, just in so far as public opinion backs up the law and insists that officers uphold the laws and protect prisoners, and that properly constituted courts try prisoners, irrespective of color or creed, in an impartial manner. During the first five months of this year there were seven lynchings, one of the victims being burned at the stake. This is two victims more than the first six months of last year and seven too many for America. The churches and all good citizens must redouble their efforts to stop the mob record

7 States Pass Anti-Lynching Laws

Two Others Strengthen Statues Against Mob Violence

WASHINGTON, July. — Seven States have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Professor Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly. Two other States—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all there are now thirteen States that have special lynching laws.

Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all Southern States. Four of the States passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two of them—Kentucky and West Virginia—may be classed as border States. Other States with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Mobile Ala. Press. 7-18-25

Seven States Pass Anti-Lynching Laws

(Columbia Press Bureau)

During the last ten years seven states that passed new laws for the suppression of lynching, according to a report prepared by Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute which is to be published shortly. Two other States Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all, thirteen states have special anti-lynching laws. Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all southern states, Four of the States passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, New Jersey, Minnesota and Pennsylvania. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, South Carolina and Tennessee.

NEW HAVEN CONN. UNION
AUGUST 2, 1925

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ANTI-LYNCH LAWS SPREADING

Seven States Pass New Acts for Suppression

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Seven States Pass Anti-Lynching Laws

(Columbian Press Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During the last ten years seven States have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching, according to a report prepared by Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, which is to be published shortly. Two other States, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all, thirteen States have special anti-lynching laws. Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all Southern States. Four of the States passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as border States. Other States with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

HAVE PASSED LAWS TO SUPPRESS LYNCHING

By Arthur E. Hungerford, of Federal Council of Churches

Washington, July 31.—Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Professor Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly. Two other states, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all there are now thirteen states that have special lynching laws.

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ANTI-LYNCH LAWS SPREAD

Seven States Pass New Acts for Supervision

Washington, July 24.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Seven States have passed new laws for suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to be published shortly. Two other States, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all thirteen States have special lynching laws.

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During this ten year period, according to the report, the Federal anti-lynching law, known as the Dyer bill, was introduced into Congress, and its discussion greatly aroused public attention to the evil. The bill was pending when Congress adjourned.

In announcing the publication of the report of Dr. Haynes, secretary of the Commission says: "These efforts for national and state laws will be a great help against mob violence. Legislation will be effective, however, just in so far as public opinion backs up the law and insists that officers uphold the law and protect prisoners and that properly constituted courts try prisoners, irrespective of color or creed, in an impartial manner. "During the first five months of this year there were seven lynchings, one of the victims being burned at the stake. This is two victims more than the

BENTON HARBOR PALLADIUM
AUGUST 4 1925

LYNCHING

There is some consolation for law-abiders in the statistics of lynching for the year 1924. Only sixteen lynchings occurred in that year of grace. This number represented a decided drop from the average for previous years. We shall quote an authority:

"In the period between 1885 and 1894, when a widespread campaign against lynching was begun, reports the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, 1073 Negroes and 643 whites were lynched. In the next decade the figures dropped to 696 and 270. respectively. From 1905 to 1915, 701 persons were victims of community murder and 537 in the last ten years. The sixteen victims in 1924 were a reduction of more than half the number killed by mobs in 1923, when twenty-nine negroes and four whites were thus illegally done to death."

As a reason for the better showing in 1924, one newspaper gives the changed economic conditions in the south, and developing of public opinion against flouting of the anti-lynch law. The change of view, we are told, has been evidenced in a growing determination on the part of the authorities to protect prisoners from mobs seeking their lives. "The north," adds this paper, "is not in a position to lecture the south, but it can congratulate the states below the Mason and Dixon line on the willingness of their residents to let the law take its course."

The Atlanta Constitution is not as pleased with results as is its contemporary. Its comment on the 1924 statistics is: "The sixteen lynchings were sixteen too many. But we believe that if the people who believe in law and order and in the integrity of government and the guaranties of constitutional rights will continue a militant fight on the mob spirit, as in recent months, there will be a year—and not in the distant future—when there will be no lynchings and when the law, in all its majesty, will be supreme.

Then, we are told, "there will be no occasion for the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill that is intended to strike at and humiliate the south, nor for the various and sundry reprisal measures that a small element in Congress has endeavored to enact."

We share our contemporary's hopes. When the Klan-ridden states of the south cease practicing mob law, this country won't have to agitate so constantly for them

STATES MAKING MOVES TO ABOLISH LYNCHING

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to be published shortly.

Two other states—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all now thirteen states that have special lynching laws.

Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all Southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern and Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two of them, Kentucky and West Virginia —may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Picayune
JUL 7 - 1925

REPORT ON LYNCHING LAWS

Seven States Have New Statutes to Prevent Crime in Last 10 Years

Washington, July 6.—Seven states have passed ne wlaws for the sunpression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Professor Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly. Two other states—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened their laws. In all there are now thirteen states that have special lynching laws.

Seattle Wn.) Enterprise
JULY 31, 1925

SEVEN SOUTHERN STATES PASS ANTI-LYNCH LAWS

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Seven states have passed new laws for suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to be published shortly. Two other states, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all thirteen states have special lynching laws.

Bills for suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all Southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are northern or western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

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Anti-Lynch Laws Spread Says Monroe N. Work

Seven States Pass New Act for Suppression.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 23.—(A. N. P.)—Seven states have passed new laws for suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to be published shortly. Two other states, Oklahoma and N. Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all, thirteen States have special lynching laws.

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Lynchings—1925.
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on.

1825

YONKERS N Y STATESMAN
JULY 3, 1925

LYNCHING DECLINES

The Commission on Race Relations announce in its annua report that 45 attempted lynchings were prevented in the yea 1924. Lynchings have dropped from 52 in 1914 to only 16 in 1924.

Two chief reasons for this improvement are given. One is the more effective work of public officials in protecting threatened prisoners from mobs. The other is the steady growth of public opinion against lynching, particularly in the South.

This great gain in the prevention of lynchings seems the more remarkable in view of the shockingly high murder rate. If mobs can be prevented from killing the victims of their wrath, surely greater success should be possible in preventing private slayings. Public opinion which has weight against the mob should also have weight against the gunman, the poisoner and their like, at least to the extent of depriving them of their weapons.

Berea Ky Citizen
7-16-25

SEVEN STATES PASS ANTI-LYNCHING LAW

(Columbian Press Bureau)

Washington, D. C., July 14,—During the last ten years seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching, according to a report prepared by Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute which is to be published shortly. Two other States, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all, thirteen states have special anti-lynch laws. Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all southern states. Four of the States passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virgina, may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

WASHINGTON D. C. POST
JUNE 23, 1925

16 Lync[illegible] in 1924, Low Record for U. S.

(By the Associated Press.)

Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public yesterday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work, of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the 10-year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885.

SEVEN STATES HAVE PASSED NEW LAWS AGAINST LYNCHING

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7-25-25

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During this 10-year period, according to the report, the federal antilynching law, known as the Dyer bill, was introduced into congress and its discussion greatly aroused public attention to the evil. The bill was pending when congress adjourned.

In announcing the publication of the report, Dr. Haynes, secretary of the commission, says: "These efforts for national and state laws will be a great help against mob violence. Legislation will be effective, however, just in so far as public opinion backs up the law and insists that officers uphold the laws and protect prisoners and that properly constituted courts try prisoners, irrespective of color or creed, in an impartial manner. During the first five months of this year there were seven lynchings, one of the victims being burned at the stake. This is two victims more than the first six months of last year and seven too many for America. The churches and all good citizens must redouble their efforts to stop the mob record for this year where it is. America must become a 'lynchless land in 1926.' To that end we must end mob murder now. The maintenance of law and the security of life in our nation are at stake."

From KALAMAZOO GAZETTE
Kalamazoo, Mich.
JUL 22 1925

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KALAMAZOO, MICH., GAZETTE
Thursday, July 23, 1925

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BOYS' HEARING CONTINUED.

Hearing in juvenile court in the case of three boys who are held on a charge of having committed various thefts in Kalamazoo County was continued Wednesday by Judge John L. Hollander to Aug. 5.

Mount Etna, the greatest volcano in Europe, is 10,738 feet high.

BEREA, KY., CITIZEN
JULY 16, 1925.

SEVEN STATES PASS ANTI-LYNCHING LAW

(Columbian Press Bureau)

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ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
JULY 17, 1925.

STATES MAKE MOVES TO ABOLISH LYNCHING

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission [illegible] of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly.

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WHAT THE CHURCHES CAN DO

The Federal Council of Churches, through its press service, has sent out a story on the non-lynching Roll of Honor. The article begins: "Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926." That is a very noble and laudable forward movement. If the CHURCH would take a strong, persistent and consistent stand against lynching it would go far toward wiping out this solely American disgrace. Stronger than laws, stronger than any anti-lynching bill would be the moral public opinion that would check this evil.

Louisville News

"Let the CHURCHES, rather, The Church, cry aloud" against all man's inhumanity to man—against segregation, against jim crowism, against hating men and trying to keep them back because of their race or color.

3-21-25

This country could be a veritable Utopia if the Church, by that we mean the membership of the Church, lived up to its profession of Christianity. According to the Council's report in the 1925 World Almanac, there are 237,945 churches in the United States, with 219,876 ministers and 48,224,014 members.

"Love one another." "What ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them"—these are just two of the commands of the founder of the Christian faith whose followers the 48,224,014 church members are presumed to be.

What a wonderful world, what a wonderful country this would be if they (and we) lived up to these professions!

FOURTEEN LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR

DETROIT, Dec. 17—"While the last year has exceeded all expectations in the development of interracial goodwill between the white and colored citizens in this country, a striking development has been the growing tension between the races in Northern cities," the Commission on Race Relations reported last week at the annual meeting of the Executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

Cleveland, Kansas City and Detroit are mentioned by name. The trouble is attributed to housing.

It is imperative for the churches to take up housing through local commissions, the report urges. "Fourteen lynchings have been recorded this year up to November 15," says the report, stressing that all efforts be devoted to making 1926 a "lynchless year." It is pointed out that all the victims of mob violence in 1924 and 1925 have been Negroes, "so the matter is now fully a race relations problem."

Race Relations Sunday will be observed this year on February 14, the report states, adding, "Of special significance for this year and for the observance in 1926 is its broadening to include relations of Jews and Christians, of whites and Indians, and whites and Mexicans in the United States and of Orientals as well as Negroes and white Americans." Plans were announced for a series of interracial conferences in cities of Pennsylvania and probably in Ohio during 1926.

Because of migration of Negroes to the North and West, the organization of interracial committees or commissions have been carried from the South to these sections. Northern and Western cities now having interracial commissions include: Brooklyn, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Champaign, Ill., Cleveland, O., Danville, Ill., Dayton, O., Denver, Col., Des Moines, Iowa, Gary, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Hartford, Conn., Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., Peoria, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Quincy, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Toledo, O., Trenton, N. J., Wichita, Kan., Wilmington, Del. and Youngstown, O.

Macon, Ga. NEWS

JUN 23 1925

Lynchings Down To Low Record

WASHINGTON, June 23. (AP)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public Monday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., showed that [illegible] victims were negroes and four white men.

In the ten-year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 71 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be [illegible]03. Negro victims numbered 3,1[illegible] and white 1,036.

Walla Walla (Wn) Union
SEPTEMBER 13, 1925

FACING THE COLOR PROBLEM.

By Dr. GEORGE E. HAYNES,
Secretary of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

Religion, education, trade, industry and the press are the great solvents of race prejudice and antagonism.

Today we face as never before two great, outstanding facts which bring us an increasing opportunity for promoting the application of the principles of brotherhood between races. In the first place, the development of means of communication by railroads, automobiles, aeroplanes, telegraph, telephone, radio and newspapers has made neighbors of all races and groups of the world. The most distant communities are being knit together in one national neighborhood. The people of New York and San Francisco are closer together today than the people of Chicago and New York were during the days of our grandfathers.

In the second place, there is a rising tide of conviction among people that war, riots and mobs do not and can not settle any problems between races and nations.

During the past ten years public opinion has been growing against use of mob violence and lynchings. This is shown by a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute and just published by the Commission on Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

In 1914 there were 52 persons reported lynched and 17 reported preventions of lynchings. In 1924—ten years later—there were 45 reported instances of preventions of lynchings and 16 reported cases of lynchings. In other words, in the first-named year there were three times as many lynchings reported as preventions of lynchings; and in the latter-named year there were reported three times as many preventions of lynchings as there were lynchings.

Another illustration of this change of public opinion is the increasing number of interracial conferences of groups all over the country. The past winter there was an interracial conference on the Pacific coast on the Japanese question, another in the southwest on the Mexican question, a series of local interracial conferences culminating in a national interracial conference at Cincinnati on the relations of white and negro groups. There have also been interracial conferences and festivals in several cities by various foreign-speaking groups.

There are repeatedly appeals to reason and understanding from the press, the platform and the pulpit as a means of adjusting racial problems. Organizations and citizens are persistently and increasingly demanding that our government find some way to adjust our relations with other nations by means of law and judicial proceedure rather than by means of war.

We have several avenues for a sane approach to racial prejudices and for understanding and removing them. One of our greatest approaches is through education. Never before has there been such great need that we should train our children and young people in brotherly attitudes and ethical conceptions of their relations to various racial groups. Our schools and our churches must become avenues for teaching these principles.

Through travel and through contact with various peoples and countries both old and young may come to new attitudes toward peoples of other color and creeds. Again, those who represent us in trade, in commerce and in politics must understand that they too are either the messengers of good will or the carriers of ill-feeling depending upon how friendly and considerate their dealings are with other peoples and races. Especially is this true as strong groups and representatives of more advanced races come in contact with weaker groups in less advanced races.

Finally, the great solvent of race prejudice, friction and violence between racial groups is religion. That is, real religion that carries into practice the ideal of brotherhood set forth by Jesus Christ. This calls for more than a mere verbal profession; it demands practical performance in industry, in housing, in neighborhoods, in schools, in colleges and churches in every place where people of different races and colors meet along the highway of everyday life.

Lynchings—1925.
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets, on, 1877

SIOUX CITY IOWA JOUR
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1925.

LYNCHINGS ARE ON DECREASE

Number in 1924 Smallest Since Records Have Been Kept.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 17.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's commission on race relations today.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas Oklahoma and Virginia. The name of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923. This shows according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Prof. Monroe M. Work, of Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Ala., soon to be published by the commission on race relations today.

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in 9 states in 1923.

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923.

"The third annual honor holl of states free from a lynching is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching:
Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont . . . 4

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896:
Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah 4

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years:
Delamare, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin 13

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years:
Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming 7

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years:
Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia 7

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924:
Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia 3

Total states free from a lynching in 1924 38

Total states still having lynchings 10

Total states free from lynching in 1923 39

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Professor Work's pamphlet, which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the terms as formulated in the Dyer anti-lynching bill, before the last congress. The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definition as follows:

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offenses."

"Already within three months of this year," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, "four lynchings, including one burning of a negro at the stake, give a direct call to the Christian church to marshal conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly goodwill government relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?"

RALEIGH, N. C. News
FEB 13 1925.

NEGROES REQUEST INCREASED FUNDS

Joint Education Committee Backs Move To Make Durham School of 'A' Grade

Presidents of the four negro normal schools of the State yesterday afternoon appeared before the subcommittees of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and asked that the recommendations of the Budget Commission for the maintenance of the institutions during the next biennial period be carried out by the Legislature.

In addition to the negro presidents of the institutions, W. J. Brogden, of Durham, and Henry Lilly Cook, of Fayetteville, spoke in behalf of the institutions in their towns. N. C. Newbold, director of negro education, also addressed the committee.

The negro normal school heads who appeared were: S. G. Atkins, president of the Slater State Normal School at Winston-Salem; Dr. J. E. Shepherd, president of the Durham Normal School at Durham; Dr. R. W. Moore, president of the State Colored Normal School at Elizabeth City; and Dr. E. E. Smith, president of the State Colored Normal School at Fayetteville.

All the school heads asked the subcommittees to increase the recommendations of the Budget Commission. The commission recommended that the Slater State Normal receive $44,000 annually, the Negro Normal School at Elizabeth City, $38,000; the Negro Normal School at Fayetteville, $36,000; the Negro Normal School at Durham, $30,000.

Favor Negro College.

Last night after hearing from Frank Fuller, Durham attorney, and Dr. J. E. Shepherd, president of the Durham Normal School for Negroes, the joint committee on education of the House and Senate unanimously voted to report favorably the Senate bill to make the school an "A" grade colege for negroes.

The Durham institution is not asking for an increased appropriation this year on account of being made an "A" grade college, but it is desired to begin to build up to that end with a view to supplying negro high school teachers for the State. As matters now stand, negro high school teachers have to be secured from outside the State.

CLINTON IOWA HER
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1925.

FIGHT AGAINST LYNCH LAW IS PROGRESSING

38 States Free From Stigma of Lynchings in 1924.

Washington, March 18—(By the Associated Press.) — "Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches announcing its third annual Non-lynching Roll of Honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the Council's Commission on Race Relations today. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

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The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work of Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Ala., soon to be published by the Commission on Race Relations.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin—13.

Western states which have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine New Jersey and U[illegible]

BERLING, COLO., ADVOCATE
MARCH 17, 1925

CHURCH ASKED TO LABOR FOR LYNCHLESS U. S.

One More Lynching Recorded During 1924 Than in 1923, Federal Council of Churches Announces

WASHINGTON, March 17.— "Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

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Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925 and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appeared on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynching for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was sixteen, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in nine and in 1923 when the total number was thirty-two. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in ten states. The third annual honor roll of states free from lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont—4

Additional states that have no record since 1896: Connecticut, Maine New Jersey and U[illegible]

Arizona, Colorado, Montana and Wyoming.

Total states free from a lynching in 1924—38.

Total states still having lynchings—10.

Total states free from lynchings in 1923—39.

TOPEKA KS JOURNAL
MARCH 17, 1925

CHECK ON MOBS

Only 16 Persons Lynched During 1924—Ten States Affected.

Complete Abolishment by 1926 Is Aim of Church Council.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 17.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1925," says the statement of the Federal Council of churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

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"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was thirty-eight, and in 1923 when the total number was thirty-two. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in ten states as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923."

Honor Roll of States.

The third annual honor roll of states free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

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Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana; Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years: Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia.

Total states free from a lynching in 1924, 38.

Total states still having lynchings, 10.

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What Is Lynching?

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Professor Work's pamphlet, which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer anti-lynching bill, before the last congress. The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definition as follows:

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offenses."

"Already within three months of this year," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, "four lynchings, including one burning of a negro at the stake, give a direct call to the Christian church to marshal conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly good will govern relations of human life in our communities, or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?"

Bellingham (Wn.) Herald
MARCH 17, 1925

LYNCHING IS SCORED

Churches Urged to Unite For "Lynchless" 1926.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—(AP)—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

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Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

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"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 39 and in 1923, when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, howveer, there were lynchings in 10 states, as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923.

ANDERSON, IND., HERALD
Thurs., March 19, 1925

Thirty-eight States Free in 1924—Ten Report Mob Murders During Year.

WASHINGTON, March 18, (A.P.)—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual Non-lynching Roll of Honor.

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LUFKIN TEX NEWS
MARCH 18, 1925

PROTEST AGAINST LYNCHING ISSUED

Federal Council of Churches Announces a Non-Lynching Roll of Honor

(By Associated Press)

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Lynchings—1925
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on.

1878

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JUNE 21, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS

To the force of public opinion the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches credits the fact that 1924 lynchings were fewer in number than in any year since records have been kept. For the twelve months there were only sixteen cases of lynching, compared with fifty-two lynchings and seventeen reported preventions in 1914.

The convincing test will be if this lowering of a shameful record is maintained over a period of years. That must be the true measure of the power of public opinion to restrain criminals in the commission of mob murder. The statute books nowhere look leniently upon the taking of life, but laws have counted for little where whole communities on any pretext justified lynching or made of officers of the law passive or weak-hearted accomplices. The fault has not been in lack of laws but in respect for the law on the part of the public that would both serve as a check on the mob and would aid and insist upon the punishment of its members.

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD
JUNE 23, 1925

Sixteen Lynchings in U. S. in 1924 Less Than in Any Other Year for Last Forty

Four of Victims White—Church Council Aims at Lynchless 1926

WASHINGTON, June 23 (A. P.)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it is shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were Negroes and four white.

In the ten-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded, as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the forty-years period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of Negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," said Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life."

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM & EVE. MAIL
JUNE 20, 1925

LYNCHINGS DECLINE, COMMISSION FINDS

Tribute Paid to Officials by Prominent Church Body.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.—Forty-five communities prevented lynchings in 1924, according to a report to be issued shortly by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

"In 1914 there were fifty-two persons reported lynched and seventeen reported preventions of lynching," says the report. "Ten years later there were reported forty-five lynchings prevented and sixteen lynchings."

In the prevention, the report says, sheriffs and officials risked their lives to protect their prisoners. In other cases, requiring more moral courage they fired on friends when it became necessary to save their charges. In other instances lynchings were prevented by prompt removal of prisoners from communities in which the crime was committed.

Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission, gives much of the credit for the changed conditions to the women of the churches.

Pensacola Fla. Journal
6-23-25

LYNCHINGS SHOW DECREASE IN 1924

Only 16, or Smallest In 40 Years.

WASHINGTON, June 22—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the ten year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885.

For the first time in this 40 year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and whites 1,038.

Sumter S. C. Item
6-23-25

Lynchings Show Steady Decrease

Washington, June 22 (By the Associated Press).—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches The report, prepared by Prof. M W. Work of Tuskegee institute Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

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Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynching a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

TAMPA, FLA., Tribune

JUN 23 1925

16 Lynchings in U.S. Took Place in 1924, Lowest Number Yet

By The Associated Press—

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AMERICUS, GA. Times-Recorder
JUN 23 1925

LYNCHING TOTAL HITS LOW MARK

Total for Past Year 16, Smallest Since Gathering of Annual Statistics

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. The report showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Times-Union
JUN 23 1925

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS REPORTED FOR 1924; SMALLEST KNOWN

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AKR CHARLES LA PRESS
MARCH 28, 1926

Ten States "Bore the Black Shame Of Lynchings" In 1924, Reports the Federal Council of Churches

Washington, March 28.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announces its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's commission on race relations recently. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

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"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38, and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in ten states as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923.

"The third annual honor roll of states free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, 4.

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Conncesticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah, 4.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin, 13.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years: Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia, 3.

Total states free from a lynching in 1924, 38.

Total states still having lynchings, 10.

Total states free from lynchings in 1923, 39.

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Professor Work's pamphlet, which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer anti-lynching bill, before the last congress. The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definition as follows:

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offenses."

"Already within three months of this year," says Dr. George B. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, "four lynchings, including one burning of a negro at the stake, give a direct call to the Christian church to marshal conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly good-will govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the [illegible]"

Charlotte, N. C., Observer

JUN 24 1925

FEWEST LYNCHINGS IN 40 YEARS MARKED LAST YEAR

Only 16 Instances of Mob Violence in the Entire U. S 12 Blacks, 4 Whites.

WASHINGTON, June 23. — Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches.

The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the 10-year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885.

For the first time in this 40-year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compared with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that i was working with other organizations in a campaign to mak 1926 a "lynchless year."

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 23, 1925

THE DECLINE OF LYNCHING.

Church Council Shows Marked Drop in the Last Forty Years.

In a statement made public yesterday the Federal Council of Churches presented statistics covering the last forty years in ten-year periods, which showed a consistent decrease in lynchings.

In the period between 1885 and 1894, when the campaign against lynching had its inception, 1,073 negroes and 648 whites were lynched. In the next ten-year period there was a drop of nearly 500, the number of negro victims being 969 and white 270.

From 1905 to 1915 there was another drop to 701, and in the last ten years the total number of victims was 537.

The total for the forty-year period was 4,203, of whom 3,165 were negroes

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM & EVE. M
JUNE 23, 1925

Report Shows 1914 Lowest, with 16, in U. S. Lynchings

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (A. P.).—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that twelve o the victims were negroes and four white.

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Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., CITIZEN

JUN 22 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS ON RECORD LAST YEAR

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS]

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NEW YORK CITY POST
JUNE 23, 1925

LYNCHINGS DECREASE TO 16 TOTAL IN 1924

Church Council's Report Shows Big Drop From 40-Year Average of 106

AIM TO END CRIME IN 1926

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The commission is working with other organizations to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," said Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission. "These figures show America can become a lynchless land. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil."

Lynchings - 1925.
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on.

1879

CHURCHES REJOICE OVER DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

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"Honor Roll" Given

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 225 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923.

The third annual honor roll of states free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont 4

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticutt, Maine, New Jersey and Utah 4

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin 13

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming 7

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Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia 3

Total states free from a lynching in 1924 38

Total states still having lynchings 10

Total states free from lynching in 1923 32

Federal Council Of Churches Denounces Lynching

Washington, March 17.—"Let the Churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third Non-lynching Roll of Honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the Roll of Honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statment issued by the Council's Commission on Race Relations today. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Ten states, one more than last year, "bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynching have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year; Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, son to be published by the Commission on Race Relations.

CALL ON CHURCHES TO FIGHT LYNCHING.

Washington, D. C., March 6—(By The Associated Negro Press)—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926, says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches announcing its third annual Non-lynching Roll of Honor.

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"The next lowest number,' says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in 9 states in 1923.

Last year a newspaper discussion not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offences."

The report continues that if revision of the definition is needed this "could most properly be done by a committee of lawyers, representing the whole country, as for example, a committee from the American Bar Association.

"Lynching is a body blow to the ideals of brotherhood of the Gospel which the Churches profess and preach. The challenge in 1925 is whether individual consciences and public opinion can become powerful enough to enforce all necessary legal measure to the end that no community will allow lawless mobs to commit worse crimes against the law than they impute to their victims.

"Already within three months of this year four lyncings, including one burning of a Negro at the stake, give a direct call to the Christian Church to marshal conscience and public opinion to abolish this evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly goodwill govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabbas of Lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?

CHURCHES IN NATION-WIDE DRIVE ON MOBS

Last Year Had Lowest Lynch Record

Washington, D. C.—A plea for a land free from lynching in 1926 was the expression to the country at large made by the Federal Council of Churches which met recently and announced its third annual non-lynching honor roll. The churches are exhorted to take the initiative in the step which will free 1926 of these outrages, four of which have already been perpetrated in 1925.

SIXTEEN MOB VICTIMS RECORDED FOR 1924

The number of victims of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Prof. Monroe M. Work of Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., soon to be published by the commission on race relations.

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Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The council's commission on race relations therefore has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Prof. Work's pamphlet, which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-

lynching laws and the terms as formulated in the Dyer anti-lynching bill, before the last congress. The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definition as follows:

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offenses."

FEW STATES HAVE LYNCHLESS RECORD

The third annual honor roll of states free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, 4.

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah, 4.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past 10 years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Neveda, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin, 13.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years: Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia, 3.

Total states free from a lynching in 1924, 38.

Total states still having lynchings, 10.

Total states free from lynchings in 1923, 39.

"Already within three months of this year," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission on race relations, "four lynchings, including one burning of a Negro at the stake, give a direct call to the Christian church to marshal conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly goodwill govern relations of human life in our communities, or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?"

THREE-FOURTHS OF U. S. FREE FROM DISGRACEFUL BLOT ON CIVILIZATION

WASHINGTON, March 19—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual No-lynching Roll of Honor.

Thirty-eight named places on the Roll of Honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the Council's Commission on Race Relations today. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

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Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

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The report continues that if revision of the definition is needed this "could most properly be done by a committee of lawyers, representing the whole country; as for example, a committee from the American Bar Association.

"On the other hand, since a question of law and fact is involved, a final and authoritative definition of lynching would have to be made by finalby the courts.' As for example, a case under some one of the present state laws against lynchings might be brought against a country where an alleged lynching had occurred. The case might turn upon the question of what constitutes a lynching and might be carried through all the courts up to the United States Supreme Court. This court's definition and ruling would be final and authoritative."

"The issue involved in both the lynching of helpless victims by mobs and of riots where there is promiscuous killing of individuals by one or both sides is that of law against lawlessness," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations in issuing the third annual honor roll.

"Lynching is a body blow to the ideals of brotherhood of the Gospel which the churches profess and preach. The challenge in 1925 is whether individual conscience and public opinion can become powerful enough to enforce all necessary legal measures to the end that no community will allow lawless mobs to commit worse crimes against the law than they impute to their victims.

"Already within three months of this year four lynchings, including one burning of a Negro at the stake, give a direct call to the Christian church to marshal conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly goodwill govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?"

Lynchings—1925. I
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on.

1882

Washington, C. H Ohio Herald
Tues. March 17, 1926

NON-LYNCHING HONOR ROLL OF STATES COMPILED

THIRTY-EIGHT STATES ON ROLL DURING THE LAST YEAR

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, March 17.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual Non-lynching Honor Roll.

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OK., LEADER
JULY 10, 1925

THIRTEEN STATES WOULD PUT END TO ALL LYNCHING

WASHINGTON. — (FP) — Thirteen states now have special anti-lynching laws, of which seven have been enacted during the past ten years, says a report by Prof. M. N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, to be issued soon by the Commission on Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches. Bills for suppression of lynching have been introduced into the legislatures of almost all of the southern states. The states that have thus far taken affirmative action are Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kansas and Minnesota.

The Dyer federal anti-lynching bill has been before congress during most of the past decade.

BRIDGETON N. J. NEWS
JULY 1, 1925

LYNCHING DECLINES

The commission on race relations announces in its annual report that forty-five attempted lynchings were prevented during the past year. Lynchings have dropped from fifty-two in 1914 to only sixteen in 1924.

Two chief reasons for this improvement are given. One is the more effective work of public officials in protecting threatened prisoners from mobs. The other is the steady growth of public opinion against lynching, particularly in the South.

This great gain in the prevention of lynchings seems the more remarkable in view of the shockingly high murder rate. If mobs can be prevented from killing the victims of their wrath, surely greater success should be possible in preventing private slayings. Public opinion which has weight against the mob should also have weight against the gunman, the poisoner and their like, at least to the extent of depriving them of their weapons.

ATLANTIC CITY N J PRESS
JULY 11, 1925

Lynching Is on Decrease, Says Report

Ten-Year Periods Show Very Rapid Decline of Mob Violence

A LYNCHLESS 1926

Decade by decade, the lynching evil has shown a decrease since the fight against this "strictly American crime" began in 1885, according to a report shortly to be published by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report has been prepared by Professor Monroe M. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Since the first statistics were gathered in 1885 there has been a steady decrease by ten-year periods. It is pointed out in this connection that the number of white persons lynched has decreased much faster in proportion than the number of negroes lynched. The total number of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest on record. Of these, 12 were colored and 4 white.

In discussing this "notable decrease in lynching," the report points out that in the ten-year period between 1885 and 1894 the total number of lynchings was 1726, 643 being white persons and 1073 colored.

In the next decade from 1895 to 1904 the total number of lwnchings dropped to 1239, approximately 500 less than the preceding 10 years. The number of lynchings of white victims fell to 270, a drop of more than 60 per cent. The number of Negroes lynched was 969, a decrease of 10 per cent.

In the following 10 years from 1905 to 1914, another drop of lynchings was achieved, the total being 701. Again, according to the report, the greatest reduction was in the number of white persons lynched, the total being only 2, a 75 per cent improvement. The number of Negroes lynched was 639, a 33 per cent decrease.

In the last decade, 1915 to 1924, still greater gains in the fight against lynching were, the total number of victims being 537. For the first time the figures in the report show the ratio of decrease in Negro lynchings was greater than that of white lynchings, the decrease in the former being 25 per cent against 15 per cent in the latter.

The total number of lynchings for the 40-year period was 4203, of which 1038 were white, and 3165 were Negroes. The average number of lynchings for the period was 105 a year. Comparing this average with the total for last year shows the great gains that have been made. The commission on race relations of the federal council of churches and many other organizations are conducting an education campaign to make 1926 a lynchless year. They believe such a record can be achieved next year, and that in a very short time lynching, which the churches regard as one of the great sins of America can be wiped out.

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynch-

...every citizen ... the supremacy of the law are at stake. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life. Mob violence and brotherly good will cannot exist together in the same land.

CALDWELL, N. J. PROGRESS
JULY 10, 1925

THE LESSENING NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS

There has been so much said about disrespect for law in this country since the abolition of the legalized liquor traffic, that it has become the fashion to characterize the American people as a nation of law-breakers in whom respect for all laws is rapidly disappearing. The report of the Federal Council of Churches, through its commission on race relations, shows a decided decrease in the number of lynchings during the year 1924 as compared with the previous year. A study of the conditions out of which that report grew indicates a growing respect for the majesty and power of the law, and does something toward off-setting the impression made from the standpoint of the eighteenth amendment. The country has not exactly gone to the dogs, neither has it lost all respect for the laws that the people enact.

Lynching shows the disrespect for law perhaps almost more clearly than any other offense. It takes the law into its own hands, and openly declares that the processes of the law are too slow and uncertain to be trusted. When, therefore, there is a decrease in lynchings, not because there were fewer crimes or opportunities for its exercise, but because of a growing conviction that the law is able and efficient, and that the better way is to let the law take its course, it is cause for rejoicing, and time to revive confidence in the power of law and in the attitude of the American people toward it.

ROY N. Y. RECORD
JUNE 24, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. FALL TO LOWEST TOTAL IN HISTORY

SIXTEEN IN YEAR LEAST SINCE TAKING OF STATISTICS

Washington, June 23 (A. P.)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were negroes and four whites.

In the ten year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the forty year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white, 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the commission said. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life."

Lake City S. C. News
7-2-25

Lynchings Last Year.

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MONTGOMERY, ALA., TIMES
JULY 11, 1925

Whatever statistics show of other crimes, a cheering report is that of Prof. M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, showing that there were fewer lynchings last year than in any previous year since the records begun 40 years ago. Only four whites and 12 negroes were victims of mob law last year. The average for 40 years was 106 annually.

The decrease is steady, as 537 were lynched during the last ten years, and 701 in the preceeding decade.

The Commission of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches is working with other organizations in a campaign to make next year a lynchless year.

Every mob murder is an attack on the constitution. But the country is gradually becoming civilized.—Tampa Tribune.

BEREA, KY., CITIZEN
Thursday, July 16, 1925

SEVEN STATES PASS ANTI-LYNCHING LAW

(Columbian Press Bureau)

Washington, D. C., July 14,—During the last ten years seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching, according to a report prepared by Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute which is to be published shortly. Two other States, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all, thirteen states have special anti-lynch-laws. Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all southern states. Four of the States passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virgina, may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio. South Carolina and Tennessee.

GARY IND POST
JUNE 17, 1925

Lynchings Cut Down

Forty-five communities prevented lynchings in 1924, according to a report to be issued shortly by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

Prevention played a big part in the reduction of the number of lynchings in the United States to 16 last year, the lowest figure since records have been kept.

"In 1914 there were 52 persons reported lynched and 17 reported preventions of lynchings," says the report. "That is, there were more than three times as many lynchings as there were instances of lynching being prevented.

"In 1924, ten years later, the opposite is true. There were reported 45 instances of the prevention of lynching and 16 reported cases of lynching." This means that in 1914 there were 68 attempts at lynching, 52 of which were successful, and that in 1924 there were 61 attempts at lynching, 45 of which were prevented by the foresight, energy and courage of public officials.

In the prevention of lynching the report points out that sometimes the sheriffs or other officials risked their lives to protect their prisoners so that they might be given a legal trial. In other cases, requiring more moral courage, sheriffs and other officials opened fire on friends and neighbors when it became necessary to save their charges. In some other cases lynchings were prevented by public officials who promptly removed prisoners committed to their care from communities in which the crime was committed and so prevented lynchings.

This "commendable action on the part of public officials, which covered many states, is due," according to Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission, "to the slowly growing public opinion against lynching which is calling upon officers to uphold the law and protect prisoners in their charge."

CLEVELAND, TENN., BANNER
Saturday, June 27, 1925

LYNCHINGS DECLINI

...ording to a statement ...
... by the federal cou...
...rches, the decline in the n...
lynchings during the last forty ...ars has been so steady as to ...ine one to the definie hope that this ...variety of mob crime is due to be ...completely eliminated in the course of time. Taken by ten-year periods, the council's figures show 1,716 lynchings between 1885 and 1895. In the next decade the number of lynchings was 1,239, or a decrease of nearly 500. Between 1905 and 1915 the mob murders dropped to 701., and in the last ten years they numbered 537. The total for the forty-year period was 4,203. Last year saw a very small number of organized yet lawless killings, and this year thus far promises to be the best on record.

There is nothing which works more potently for optimism as to this country's future than its apparent determination to eradicate the blot of lynching from its record. The improvement must be credited very largely to the gradual process of education, bringing with it a realization of the fact that crimes must be punished by orderly and unimpassioned forms proceedure if civilized society is to be worthy of the name.

Lynchings - 1925 II
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on.

1883

By virtue of long and disgraceful experience, too, the public has come to know that mob law is many times just as unfair as it is sudden, and that it punishes the innocent as often as the guilty. It was never remotely justifiable to attempt to right any wrong by committing another one, and society has come to see it.

No small part of the credit for the decrease in lynchings should go to brave officers of the law, in many sections of the country who have repulsed mobs at the risk of their own lives and by means of bullets when necessary. It takes an excellent brand of courage to face a blood-thirsty crowd which is howling for vengeance, and that feat has been accomplished many times during the forty years in which there has been an organized campaign against lynching. It is also no more than justice to say that the press has uniformly fought the lynching evil to the limit of its very considerable powers. There have also been various communities which dealt out adequate punishment to bands of lynchers and furthered the cause of law and order immeasurably in every such case.

It is not necessary to say, of course that the churches have fought the crime of lynching steadfastly and effectively and have been of invaluable aid in creating sentiment against the barbarous practise. Good has also been worked by various organizations, which made it part of their business to assemble facts an dfigures and present them in such a manner that the country had the opportunity to know what it had to face. The best phase o fthe situation, however, is concerned with the fact that the general public has reacted strongly against lynching and determined that it should stop. Vox populi ha the last word, and it has said it and is saying it on the right side.

IDAHO FALLS, IDA., POST
JULY 8, 1925

NEW LAWS REGARDING LYNCHING HAVE BEEN MADE BY SEVEN STATES

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Professor Monroe N. Work of Tuskogee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly. Two other states—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime.' In all there are now thirteen states that have special lynching laws.

Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are northern or western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two of them, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

During this ten year period, according to the report, the Federal anti-lynching law known as the Dyer bill, was introduced into Congress, and its discussion greatly aroused public attention to the evil. The bill was pending when Congress adjourned.

In announcing the publication of the report Dr. Haynes, secretary of the commission, says: "These efforts for national and state laws will be a great help against mob violence. Legislation will be effective, however, just in so far aspublic opinion backs up the law and insists that officers uphold the laws and protect prisoners and that properly constituted courts try prisoners, irrespective of color or creed, in an impartial manner. "During the first five months of this year there were seven lynchings, one of the victims being burned at the stake. This is two victims more than the first six months of last year and seven too many for America. The churches and all good citizens must redouble their efforts to stop the mob record for this year where it is. America must become a 'lynchless land in 1926.' To that end we must end mob murder now. The maintenance of law and the security of life in our nation are at stake."

PLATTSBURG (N.Y.) REPUBLICAN
June 24, 1925

LYNCHING ON DECREASE IN THE COUNTRY

Figures Compiled by Tuskegee Institute Show Steady Decline, Claim

WASHINGTON. — Decade by decade, the lynching evil has shown a decrease since the fight against this "strictly American crime" began in 1885, according to a report shortly to be published by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report has been prepared by Professor Monroe M. Work of Tuskeegee Institute, Alabama.

Since the first statistics were gathered in 1885 there has been a steady decrease by ten-year periods. It is pointed out in this connection that the number of white persons lynched has decreased much faster in proportion than the number of Negroes lynched. The total number of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest on record. Of these 12 were colored and four white.

In discussing this "notable decrease in lynching" the report points out that in the ten year period between 1885 and 1894 the total number of lynchings was 1726, 643 being white persons and 1073 colored.

In the next decade from 1895 to 1904 the total number of lynchings dropped to 1239, approximately 500 less than the preceding ten years. The number of lynchings of white victims fell to 270, a drop of more than 60 per cent. The number of Negroes lynched was 969, a decrease of ten per cent.

In the following 10 years from 1905 to 1914, another drop of lynchings was achieved, the total being 701. Again, according to the report the greatest reduction was in the number of white persons lynched, the total being only 62, a 75 per cent improvement. The number of Negroes lynched was 639, a 33 per cent decrease.

In the last decade, 1915 to 1924, still greater gains in the fight against lynching were made, the total number of victims being 537. For the first time the figures in the report shows the ratio of decrease in Negro lynchings was greater than that of white lynchings, the decrease in the former being 25 per cent against 15 per cent in the latter.

The total number of lynchings for the forty-year period was 4,203, of which 1,038 were white, and 3,165 were Negroes. The average number of lynchings for the period was 105 a year. Comparing this average with the total for last year shows the great gains that have been made. The Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches and many other organizations are conducting an education campaign to make 1926 a lynchless year. They believe such a record can be achieved next year, and that in a very short time lynching, which the churches regard as one of the great sins of America can be wiped out.

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commerce. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The personal security of every citizen and the supremacy of the law are at stake. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life. Mob violence and brotherly goodwill cannot exist together in the same land."

News
Birmingham, Ala
6-23-25

16 LYNCHED LAST YEAR, SAYS WORK

Smallest Number Is Recorded Since Gathering Of Annual Figures

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP) — Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public Tuesday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

In the 10-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the 40-year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

Pueblo Colorado Chieftain
JUL 11 1925

Lynching Is on Decrease, Says Report

Ten-Year Periods Show Very Rapid Decline of Mob Violence

A LYNCHLESS 1926

Decade by decade, the lynching evil has shown a decrease since the fight against this "strictly American crime" began in 1885, according to a report shortly to be published by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report has been prepared by Professor Monroe M. Work, of Tuskeegee Institute, Alabama.

Since the first statistics were gathered in 1885 there has been a steady decrease by ten-year periods. It is pointed out in this connection that the number of white persons lynched has decreased much faster in proportion than the number of negroes lynched. The total number of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest on record. Of these, 12 were colored and 4 white.

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The total number of lynchings for the 40-year period was 4203, of which 1038 were white, and 3165 were Negroes. The average number of lynchings for the period was 105 a year. Comparing this average with the total for last year shows the great gains that have been made. The commission on race relations of the federal council of churches and many other organizations are conducting an education campaign to make 1926 a lynchless year. They believe such a record can be achieved next year, and that in a very short time lynching, which the churches regard as one of the great sins of America can be wiped out.

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The personal security of every citizen and the supremacy of the law are at stake. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life. Mob violence and brotherly good will cannot exist together in the same land.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1925

16 U. S. LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Smallest Number Recorded in 40 Years, According to Statistics

(By the Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the ten-year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded, as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the forty-year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

SIKESTON, MO., STANDARD
JUNE 26, 1925.

SMALLEST NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN 40 YEARS

Washington, June 23.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commsision on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

In the 10-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the 40-year period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4203. Negro victims numbered 3165 and white 1038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

LOS ANGELES TIMES
JUN 24 1925

Lynching on Wane; Sixteen Last Year

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public yesterday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were negroes and four white.

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Salt Lake City, Utah, Telegram
JUNE 24, 1925

Lynchings in 1924 Smallest Number in 40-Year Period

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were negroes and four whites.

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Nashville, Ga., Herald
JUL 3 - 1925

16 Lynched Yast Year.

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News, Miami, Fla.
JUL 7 1925

ANTI-LYNCHING BILLS GAINING

Thirteen States Have Special Laws, Tuskegee Professor's Survey Shows

(New York World News Service)

WASHINGTON, July 7. — Seven states have passed new laws for suppression of lynching during the last 10 years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to be published shortly. Two other states, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all, 13 states have special lynching laws.

Bills for suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are northern or western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Other states with anti lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Missoula (M entinel
TUESDA JUNE 23, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. TAKE DECIDED SLUMP

By The Associated Press.

Washington, June 23. — Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

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Tuscaloosa Times-Gazette
JUN 24 1925

LYNCHING RECORD IN 1924

Sixteen Occurred Last Year, the Smallest Number Since Statistics Have Been Kept.

Washington, June 24.—(AP)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it is shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report prepared by Professor M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

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Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law." Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission said. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action, this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life."

Lynchings — 1925 I

Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on,

1884

JUN 23 1925

16 LYNCHINGS IN YEAR GOOD RECORD

This Is Lowest Mark in Four Decades

Washington, June 23. (AP)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public yesterday by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were negroes and four whites.

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Constitution
Atlanta Ga

JUN 23 1924

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING 1924 CUT TO 16—NEW RECORD

Twelve of Victims Were Negroes, While Four of Them Were Whites, Survey Reveals.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with a total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,036.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

Post Wash. D. C.

JUN 23 1925

16 Lynched in 1924, Low Record for U. S.

(By the Associated Press.)

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Nancy
Dunbury Conn

JUN 24 1924

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CHICAGO ILL POST
TUESDAY, JUNE 23. 1925.

BUT 16 LYNCHINGS RECORD IN U. S. DURING YEAR 1924

This Is Smallest Number in History of the Crime.

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Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with a total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

Plan for "Lynchless Year."

The commission stated that it was worth working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," said Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action, this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life."

Port Gibson Miss Herald

JULY 2, 1925.

DECLINE IN LYNCHINGS.

Last Year Held Record for Smallest Number Killed by Mobs.

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The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

RUSTON, LA., LEADER
JULY 1, 1925.

Lynchings Cut to 16; Lowest In 40 Years

Record of 1924 Shows 12 Negroes, 4 Whites, Victims.

Washington, June 23.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public yestehray by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN., SENTINEL
JULY 4, 1925.

Lynchings On Decline Claim

WASHINGTON, July 4, (A. P.)—Slowly growing public opinion against lynching is described in a report being prepared by the Commission on Race relations of the Federal Council of Churches as responsible for prevention of threatened lynchings in rorty-five communities in 1924.

Sixteen cases of lynching, the lowest figure since records have been kept, were recorded for last year, the report points out, compared to fifty-two lynchings and seventeen reported preventions for 1914.

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DALLAS, TEX., DISPATCH
MAY 9, 1925

ANTI-LYNCHING CRUSADE TO BE PUSHED TO THE LIMIT IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga., May8—An intensive anti-lynching campaign, the promotion of the study of race relations in colleges and schools, and efforts for more adequate school facilities, better housing and general welfare of the Colored people of the South, were among the major objectives set for the coming year by the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in three-day session here last week. Sixty representative men and women of both races—bishops, secretaries of great church boards, educators, Y. M. C. A. executives, business and professional men, and women prominent in Church and club circles—were present from all over the South, all the states except Arkansas being represented.

Notable Colored Personnel

The Colored membership of the Commission was represented by Bishop Robert E. Jones, Bishop George C. Clement, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, President of the National Council of Women of the Darker Races. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. R. R. Moton, Dr. and Mrs. John Hope, Dr. Isaac Fisher, Mrs. H. L. McCrory and Mrs. R. S. Wilkinson, all of whom contributed to the program. Miss Eva Boweles of New York and Mrs. M. L. Crosthwaite of Nashville were elected to membership on the Commission. There were present also as visitors a number of distinguished Colored leaders, among them being Bishop R. C. Ransom of the A. M. E. church, Dr. George E. Hayes, of the Federal Council of churches, Dr. A. M. Townsend of the National Baptist Convention, and Dr. Monroe Work of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynching Holds Center of Stage

The Commission's keenest interest was centered on the necessity of making an early end of the lynching habit, which has been decreasing at a rapid rate during the last three years. The marked decrease in lynching was ascribed largely to the mobilization of Southern women against it, to the condemnation voiced almost unanimously by the press, and to special anti-lynching legislation in certain states. The Commission determined to push the crusade more vigorously than ever, by appeals to governors, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, by efforts to secure additional legislation in certain states, by personal intervention in case of threatened lynchings, and by the cultivation through the press and in every other way possible of such a public sentiment as will no longer tolerate mob murder.

College Groups Seeking Truth

Dr. T. J. Woofter, of the Commission's headquarter's staff, reported that courses in race relations are being given in sixty white colleges in the South, and that there are also numbers of voluntary student discussion and interracial forum groups which are doing fine work. The Commission expressed keen interest in this development and recommended that it be encouraged and promoted.

Clark Foreman, secretary of the Georgia interracial committee, told of recent investigations of model housing projects in Cincinnati and New York and outlined plans now under way for similar projects in the South. The Commission gave hearty approval, feeling that such a movement would meet an acute and long-felt need in many communities.

The suggestion was made that a national foundation be created for the annual award of a worthy prize to that person making the most important contribution in the realm of race relations. The plan was enthusiastically received and will be worked out, if possible. It was felt that such awards would greatly stimulate the movement for right racial adjustments.

Encouraging Reports

Encouraging results were reported from nearly every quarter. J. D. Burton told of fine educational progress in Tennessee, a successful campaign against crime in Memphis, and reorganization of the interracial work in Alabama, with especially notable results in Mobile and Selma. From Texas, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames reported the effective efforts of interracial committees in preventing a threatened race riot in one critical situation and in alloying serious friction in another, in addition to the usual work along the lines of Negro education, community, etc. Mrs. C. P. McGowan, of Charleston, reported a most favorable attitude toward the work in South Carolina, where she has recently organized a number of committees and delivered addresses on race relations before many important groups.

R. W. Miles spoke for Virginia and North Carolina, where, in addition to the usual program, the interracial committees are making a special study of housing conditions, with a view to improvement through legislation and otherwise. Mr. Miles noted also a most encouraging change of sentiment in Mississippi, as indicated by the recent building of splendid Colored high schools in Natchez, Jackson and Meridian, and by the quarter-million dollar school buildng program recently set up in Coachamo County. Bishop George C. Clement, of Louisville, told of effective efforts for better Negro schools in Kentucky and reported a recent case in which the prompt action of interracial groups prevented a threatened lynching. Prof. Leo. M. Favrot of Louisiana told of good local work in New Orleans, Shreveport and Lake Charles, as well as by the state committee, and announced plans for organization at five new points.

Press Cooperates

R. B. Eleazer, director director of publicity, reported widespread and cordial cooperation on the part of the press, and exhibited clippings showing that the Commission's news service is being used in 450 papers throughout the nation, with an aggregate circulation of more than 10,000,000. It is believed that the number actually using this service is two or three times as great as these figures indicate.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta was re-elected chairman of the Commission and Dr. Will W. Alexander continues as director of the work.

LESS LYNCHING NOW THAN FOR FORTY YEARS

Washington, June 23.——(AP).—Sixteen lunchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public yesterday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were Negroes and four whites.

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HAYFIELD, KY., MESSENGER
Thursday, June 25, 1925

Smallest Number of Lynchings in 40 Years

By the Associated Press.

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BLOOMINGTON, ILL., BULLETIN
Tuesday, June 23, 1925

DECREASE SHOWN IN NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago., it is shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches.

The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

HUNTINGTON, IND., HERALD
Saturday, June 20, 1925

REPORT SHOWS STEADY DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

Washington, June 20.—Decade by decade the lynching evil has shown a decrease since the fight against this "strictly American crime" began in 1885, according to a report shortly to be published by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report has been prepared by Professor Monroe M. Work of Tuskegee institute, Alabama.

Since the first statistics were gathered in 1885 there has been a steady decrease by ten-year periods. It is pointed out in this connection that the number of white persons lynched has decreased much faster in proportion than the number of negroes lynched. The total number of lynchings in 1924 was sixteen, the lowest on record. Of these, twelve were colored and four white.

In discussing this "notable decrease in lynching" the report points out that in the ten-year period between 1885 and 1894 the total number of lynchings was 1,726, 643 being white persons and 1,073 colored.

In the next decade from 1895 to 1904 the total number of lynchings dropped to 1,239, approximately 500 less than the preceding ten years. The number of lynchings of white victims fell to 270, a drop of more than sixty per cent. The number of negroes lynched was 969, a decrease of ten per cent.

In the following ten years, from 1905 to 1914, another drop in lynchings was achieved, the total being 701. Again, according to the report, the greatest reduction was in the number of white persons lynched, the total being only sixty-two, a seventy-five per cent improvement. The number of negroes lynched was 639, a thirty-three per cent decrease.

In the last decade, 1915 to 1924, still greater gains in the fight against lynching were made, the total number of victims being 537. For the first time the figures in the report show the ratio of decrease in negro lynchings was greater than that of white lynchings, the decrease in the former being twenty-five per cent, against fifteen per cent in the latter.

The total number of lynchings for the forty-year period was 4,203, of which 1,038 were white and 3,165 were negroes. The average number of lynchings for the period was 105 a year. Comparing this average with the total for last year shows the great gains that have been made. The commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches and many organizations are conducting an education campaign to make 1926 a lynchless year. They believe such a record can be achieved next year and that in a very short time lynching, which the churches regard as one of

Lynchings-1925. II
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on.

1885

the great sins of America can be wiped out.

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The personal security of every citizen and the supremacy of the law are at stake. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life. Mob violence and brotherly good will can not exist together in the same land."

EVENING POST
New York City

LYNCHINGS DECREASE TO 16 TOTAL IN 1924

Church Council's Report Shows Big Drop From 40-Year Average of 106

AIM TO END CRIME IN 1926

Washington, June 23 (AP). — Sixteen lynchings occurred in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed twelve of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the ten-year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded, as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily since 1885.

For the first time in the forty-year period the figures for 1924 showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period 4203. Negro victims numbered 3165 and white 1038.

The commission is working with other organizations to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," said Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission. "These figures show America can become a lynchless land. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil."

Bozeman, Mont., Chronicle
TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1925

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Washington, June 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the ten year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885.

For the first time in 40 year period, the figures for last year, it was said showed a greater ratio or decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

DANVILLE, ILL., COM-NEWS
Tuesday, June 23, 1925

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS DURING YEAR 1924

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 23. — Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun, 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches.

The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee institution, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

Duluth, Minn., Herald
TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1925

LYNCHING IN U. S. AT LOWEST POINT

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, June 22.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public yesterday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the ten-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forword the decrease in the crime, which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885.

For the first time in the 40-year period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

MAYFIELD, KY., MESSENGER
JUNE 25, 1925.

Smallest Number of Lynchings in 40 Years

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statitics on the crime was begun 40 years ago it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

In the 10-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the 40-year period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

HOLLAND, MICH., SENTINEL
Thursday, June 18, 1925

MANY LYNCHINGS WERE PREVENTED

SENTIMENT IS GROWING AGAINST THE USE OF MOB LAW

Wasington, June 18.—Forty-five communities prevented lynchings in 1924 according to a report to be issued shortly by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

Prevention played a big part in the reduction of the number of lynchings in the United States to 16 last year, the lowest figure since records have been kept.

"In 1914 there were 52 persons reported lynched and 17 reported preventions of lynching," says the report. "That is, there were more than three times as many lynchings as there were instances of lynching being prevented.

"In 1924, ten years later, the opposite is true. There were reported 45 instances of the prevention of lynching and 16 reported cases of lynching." This means that in 1914 here were 68 attempts at lynching, 52 of which were successful, and that in 1924 there were 61 attempts at lynching, 45 of which were prevented by the foresight, energy and courage of public officials.

In the prevention of lynching the report points out that sometimes the sheriffs or other officials risked their lives to protect their prisoners so that they might be given a legal trial. In other cases, requiring more moral courage, sheriffs and other officials opened fire on friends and neighbors when it became necessary to save their charges. In some other cases lynchings were presented by public officials who promptly removed prisoners committed to their care from communities in which the crime was committed and so prevented lynchings.

This "commendable action on the part of public officials, which covered many states, is due," according to Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission, "to the slowly growing public opinion against lynching which is calling upon officers to uphold the law and protect prisoners in their charge." Women of the churches are given much of the credit by Dr. Haynes for improved conditions.

Register
Lexington, Ky.
JUN 23 1925

16 Lynchings In U. S. Last Year

Washington, June 23.—(AP)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years, it was shown in a report made public yesterday by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

In the 10-year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceeding 10 years, carrying forward the work of abolishing the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the 40-year period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. "These figures show America can become a lynchless nation", the report said, "The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to out conscience and menace to life."

TOLEDO, OHIO, BLADE
Saturday, June 20, 1925

PUBLIC OPINION CHECKS LYNCHING

Federal Churches Council Reports Low Number During Last Year.

Washington, June 20 (AP)—Slowly growing public opinion against lynching is described in a report being prepared by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches as responsible for prevention of threatened lynchings in 1924.

Sixteen cases of lynching, the

lowest figure since records have been kept, were recorded for last year, the report points out, compared to 52 lynchings in 1914.

Sometimes sheriffs or other officials risked their lives to protect their prisoners so that they might be given a legal trial, the report asserts. In other cases, requiring more moral courage, sheriffs "opened fire on friends and neighbors when it became necessary to save their charges." In some other cases, "lynchings were prevented by public officials who promptly removed prisoners committed to their care from communities in which the crime was committed and so prevented lynchings."

Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission, attributes this "commendable action" to the "slowly growing public opinion against lynching which is calling upon officers to uphold the law and protect prisoners in their charge," adding that church women are largely responsible for improved conditions

Typical cases showing how public officials met lynching crises are embodied in the report, as demonstrating the growth of public opinion in the South against lynching.

Washington, C. H., Ohio, Herald
Thursday, Jun[illegible] 1925

Washington, June 18.—Slowly growing public opinion against lynching is described in a report being prepared by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches as responsible for prevention of threatened lynchings in 45 communities in 1924.

Sixteen cases of lynching, the lowest figure since records have been kept were recorded for last year, the report points out, compared to 5[illegible] lynchings and 17 reported preventions for 1914.

Sometimes sherriffs or other officials risked their lives to protect their prisoners so that they might be given a legal trial, the report asserts, in other cases, requiring more moral courage, sheriffs "opened fire on friends and neighbors when it became necessary to save their charges." In some other cases, "lynchings were prevented by public oficials who promptly removed prisoners commited to their care from communities in which the crime was commited and so prevent lynchings."

Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission attributes this "commendable action" to the slowly growing public opinion against lynching which is caling upon officers to uphold the law and protect prisoners in their charge," adding that church women are largely responsible for improved conditions.

Typical cases showing how public officials met lynching crises are embodied in the report, as demonstrating the growth of public opinion in the south against lynching.

COLUMBUS, O., NEWS,
MARCH 20, 1925

"Let the Churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third Non-lynching Roll of Honor, comprising 38 states which had no lynchings in 1924.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings" in 1924. Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half, from 32 in 1923 to 16 in 1924. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appear among the 38 on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work, of Tuskogee Institute, Tuskogee, Ala., soon to be published by the Commission on Race Relations.

"The next lowest number," says the statement, "was in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38, and in 1923, when the total number was 32. The highest number was 25, in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states, as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923."

The third annual Honor Roll of states free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont 4
Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah 4
Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregan, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin..13
Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming..... 7
Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years: Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia.. 7
Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924 Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia 3
Total states free from a lynching in 1924 38
Total states still having lynchings 10
Total states free from a lynching in 1923 39

State Columbia, S.C.
JUN. 23 1924

Washington, June 22 (By A. P.)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were Negroes and four white.

In the 10 year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in this 40 year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of Negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynching a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

Dawson, Ga., News
JUN 30 1925

16 LYNCHINGS IN 1924 IS COUNTRY'S LOWEST RECOR

Sixteen lynchings took place in United States last year. This is smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

7 STATES ENACT LAWS TO SUPPRESS LYNCHING EVIL

Bills Pending In Legislatures Of A Number Of Southern States For the Purpose of Curbing Mob Violence.

THIRTEEN NOW HAVE SPECIAL LYNCHING LAWS

Washington, D. C., July 6—Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Professor Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly. Two other states—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all there are now thirteen states that have special lynching laws.

Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all Southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two of them—Kentucky and West Virginia—may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Reaction From Dyer Bill

During this ten ten year period, according to the report, the Federal anti-lynching law, known as the Dyer bill, was introduced into Congress, and its discussion greatly aroused public attention to the evil. The bill was pending when Congress adjourned.

In announcing the publication of the report Dr. Haynes, secretary of the Cimmission says: "These efforts for national and state laws will be a great help against mob violence. Legislation will be effective, however, just in so far as public opinion backs up the law and insists that officers uphold the laws and protect prisoners and that properly constituted courts try prisoners, irrespective of color or creed, in an impartial manner. During the first five months of this year there were seven lynchings, one of the victims being burned at the stake. This is two victims more than the first six months of last year and seven too many for America. The churches and all good citizens must redouble their efforts to stop the mob record for this year where it is. America must become a 'lynchless land in 1926.' To that end we must end mob murder now. The maintenance of law and the security of life in our nation are at stake."

NEW YORK CITY GRAPHIC
JULY 7, 1925

ANTI-LYNCH LAWS

Washington, July 7.—Seven states have passed new laws for suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Com[illegible] of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

Montgomery Ala
Times
7-4-25

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Whatever statistics show of other crimes, a cheering report is that of Prof. M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, showing that there were fewer lynchings last year than in any previous year since the records begun 40 years ago. Only four whites and 12 negroes were victims of mob law last year. The average for 40 years was 106 annually.

The decrease is steady, as 537 were lynched during the last ten years, and 701 in the preceeding decade.

The Commission of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches is working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a lynchless year.

Every mob murder is an attack on the constitution. But the country is gradually becoming civilized.

Tampa Tribune

Lynchings—1925.
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on.

1886

NEW YORK BULLET.
JUNE 19. 1925

Declares Opinion Checks Lynching

WASHINGTON, June 19—Slowly growing public opinion against lynching is described in a report being prepared by the commission on race relations, Federal Council of Churches as responsible for prevention of threatened lynchings in 45 communities in 1924.

Sixteen cases of lynching, the lowest figure since records have been kept, were recorded last year, the report points out, compared to 52 lynchings and 17 reported preventions for 1914.

Sometimes sheriffs or other authorities risked their lives to protect their prisoners, the report asserts.

In other cases, requiring more moral courage, sheriffs "opened fire on friends and neighbors when it became necessary to save their charges."

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Times
SEP 14 1925

(R. L. Gray in World's Work.)

Careful statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute since 1885 furnish interesting grounds for analysis of the entire lynching problem in the south and elsewhere. In the forty years, 1885-1924 inclusive, the grand total of lynchings for all causes in the United States was 4,203. Roughly speaking, there were twice as many negro victims as there were sufferers of other races, 3,165 negroes being lynched in the period and 1,038 whites.

The high tide of the mob mania came in 1892, when Judge Lynch executed a total of 255 persons—155 negroes and 100 whites. Following 1892 there was a slow tendency away from lynching practice until 1908, when the number for the last time reached 100. Since then the decline has been more marked, until in 1924 the number of lynchings in the country as a whole had dropped to sixteen.

While there is an alarming increase in the number of homicides, the facts as to lynching show that it is on the road to oblivion as an American custom. Lynchings in 1924 numbered only sixteen, and in forty-five instances officers of the law successfully resisted mobs, and nineteen persons were indicted, five of whom were convicted. All persons lynched during last year were negroes, less than one-half of whom were charged with offenses against women. Outside the southern states, the only lynching reported was that of a negro in Illinois. In the southern states, however, North Carolina has this year drastically punished for one outrage after having been free of lynchings for three years, and in 1924 this reform extended to such typical southern territory as Maryland, Virginia, Alabama, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

It should be noted that "lynching" as defined in the figures given above includes only those cases in which the victim was guilty or charged with offense against the person. It does not, for instance, include deaths at the hands of mobs growing out of strike riots, race conflicts, etc., such as have most frequently occured in sections other than the south. "Lynching," in fact, is the criminal assumption of the punitive power. As organized contempt of the legal authority, it is, of all crimes, that which is most subversive of legal government.

ROCHESTER N. Y. POST EXP
JUNE 23, 1925

LYNCHINGS FALL TO LOW MARK

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public yesterday by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were negroes and four whites.

SENTIMENT AGAINST LYNCHING GROWING.

The fact that there are now thirteen States which have laws against lynching and seven of these laws having been enacted within the past ten years is unmistakable evidence that sentiment against this great evil in the United States of America is growing. It should be kept in mind, however, that the making of laws for the suppression of crime will accomplish nothing if they are not enforced. It is to be hoped, therefore, that not only may laws against lynching be put on the statute books of more of the States, but that all of them will be rigidly enforced that an end may be put to mob rule in this country.

Louisville (Ky.)
AUGUST 5, 1925

Laws Against Lynching.—Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Professor Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly. Two other states—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened their laws against this evil. In all there are now thirteen states that have special lynching laws. Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all Southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two of them—Kentucky and West Virginia—may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

LOS ANGELES CAL. EXPRESS
JULY 15, 1925

LESS LYNCHING

Possibly the two greatest sources of reproach upon American life in the past have been the prevalence of crime and the failure of judicial procedure to check it, and the prevalence of lynching as a means of visiting punishment on the guilty or on those suspected of guilt.

While little if any improvement may be noted in the efficacy of American law to lessen crime, a more encouraging tendency may be noted in the matter of lynchings.

The Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches in America has recently submitted a report apparently based upon a thoroughly reliable investigation of this subject. According to this report last year saw the smallest number of lynchings since records of lynching began to be kept. The total number in the United States during the year 1924 was 16, as compared with 52 in the year 1914. In that year there were three times as many lynchings in this country as there were instances of prevention. Last year there were 45 instances of successful prevention as compared with 16 reported cases of lynching. According to the Outlook (New York), in 1914 there were 68 attempts at lynching, 52 of which were successful, while in 1924 there were 61 attempts, 45 of which were prevented by the courage of public officials.

That is to say, while the will to lynch remains in certain sections of the country at almost the normal or usual discreditable high-water mark, courageous officials have been proving their ability and purpose to clear their communities of the stigma resting on them by reason of this flouting of the law.

JUDGE LYNCH IN DECLINE

ONLY SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS OCCURRED in the United States during 1924, but 1925 has made a bad start by having nine mob murders during the first six months. The figures for 1924 represent a decided drop from the average for previous years, and the decline is generally regarded as encouraging. In the period between 1885 and 1892, when a wide-spread campaign against lynching was begun, reports the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, 1,073 negroes and 643 whites were lynched. In the next decade the figures dropt to 696 and 270, respectively. From 1905 to 1915, 701 persons were victims of community murder, and 537 in the last ten years. The sixteen victims in 1924 were a reduction of more than half the number killed by mobs in 1923, when twenty-three negroes and four whites were thus illegally done to death. The better showing for 1924 is due in part, says the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, to changed economic conditions in the South, and in part to development of public opinion against such flouting of the law. The change of view, we are told, has been evidenced in a growing determination on the part of the authorities to protect prisoners from mobs seeking their lives. "The North," adds this paper, "is not in a position to lecture the South, but it can congratulate the States below the Mason and Dixon line on the willingness of their residents to let the law take its course."

The increase in prevented lynchings—forty-five for 1924—is as significant as the decrease in actual lynchings, notes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, in that it typifies more determined, courageous effort on the part of officers of the law to frustrate mob violence. "Mobs, constituted generally of the lowest elements," says this paper, "continue to form under the pressure of excitement, but the firm and usually successful stand that is taken against them reveals a marked change in ways of thinking about such community crimes."

"It reveals a firmer conviction on the part of enlightened citizens that atrocities of this kind shall be no longer tolerated—that mob murder is worse than the crime that serves as an excuse for it. If officers have a keener appreciation of their duty in protecting prisoners, and perform it more courageously, it is because the public is more earnest in its desire that mob law shall be overthrown and statutory law enforced.

"With lynchings reduced to sixteen in a year, there is ground for the hope that their stigma will be virtually eliminated in a very few years. One thing that stands out clearly is that mob psychology, as it appears in crimes that blacken the name of communities, fades rapidly before a hail of bullets and is frustrated quickly where stern measures replace halting and timid measures of dealing with it."

The sixteen lynchings were sixteen too many, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, but this Southern paper believes that "if the people who believe in law and order and in the integrity of government and the guaranties of constitutional rights will continue a militant fight on the mob spirit, as in recent months, there will be a year—and not in the distant future—when there will be no lynchings and when the law, in all of its majesty, will be supreme." Then, we are told, "there will be no occasion for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill that is intended to strike at and humiliate the South, nor for the various and sundry reprisal measures that a small element in Congress has endeavored to enact."

Church women receive some of the credit from the Commission on Race Relations for the decline in lynching and the frustration of attempts at lynching, but the Springfield *Union* says:

"It is more likely that lynching is dying out because of the developing nation-wide feeling against it of the better class of citizens, men and women both. It is more likely that it is dying out because of the threatened negro migration to the North, which, if it ever became very sweeping, would leave the South in a sorry plight.

"It is more likely that conditions improve because negroes refuse longer to stand for the treatment that they have been receiving and now have strong organizations to effect their own betterment. It is more likely that lynchings are fewer because the South knows that lynchings have given it a black eye, and because judges and other officials have been aroused by all these contributing factors to throw their weight against continuance of murders by the rabble.

"It is most probable that church women have had a finger in all these pies. But what they did to end lynching as church women, that is, as organized church women, probably didn't amount to much."

Nine mob murders occurred in the first six months of this year, according to figures sent out by Principal Robert R. Moton, of the Tuskegee Institute. This is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924, but six less than the number for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number for the first six months of 1922. The States in which the lynchings occurred are, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia, one each, and Mississippi, three. Tho it has made a bad beginning, the case for 1925 is not hopeless, asserts the Columbus *Dispatch*, which believes that—

"By genuine and concerted effort during the last half of the year, it is still possible not only to better the record of the first six months, but to improve upon that of 1924. No effort should be left unturned to that end. It is a matter which affects all of the States, in one way or another. Public opinion should not cease to express itself on the matter until the habit is virtually eliminated; but it should be kept in mind that criticism, in order to have the desired curative effect, must avoid any attempt to make sectional or political capital out of the situation."

Lynchings – 1925
Federal Council of Churches, Pamplerson.

1887

Elberton Ga
News
6-25-25

SHOWS STEADY DYING OUT OF LYNCHING EVIL

Interesting Report Made, With Comparisons Between Various Periods Which Are of Very Hopeful Character.

Washington, June 24.—Decade by decade, the lynching evil has shown a decrease since the fight against this "strictly American crime" began in 1885, according to a report shortly to be published by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report has been prepared by Professor Monroe M. Work of Tuskeegee Institute, Alabama.

Since the first statistics were gathered in 1885 there has been a steady decrease by ten-year periods. It is pointed out in this connection that the number of white persons lynched has decreased much faster in proportion than the number of negroes lynched. The total number of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest on record. Of these, 12 were colored and 4 white.

In discussing this "notable decrease in lynching" the report points out that in the ten-year period between 1885 and 1894 the total number of lynchings was 1726, 634 being white persons and 1073 colored.

On Steady Decline

In the next decade from 1895 to 1904 the total number of lynchings dropped to 1239, approximately 500 less than the preceding ten years. The number of lynchings of white victims fell to 270, a drop of more than 60 per cent. The number of Negroes lynched was 969, a decrease of ten per cent.

In the following 10 years from 1905 to 1914, another drop of lynchings was achieved, the total being 701. Again, according to the report, the greatest reduction was in the number of white persons lynched, the total being only 62, a 75 per cent. improvement. The number of Negroes lynched was 639, a 33 per cent. decrease.

In the last decade, 1915 to 1924, still greater gains in the fight against lynching were made, the total number of victims being 537. For the first time the figures in the report show the ratio of decrease in Negro lynchings was greater than of white lynchings, the decrease in the former being 25 percent against 15 percent in the latter.

"A Lynchless Year"

The total number of lynchings for the forty-year period was 4,203, of which 1,038 were white, and 3,165 were negroes. The average number of lynchings for the period was 105 a year. Comparing this average with the total for last year shows the great gains that have been made. The Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches and many other organizations are conducting an education campaign to make 1926 a lynchless year. They believe such a record can be achieved next year, and that in a very short time lynching, which the churches regard as one of the great sins of America can be wiped out.

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," says Rr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The personal security of every citizen and the supremacy of the law are at stake. The Churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life. Mob violence and brotherly goodwill cannot exist together in the same land."

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JULY 7, 1925

ANTI-LYNCH LAWS SPREAD

Seven States Pass New Acts for Suppression

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Seven States have passed new laws for suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Wofk of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to be published shortly. Two other States, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all, thirteen States have special lynching laws.

Bills for suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all Southern States. Four of the States passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as Border States. Other States with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

CHICAGO ILL. POST
JUNE 23, 1925

BUT 16 LYNCHINGS RECORD IN U. S. DURING YEAR 1924

This Is Smallest Number in History of the Crime.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were negroes and four white.

537 in Ten Years.

In the ten-year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded, as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily thru every decade since 1885. For the first time in the forty-year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with a total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

Plan for "Lynchless Year."

The commission stated that it was worth working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," said Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action, this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life."

Lafayette Ala
Sun
6-24-25

16 Lynched Last Year, Says Work

Washington, June 23.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public Tuesday by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the 10-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the 40-year period the figures of last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,205. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

Toccoa, Ga., Record

JUN 25 1925

South Changes Lynching Attitude

Washington, June 22.—Forty-five communities in the United States prevented lynchings in 1924, according to a report issued Thursday by the Commission of the Federal Council of Churches.

"In 1914," the report said, "there were 52 persons reported lynched and 17 reported preventions of lynchings. That is, there were more than three times as many lynchings as there were instances of lynchings being prevented.

"In 1924, 10 years later, the opposite is true. There were reported 45 instances of the prevention of lynching and 16 reported cases of lynching. This means that in 1914 there were 69 attempts at lynching, 52 of which were successful, and that in 1924 there were 61 attempts at lynching, 45 of which were prevented by the foresight, energy and courage of public officials."

Lynchings - 1925.
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on.

1888

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution
JUN 24 1925

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. CUT DURING 1924

Twelve of Victims Were Negroes, While Four of Them Were Whites, Survey Reveals.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, June 23. — Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the ten-year period ending with last year, 537 lynching were recorded, as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885.

For the first time in this 40-year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,036.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

ANTI-LYNCH LAW IN SEVEN STATES

Washington, D. C., July 6.—Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Professor Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly. Two other states—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all there are new thirteen states that have special lynching laws.

Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all Southern States. Four of the states passing new anti lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two of them—Kentucky and West Virginia—may be classed as border states. Other states with anti lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

During this ten year period, according to the report, the Federal anti lynching law, known as the Dyer bill was introduced into Congress, and its discussion greatly aroused public attention to the evil. The bill was pending when Congress adjourned.

In announcing the publication of the report Dr. Haynes, secretary of the commission says: "These efforts for national and state laws will be a great help aganist mob violence. Legislation will be effective, however, just in so far as public opinion backs up the law and insists that officers uphold the laws and protect prisoners and that properly constituted courts try prisoners, irrespective of color or creed, in an impartial manner. "During the first five months of this year there were seven lynchings, one of the victims being burned at the stake. This is two victims more than for the first six months of last year and seven too many for America. The churches and all good citizens must redouble their efforts to stop the mob record for this year where it is. America must become a 'lynchless land in 1926.' To that end we must end mob murder now. The maintenance of law and the security of life in our nation are at stake."

Douglas, Ga., Enterprise
JUN 26 1925

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. ON THE DECREASE

Washington, June 22.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year; the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was made public in a report today by commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

The report, prepared by Prof. W. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the ten-year period ending with last year, 637 lynchings were recorded, as compared with 791 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime, which progressed steadily through every decade since 1885.

For the first time in the 40-year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,036.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

Atlanta Ga.
JUL 11 1925

Decline of Mob Violence Leads to Hope of "Lynchless 1926"

Decade by decade, the lynching evil has shown a decrease since the fight against this "strictly American crime" began in 1885, according to a report shortly to be published by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report has been prepared by Professor Monroe M. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Since the first statistics were gathered in 1885 there has been a steady decrease by ten-year periods. It is pointed out in this connection that the number of white persons lynched has decreased much faster in proportion than the number of negroes lynched. The total number of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest on record. Of these, 12 were colored and 4 white.

In discussing this "notable decrease in lynching," the report points out that in the ten-year period between 1885 and 1894 the total number of lynchings was 1726, 643 being white persons and 1073 colored.

In the next decade from 1895 to 1904 the total number of lynchings dropped to 1239, approximately 500 less than the preceding 10 years. The number of lynchings of white victims fell to 270, a drop of more than 60 per cent. The number of Negroes lynched was 969, a decrease of 10 per cent.

In the following 10 years from 1905 to 1914, another drop of lynchings was achieved, the total being 701. Again, according to the report, the greatest reduction was in the number of white persons lynched, the total being only 2, a 75 per cent improvement. The number of Negroes lynched was 639, a 33 per cent decrease.

In the last decade, 1915 to 1924, still greater gains in the fight against lynching were, the total number of victims being 537. For the first time the figures in the report show the ratio of decrease in Negro lynchings was greater than that of white lynchings, the decrease in the former being 25 per cent against 15 per cent in the latter.

The total number of lynchings for the 40-year period was 4203, of which 1038 were white, and 3165 were Negroes. The average number of lynchings for the period was 105 a year. Comparing this average with the total for last year shows the great gains that have been made. The commission on race relations of the federal council of churches and many other organizations are conducting an education campaign to make 1926 a lynchless year. They believe such a record can be achieved next year, and that in a very short time lynching, which the churches regard as one of the great sins of America can be wiped out.

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The personal security of every citizen and the supremacy of the law are at stake. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life. Mob violence and brotherly good will cannot exist together in the same land.

WICHITA KS. EAGLE
JULY 10, 1925

WASHINGTON, July 6—Seven states have passed laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Professor Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly, Two other states—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened ther laws against the "great American Crime." In all there are now thirteen states that have special lynching laws.

Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all Southern States. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylanvia. Two of them—Kentucky and West Virginia—may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Albama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennesse.

In announcing the publication of the report Dr. Haynes, secretary of the Commission says: "These effort for national and state laws will be a great help against mob violence. Legislation will be effective, however just in so far as public opinion backs up the law and insists that officers uphold the laws and protect prisoners and that properly constituted cour ry prisoners, irrespective of co r creed, in an impartial manne 'During the first five months of thi ear there were seven lynchings, o f the victims being burned at th take. This two victims more tha the first six months of last year and seven too many for America. churches and all good citizens mu redouble their efforts to stop the mob record for this year where it is. America must become a 'lynchless end mob murder now. The ma n land in 1926.' To that end we must tenance of law and the security of

Courier
Redlands, Cal., Re[illegible]
JULY 30, 1925

South and Middle West Fight Lynching

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Thirteen states now have laws for the suppression of lynching, according to a report by Prof. Monroe N. Wofk of Tuskegee institute, prepared for the [illegible] on race relations of the federal council of churches. Seven have adopted anti-lynching laws in the last 10 years.

The other states, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime."

Bills for suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are northwestern or western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and Virginia, may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Colton's building permits total for July stands at $4,910. This is the smallest monthy building operations

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
JULY 26, 1925.

Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee institute for the commission on [illegible] of the federal council of churches to be published shortly. Two other states, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the great American crime. There are now thirteen states that have special lynching laws. Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all Southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern and Western. They are Kansas and Minnesota, New Jersey nad Pennsylvania. Two of them, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

LOS ANGELES HERALD
JULY 29, 1925

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Thirteen states now have laws for the suppression of lynching, according to a report by Prof. Monroe N. Wofk of Tuskegee institute, prepared for the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. Seven have adopted anti-lynching laws in the last 10 years.

The other states, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime."

Bills for suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are northwestern or western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

EUREKA, KAN., CAPITAL
JULY 31, 1925.

SEVEN STATES PASS ANTI-LYNCHING LAWS

(Columbian Press Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—During the last ten years seven states that passed new laws for the suppression of lynching, according to a report prepared by Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, which is to be published shortly, two other states, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American Crime." In all, thirteen states have special anti-lynching laws. Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western.

They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

DENVER COLO. RECORD STOCK
JULY 30, 1925.

Washington, D. C.—Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Professor Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly. Two other states, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against lynching. In all there are now thirteen states that have special lynchings laws. Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all Southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two of them —Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Lynchings - 1925
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on,

1889

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING 1924 CUT TO 16—NEW RECORD

Twelve of Victims Were Negroes, While Four of Them Were Whites, Survey Reveals.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, June 22.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the ten-year period ending with last year, 537 lynching were recorded, as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885.

For the first time in this 40-year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,036.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

LYNCHINGS FELL IN 1924.

Church Committee Reports Total of 16 Is Lowest on Record.

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—Slowly growing public opinion against lynching is described in a report being prepared by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches as responsible for prevention of threatened lynchings in 1924.

Sixteen cases of lynching, the lowest figure since records have been kept, were recorded for last year, the report points out, compared to fifty-two lynchings and seventeen reported preventions for 1914.

Sometimes Sheriffs or other officials risked their lives to protect their prisoners so that they might receive a legal trial, the report asserts; in other cases, requiring more moral courage, Sheriffs "opened fire on friends and neighbors when it became necessary to save their charges." In some other cases, "lynchings were prevented by public officials who promptly removed prisoners committed to their care from communities in which the crime was committed and so prevented lynchings."

THE DECLINE OF LYNCHING.

Church Council Shows Marked Drop in the Last Forty Years.

In a statement made public yesterday the Federal Council of Churches presented statistics covering the last forty years in ten year periods, which showed a consistent decrease in lynchings.

In the period between 1885 and 1894, when the campaign against lynching had its inception, 1,073 negroes and 643 whites were lynched. In the next ten-year period there was a drop of nearly 500, the number of negro victims being 969 and white 270.

From 1905 to 1915 there was another drop to 701, and in the last ten years the total number of victims was 537.

The total for the forty-year period was 4,203, of whom 3,165 were negroes.

Reported Lynching in 1924 Set New Lowest Record

Coincident with the news of the lynching of a Negro near Castlegate, Utah, comes the announcement that the growth of a more tolerant public opinion reduced the number of lynchings in 1924 to only sixteen, the lowest on record.

Threatened lynchings in forty-five communities were prevented during the same period, according to a survey just released. There were 52 lynchings and 17 reported preventions in 1914. From January 1 to June 1, 1925, there were eight lynchings. Six were hanged, one burned at the stake and one shot.

The mob victim near Castlegate, Utah, was taken from a sheriff's posse twice and hanged to the same tree. After he had been strung up the first time the posse fought back the mob and cut down its victim, Robert Marshall, slayer of City Marshal Milton Burns, of Castlegate. Then the mob returned with reinforcements, overpowered the posse and hanged the Negro again.

N. Y. EVENING WORLD
JUNE 19, 1925

Sixteen Lynched in 1924, New Low Record

WASHINGTON, June 19 (A. P.)—Slowly growing public opinion against lynching is described in a report being prepared by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches as responsible for prevention of threatened lynchings in forty-five communities in 1924.

Sixteen cases of lynching, the lowest figure since records have been kept, were recorded for last year, the report points out, compared to fifty-two lynchings and seventeen reported preventions for 1914.

Sometimes Sheriffs or other officials risked their lives to protect their prisoners so that they might receive a legal trial, the report asserts; in other cases, requiring more moral courage, Sheriffs "opened fire on friends and neighbors when it became necessary to save their charges." In some other cases, "lynchings were prevented by public officials who promptly removed prisoners committed to their care from communities in which the crime was committed and so prevented lynchings."

SMALLEST NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN 40 YEARS

Mobs Killed 16 Last Year, Four Were White.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

In the 10-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the 40-year period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 19, 1925

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LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING 1924 CUT TO 16—NEW RECORD

GREENSBORO N. C. Record
JUN 23 1925

Twelve of Victims Were Negroes, While Four of Them Were Whites, Survey Reveals.

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The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution
JUN 23 1925

16 LYNCHINGS WAS RECORD LAST YEAR

It Was Smallest Number On Record Since Statistics Have Been Kept

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report prepared by Professor M. W. Work, of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

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CHURCHES PLAN FIGHT AGAINST LYNCHING EVIL

(Preston News Service.)

Washington, D. C.—Forty years ago we used to lynch men at the rate of 172.6 a year, here in America. Last year we lynched only 16. The Federal

Council of Churches hopes to make 1926 a lynchless year.

Since 1885, when the fight was started against this "strictly American crime," there has been steady decrease in the number of lynchings. Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public Thursday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were Negroes and four whites.

In the ten-year-period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the 40-year period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of Negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

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The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

In order to protect their prisoners in these 45 preventions, sheriffs and other officials risked their lives and sometimes even opened fire on their friends and neighbors. In some instances they fled with their prisoners to other communities.

During all the 40 year period there has been one white man lynched to every three Negroes.

"The personal security of every citizen and the supremacy of the law are at stake in this matter," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission which is campaigning against lynching.

"These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. Determined action will make this the last year of shame to our conscience and menace to our life."

Anderson S.C. Mail

JUN 23 1925

LYNCHINGS LAST YEAR SHOW MARKED DECREASE

Washington, June 22.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

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Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

NEW YORK CITY SUN
JUNE 18, 1925

SENTIMENT GROWS AGAINST LYNCHING

Church Council Reports Big Drop in Number.

WASHINGTON, June 18 (A. P.).—The slowly growing public opinion against lynching is described in a report being prepared by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches as responsible for prevention of threatened lynchings in forty-five communities in 1924.

Sixteen cases of lynching, the lowest figure since records have been kept, were recorded for last year, the report points out, compared to fifty-two lynchings and seventeen reported preventions for 1914.

Sometimes sheriffs or other officials risked their lives to protect their prisoners so that they might be given a legal trial, the report asserts; in other cases, requiring more moral courage, sheriffs "opened fire on friends and neighbors when it became necessary to save their charges." In some other cases "lynchings were prevented by public officials, who promptly removed prisoners committed to their care from communities in which the crime was committed and so prevented lynchings."

Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission, attributes this "commendable action" to the "slowly growing public opinion against lynching which is calling upon officers to uphold the law and protect prisoners in their charge," adding that church women are largely responsible for improved conditions.

Typical cases showing how public officials met lynching crises are embodied in the report, as demonstrating the growth of public opinion in the south a[illegible]

Anderson S.C. Independent

JUN 24 1925

BIG DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS SEEN

Sixten Lynchings, Smallest Number On Record Took Place In United States Last Year—Four Of the Sixteen Victims Were Whites.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relation of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work, of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were Negroes and four white.

In the 10 year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in this 40 year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a decrease in the number of Negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., News

JUN 23 1925

6 LYNCHED LAST YEAR, SAYS WORK

Smallest Number Is Recorded Since Gathering Of Annual Figures

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP) — Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public Tuesday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

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The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a lynchless year."

Clarksdale Miss Register D 17-25

NO LYNCHING IN 45 COMMUNITIES

Only 16 Illegal Executions In United States During The Past Year

WASHINGTON, June 17—Forty-five communities prevented lynchings in 1924 according to a report to be issued shortly by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

Prevention played a big part in the reduction of the number of lynchings in the United States to 16 last year, the lowest figure since records have been kept.

"In 1914 there were 52 persons lynched and 17 reported preventions of lynching," says report. "That is, there were more than three times as many lynchings as there were instances of lynching being prevented.

"In 1924, ten years later, the opposite is true. There were reported 45 instances of the prevention of lynching and 16 reported cases of lynching." This means that in 1914 there were 68 attempts at lynching, 52 of which were successful, and that in 1924 there were 61 attempts at lynching, 45 of which were prevented by the foresight, energy and courage of public officials.

In the prevention of lynching the report points out that sometimes the sheriffs or other officials risked their lives to protect their prisoners so that they might be given a legal trial. In other cases, requiring more moral courage, sheriffs and other officials opened fire on friends and neighbors when it became necessary to save their charges. In some other cases lynchings were prevented by public officials who promptly removed prisoners committee to their care from communities in which the crime was committed and so prevented lynchings.

This "commendable action on the part of public officials, which covered many states, is due," according to Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission, "to the slowly growing public opinion against lynching which is calling upon officers to uphold the law and protect prisoners in their charge." Women of the churches are given much of the credit by Dr. Haynes for improved conditions.

Lynchings—1925.
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on,

1890

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OUT TO PUT END TO 'GREAT AMERICAN PASTIME'

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Forty years ago we used to lynch men at the rate of 172.6 a year, here in America. Last year we lynched only 16. The Federal Council of Churches hopes to make 1926 a lynchless year.

Since 1885, when the fight was started against this "strictly American crime," there has been a steady decrease in the number of lynchings. Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public Thursday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were Negroes and four whites.

"The personal security of every citizen and the supremacy of the law are at stake in this matter," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission which is campaigning against lynching.

"These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. Determined action will make this the last year of shame to our conscience and menace to our life."

NEW YORK CITY GRAPHIC
JULY 3, 1925

Lynchings Prevented

The efforts of church people to prevent lynching is bearing fruit, according to a statement just received from Washington, D. C., which states that forty-five communities prevented lynchings in 1924, conditions in some instances making it necessary for sheriffs and other officials to risk their lives in order that their prisoners might have legal trial.

This Clipping From
Chester, S. C.
Reporter,
6-25-25

Lynching Shows Marked Decrease.

Washington, June 22.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were Negroes and four white.

In the 10 year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in this 40 years, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of Negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

York, S. C.
Enquirer
6-26-25

—Forty-five communities prevented lynchings in 1924, according to a report to be issued shortly by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, Washington. "In 1914 there were fifty-two persons reported lynched and seventeen reported preventions of lynching," says the report. "Ten years later there were reported forty-five lynchings prevented and sixteen-lynchings." In the prevention, the report says, sheriffs and officers risked their lives to protect their prisoners. In other cases, requiring more moral courage, they fired on friends when it became necessary to save their charges. In other instances lynchings were prevented by prompt removal of prisoners from communities in which the crime was committed. Dr. George E. Hayes, secretary of the commission, gives much of the credit for the changed conditions to the women of the churches.

Aurora, Miss.
Times
6-26-25

SMALLEST NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS

Mobs Killed 16 Last Year, Four of Them White

Washington, June 23.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof, M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

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Sumter, S. C.
Herald
6-25-25

DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS.

Only Sixteen Took Place During the Past Year.

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ATLANTA, GA., Constitution
JUN 27 1925

LYNCHINGS DIMINISH.

Only 16 lynchings occurred in 1924 in the United States — the smallest number during the 40 years that statistics have been kept.

This statement was made public Monday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

It is gratifying that the mob is passing. An aroused public conscience throughout the entire country has been responsible.

The pendulum that swung to an extreme by which violence, intolerance, night riding, "regulating"—all in open defiance of constituted authority — was encouraged either through the indifference, or the intimidation of citizens who looked on in horror, but with closed lips. That situation has changed. And the pendulum has begun to swing the other way. It will in time strike a plumb at normal.

Sixteen lynchings in 1924 were sixteen too many. If the people who believe in law and order and in the integrity of government and the guarantees of constitutional rights will continue a militant fight on the mob spirit, as in recent months, there will be a year—and not in the distant future—when there will be no lynchings and when the law, in all of its majesty will be supreme. Then there will be no occasion

for the Dyer anti-lynch bill that is intended to strike at and humiliate the south, nor for the various and sundry reprisal measures that a small element in congress has endeavored to enact.

Recent years have shown that lynchings are by no means confined to the south, nor have the victims been exclusively members of the negro race. Of the 16 lynchings in 1924, four were white men.

Wherever they occur and whoever may be the victim and whatever may be the crime alleged, the lyncher strikes at the law and at society.

It is a sign of a better day and of a firmer democracy and a greater nation that this great menace to constituted authority is passing out.

Lake Charles Press 3-28-25

Ten States "Bore the Black Shame Of Lynchings" In 1924, Reports the Federal Council of Churches

Washington, March 28.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announces its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's commission on race relations recently. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., soon to be published by the commission on race relations.

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38, and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in ten states as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923.

"The third annual honor roll of states free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, 4.

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Conncesticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah, 4.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin, 13.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years: Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia, 3.

Total states free from a lynching in 1924, 38.

Total states still having lynchings, 10.

Total states free from lynchings in 1923, 39.

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Professor Work's pamphlet which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer anti-lynching bill, before the last congress. The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definition as follows:

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offenses."

"Already within three months of this year," says Dr. George B. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, "four lynchings, including one burning of a negro at the stake, give a direct call to the Christian church to marshal conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly good-will govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?"

N. Y. EVENING WORLD
JUNE 23, 1925

Sixteen Lynchings in U. S. in 1924 Less Than in Any Other Year for Last Forty

Four of Victims White—Church Council Aims at Lynchless 1926

WASHINGTON, June 23 (A. P.)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it is shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were Negroes and four white.

In the ten-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded, as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the forty-years period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of Negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," said Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life."

NEW YORK BULLETIN
JUNE 25, 1925

Lynchings In 1924

On the report that there were sixteen cases of lynchings in 1924, we may look with both pleasure and displeasure. It may please us to think that there were fewer lynchings last year than in any year of which records have been kept. It should displease us to think that in forty-five communities there were threatened lynching bees even in the comparatively good year of 1924. It should displease us even more to think that there should be any lynchings at all in this generally advanced country at such a late date. Last year's record is good, compared to that of, say, 1914, when there were fifty-two lynchings and seventeen reported preventions. It is bad compared to the ideal which we have every reason to demand and expect.

In a report in preparation by the Commission On Race Relations, of the Federal Council of Churches, slowly growing public opinion against this form of mob murder is considered responsible for the forty-five cases of preventions of lynchings last year. That is very plausible. Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission, gallantly adds also that church women are largely responsible for improved conditions.

That was a rather charming thing to say. The only serious trouble with it is that it probably isn't true. Not wholly true, at any rate; it may be true in part. It is more likely that lynching is dying out because of the developing nation-wide feeling against it of the better class of citizens, men and women both. It is more likely that it is dying out because of the threatened Negro migration to the north, which, if it ever became very sweeping, would leave the south in a sorry plight.

It is more likely that conditions improve because Ne-

gross refuse longer to stand for the treatment they have been receiving and now have strong organizations to effect their own betterment. It is more likely that lynchings are fewer because the south knows that lynchings have given it a black eye, and because judges and other officials have been aroused by all these contirbuting factors to throw their weight against continuance of murders by the rabble.

It is most probable that church women have had a finger in all these pies. But what they did to end lynching as church women, that is, as organized church women, probably didn't amount to much.—Springfield [Mass.] Union.

Lynchings-1925.
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on.

1891

1. Lynching Declines.

Sixteen cases of lynching are reported for the year 1924 by the Federal Council of Churches, which adds to its report the statement that growing public opinion is having slow but sure effect upon America's greatest evil, the Court of Judge Lynch. It is pointed out that 10 of these crimes overshadowed lower [illegible] records have been kept. And even though, as we go to press, world could mourn each of a lynching there is cause for rejoicing that this monster evil is on the decline no matter what the cause may be. Lynching, of course, reverts to the days of prehistoric man. It is not unlike the early English custom of having accused folks thrust their hands into cauldrons of boiling water to test their guilt or innocence, in which latter case the flesh was not supposed to become scalded. That lynching has endured so long in this land of the free and the home of the brave, tinted with modern Christianity, is one of the anomalies of civilization.

Even in the face of the decline, sixteen lynchings are sixteen too many; and so long as one man, woman or child is victim of the mob, just so long will this country be unable to boast of simon-pure Civilization. We feel that the testing-time of the dual citizenship of American—one in the State and one in the United States—is at hand. And the time to punish mobs which execute American citizens without due process of law is long overdue. The draft of sons for the World War, the interstate commerce traffic, the federal laws of taxation, and dozens of other matters have been and are amendable to federal power. Who then dares continue to presume that an American citizen, beset by the mob, is not entitled to federal protection, whether he be in Georgia, Mississippi, Utah, or Maine, for that matter. When state protection ends it is time for federal protection to begin; for the Constiution says a person is a citizen of the United States and of the state wherein he resides. For a man whom the Federal Government drafted to fight in France to be unprotected from mob violence, or for that mob to go unpunished for its lawlessness, is, we think, one of the present great incongruities of American justice and independence—a challenge to civilization, and menace to citizens of the United States of America. Even sixteen lynchings, we repeat are sixteen too many.

LYNCHINGS DIMINISH.

Only 16 lynchings occurred in 1924 in the United States — the smallest number during the 40 years that statistics have been kept. This statement was made public Monday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

It is gratifying that the mob is passing. An aroused public conscience throughout the entire country has been responsible.

The pendulum that swung to an extreme by which violence, intolerance, night riding, "regulating"—all in open defiance of constituted authority — was encouraged either through the indifference, or the intimidation of citizens who looked on in horror, but with closed lips, has begun to swing the other way. It will in time strike a plumb at normal.

Sixteen lynchings in 1924 were sixteen too many. If the people who believe in law and order and in the integrity of government and the guarantees of constitutional rights will continue a militant fight on the mob spirit, as in recent months, there will be a year—and not in the distant future—when there will be no lynchings and when the law, in all of its majesty will be supreme.

Then there will be no occasion for the Dyer anti-lynch bill that is intended to strike at and humiliate the south, nor for the various and sundry reprisal measures that a small element in congress has endeavored to enact.

Recent years have shown that lynchings are by no means confined to the south, nor have the victims been exclusively members of the negro race. Of the 16 lynchings in 1924, four were white men.

Wherever they occur and whoever may be the victim and whatever may be the crime alleged, the lyncher strikes at the law and at society.

It is a sign of a better day and of a firmer democracy and a greater nation that this great menace to constituted authority is passing out.

MOB LAW GROWS WEAK IN 1924

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Only Sixteen Lynchings in U. S. During Year—Less Than in Any Other Year for Last Forty

—o—

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun [illegible] years ago, it is shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were colored and four white.

In the ten-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded, as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the forty years period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of lynchings of colored citizens than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an averge for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Colored victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," said Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life."

Lynchings—1925
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on,

1893

PRECAUTOINS FOIL MANY LYNCH COUPS

Steps Now Being Taken to Prevent Action by Mobbists

Washington, D. C.—Prevention of lynchings and foiling of mobs by city and county officials played a great part in the decrease of the number of lynch victims, according to Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the committee on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Figures brought forward show that lynchings were prevented in 45 communities last year, which represents the greatest activity on the part of officials to stop the mob evil and is comparable to the low mark of 16 lynchings in the United States last year.

In 1914 there were 52 persons reported lynched and 17 reported preventions of lynchings, says the report. That is, there were more than three times as many lynchings as there were instances of lynchings being prevented.

In 1924, 10 years later, the opposite is true. There were reported 45 instances of the prevention of lynching and 16 reported cases of lynching.

This means that in 1914 there were 68 attempts at lynching, 52 of which were successful, and that in 1924 there were 61 attempts at lynching, 45 of which were prevented by the foresight, energy and courage of public officials.

In the prevention of lynching, the report points out, sometimes the sheriff or other officials risked their lives to protect their prisoners, so that they might be given a legal trial.

In other cases, requiring more moral courage, sheriffs and other officials opened fire on friends and neighbors when it became necessary to save their charges.

In some other cases lynchings were prevented by public officials who promptly removed prisoners committed to their care from communities in which the crime was committed and so prevented lynchings.

This commendable action on the part of public officials, which covered many states, is due, according to Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission, "to the slowly growing public opinion against lynching, which is calling upon public officers to uphold the law and protect prisoners in their charge."

TOLEDO OHIO BLADE
TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1925.

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. SET LOW MARK

Only 16 Recorded in 1924; Lynchless Year Is Goal.

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The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were Negroes and four white.

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Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 108 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038. The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

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Times
Pawtucket, R. I. JUN 23 '25

Sixteen Lynchings In Records for 1924

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World
NEW YORK CITY

JUL - 1925

ANTI-LYNCH LAWS SPREAD

Seven States Pass New Acts for Suppression

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Seven States have passed new laws for suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to be published shortly. Two other States, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all, thirteen States have special lynching laws.

Bills for suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all Southern States. Four of the States passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as Border States. Other States with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Republican-Register.
July 7, 1925

LYNCHING EVIL IS SHOWING A DRO

DECREASE BY 10-YEAR PERIOD IS STEADILY ENOUGH TO INDICATE END.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Decade by decade, the lynching evil has shown a decrease since the fight against the "strict American crime" began in 1885, according to a report shortly to be published by the Commission on Race Relations of the federal council of churches. The report has been prepared by Prof. Monroe M. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Since the first statistics were gathered in 1885 there has been a steady decrease by ten-year periods. It is pointed out in this connection that the number of white persons lynched has decreased much faster in proportion than the number of negroes lynched. The total number of lynchings in 1924 was sixteen, the lowest on record. Of these, twelve were colored and four white.

In discussing this "notable decrease in lynching" the report points out that in the ten-year period between 1885 and 1894 the total number of lynchings was 1,726,643 being white persons and 1,073 negro.

In the next decade from 1895 to 1904 the total number of lynchings dropped to 1,239, approximately 500 less than the preceding ten years. The number of lynchings of white victims fell to 270, a drop of more than 60 per cent. The number of negroes lynched was 969, a decrease of 10 per cent.

In the following ten years from 1905 to 1914, another drop of lynchings was achieved, the total being 701. Again, according to the report the greatest reduction was in the number of white persons lynched, the total being only 62, a 75 per cent improvement. The number of negroes lynched was 639, a 33 per cent decrease.

Graphic
NEW YORK CITY

JUL 7

ANTI-LYNCH LAWS

Washington, July 7.—Seven states have passed new laws for suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

STURGIS, MICH., JOURNAL
July 7, 1925

WANING LYNCH LAW.

In the days when it was common lynching was the greatest blot on the civilization of this country. In substituting mob passion and barbaric torture for fair trial, it flouted the Constitution and disgraced America. It was a mockery of justice and Christianity alike. Happily, the last 40 years have witnessed a notable, if slow, decline.

The Federal Council of Churches has published statistics showing the facts of this decline. In the period between 1885 and 1894, when a widespread campaign against lynching first was begun, 1,073 Negroes and 643 whites were lynched. In the next decade the figures dropped to 696 and 270. From 1905 to 1915 701 persons were victims of community murder, and 537 in the last 10 years.

While improvement has been steady, it has not been nearly so rapid as should be expected in modern America. Last year showed the most notable progress thus far, when only 16 lynchings took place. However, 10 persons already have been lynched in the first six months of this year, four more than for the corresponding period in 1924. Until this fiendish practice is stamped out all together American civilization will not stand fully justified before the world.

JUN 25 1925

LYNCHINGS.

The custom of the fiery Southerner to take the law into his own hands is slowly but surely passing, according to statistics gathered by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, which show that during the past year but sixteen lynchings took place, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago.

In the ten-year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the forty-year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

These statistics show that the negro has not been the only victim of the lynch law, and another interesting thing is that they have not all occurred in the South.

There is no more contented, happy-go-lucky citizen in the United States today than the negro of the South. He has been the victim of a

the Southern agriculturist, the back-great deal of misguided sympathy
one of the South. He knows his on the part of the North. He is
place and has a great deal of respect neither abused or downtrodden as
or his white neighbor and the laws many would have us believe. He
of the country. This sympathy for lives for the most part in perfect
the Southern negro, which finds ex- peace with his white neighbor, this
pression in the North in clothing and the land and is a valuable asset to
negro could teach them a good deal
that would make of them the same valuable citizen he has shown himself to be.

COVINGTON, KY., TIMES-STAR
JUNE 23, 1925.

Last Year's Lynchings, 16, Fewest in History

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

News Miami, Fla.

JUN 23 1925

U. S. LYNCHINGS FOR 1924 DROP

Mob Violence Takes 16 Lives, Smallest Number in 40 Years

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the 10-year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in this 40-year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total contrasts to an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

Journal
Meriden, Conn. JUN 24 '25

REPORTS SHOW FEW LYNCHINGS IN PAST YEAR

16 Victims Is Smallest Number Since Statistics Have Been Kept

Washington, D. C., June 24.—(AP)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public yesterday by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

In the ten year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed, steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the forty year period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year with the total for the period shown to be 4,303.

Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," Dr, George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission, said. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action, this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life."

TOLEDO OHIO TIMES
MONDAY, JULY 6, 1925.

ANTI-LYNCH LAWS ON BOOKS OF 13 STATES

WASHINGTON, July 6—(Special)—Seven states have passed new laws for suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches, to be published storhly.

Two other states, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the the "Great American Crime." in all, 13 states have special lynching laws.

RUSTON, LA., LEADER
JUNE 25, 1925.

Lynchings Cut to 16; Lowest In 40 Years

Record for 1924 Shows 12 Negroes, 4 Whites, Victims.

Washington, June 23. — Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public yestehray by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

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Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4203. Negro victims numbered 3165 and white 1038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynch less year."

Paper Standard

Town Lakeston

Date June 26

SMALLEST NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN 40 YEARS

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Stem, Sumter, S. C.
JUN 23 1925

Lynchings Show Steady Decrease

Washington, June 22 (By the Associated Press).—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

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Transcript
North Adams, Mass.
JUN 23 1925

Number of Lynchings Smallest in 40 Years

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Post
L. Y. Ch.
JUN 23 1925

LYNCHINGS DECREASE TO 16 TOTAL IN 1924

Church Council's Report Shows Big Drop From 40-Year Average of 106

AIM TO END CRIME IN 1926

Washington. June 23 (AP). — Sixteen lynchings occurred in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

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Lynchings—1925.
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on,

1894

SHREVEPORT LA. TIMES
JULY 4, 1925.

Council Of Churches Plan To End American Lynching Crime

394 LYNCHINGS IN PAST 10 YEARS

Commission Working to Make 1926 a "Lynchless Year"

(Preston News Service)

Washington, D. C., July 2—Forty years ago we used to lynch men at the rate of 172.6 a year, here in America. Last year we lynched only 16. The Federal Council of Churches hopes to make 1926 a lynchless year.

Since 1885, when the fight was started against this "strictly American crime", there has been a steady decrease in the number of lynchings. Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public Thursday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were Negroes and four whites.

In the 10-year-period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the 40-years period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of Negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

In order to protect their prisoners in those 45 preventions, sheriffs and other officials risked their lives and sometimes even opened fire on their friends and neighbors. In some instances they fled with ther prisoners to other communities.

During all the 40 year period there has been one white man lynched to every three Negroes.

"The personal security of every citizen and the supremacy of the law are at stake in this matter," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission which is campaigning against lynching.

"These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. Determined action will make this the last year of shame to our conscience and menace to our life."

States have special lynching laws.

Bills for suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all Southern States. Four of the States passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as Border States. Other States with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Mail
American Lc
JUN 23 1925
5

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEWS
JUNE 23, 1925.

16 LYNCHED LAST YEAR, SAYS WORK

Smallest Number Is Recorded Since Gathering Of Annual Figures

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Charlotte Nc
JUN 24 1925

FEWEST LYNCHINGS IN 40 YEARS MARKED LAST YEAR

Only 16 Instances of Mob Violence in the Entire U. S. 12 Blacks, 4 Whites.

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World NEW YORK City

JUL 7 - 1925

ANTI-LYNCH LAWS SPREAD

Seven States Pass New Acts for Suppression

Special Despatch to The World

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Winona Miss Times
JUNE 26, 1925.

SMALLEST NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS

Mobs Killed 16 Last Year, Four of Them White

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Times Leader

New Haven, Conn. JUN 24 '25.

Report Only Sixteen Lynchings in United States During the Past Year

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Ogden (Utah) Standard Examiner
JUNE 23, 1925

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECREASE

Only 16 Occur In U. S. During All of 1923

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GRAND JUNCTION COL., SENTINEL
JUNE 24, 1925.

ONLY SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS IN THE PAST YEAR

Number Lowest For Past Forty Years; Twelve Were Negroes and Four Were Whites.

(Associated Press.)

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NEW YORK CITY GRAPHIC
JULY 7, 1925

ANTI-LYNCH LAWS

Washington, July 7.—Seven states have passed new laws for suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

LEXINGTON, TENN., PROGRESS
JUNE 26, 1925.

The 16 men lynched in the United States last year four of them white—was the smallest number since statistics on the matter began to be kept 40 years ago. In the last ten years 537 lynchings were recorded and 701 in the preceding decade. During the 40 years the total lynched was 4,203, of whom 1,033 were whites. The working committee at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, will work to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

MARIANNA ARK COURIER INDEX
JUNE 25, 1925

Smallest Number of Lynchings in 40 Years

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MEMPHIS, Tenn., COMM'L APPEAL
JUNE 24, 1925.

SMALLEST NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN 40 YEARS

Mobs Killed 16 Last Year, Four Were White.

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Lynchings—1925.
Federal Council of Churches, Reports on.

1895

Thirty-Eight States Free From Lynching—Ten "Bore the Black Shame of Lynchings'

FOUR LYNCHINGS RECORDED FOR 1925

Lowest Number in 1924 Since Records of the Evil Have Been Kept—Takes Up Definition of Lynching—Abolition Can Be Achieved

From Federal Council of Churches

Washington, March 17.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches announcing its third annual Non-Lynching Roll of Honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the Roll of Honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the Council's Commission on Race Relations today. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Ten states—one more than last year—bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free of lynching for two years and South Carolina and Tennessee which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the Commission that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., soon to be published by the Commission on Race Relations.

"The next lowest number," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number of victims was 235 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in 9 states in 1923.

"The third annual Honor Roll of states free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching:

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, 4

Additional states which have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah, 4.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years:

Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin, 13.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past five years:

Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years:

Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924:

Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia 3.

Total states free from a lynching in 1924 38.

Total states still having lynchings 10.

Total states free from a lynching in 1923, 39.

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Professor Work's pamphlet, which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill, before the last Congress. The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definities as follows:

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The report continues that if revision of the definition is needed this "could most properly be done by a committee of lawyers, representing the whole country; as for example, a committee from the American Bar Association.

"On the other hand, since a question of law and fact is involved, a final and authoritative definition of lynching would have to be made by the courts. As for example, a case under some one of the present state laws against lynchings might be brought against a county where an alleged lynching had occurred. The case might turn upon the question of what constitutes a lynching and might be carried through all the courts up to the United States Supreme court. This court's definition and ruling would be final and authoritative."

"The issue involved in both the lynching of helpless victims by mobs and of riots where there is promiscuous killing of individuals by one or both sides is that of law against lawlessness," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations in issuing the third annual honor roll.

"Lynching is a body blow to the ideals of brotherhood of the Gospel which the churches profess and preach. The challenge in 1925 is whether individual conscience and public opinion can become powerful enough to enforce all necessary legal measures to the end that no community will allow lawless mobs to commit worse crimes against the law than they impute to their victims.

"Already within three months of this year four lynchings, including one burning of a Negro at the stake, a direct call to the Christian church to marshall conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly goodwill govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude."

NEW YORK CITY SUN
MARCH 17-1925

LYNCHINGS DROP TO 16 FOR 1924

Four States, However, Vanish From Church Honor Roll.

38 IN ALL ARE ON ROSTER

Religious Campaign to Make 1926 a Lynchless Year Is Urged.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (Associated Press).—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual Non-lynching Roll of Honor.

Thirty-eight States earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's commission on race relations to-day. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Ten States—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynching." Though one more State had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new States appear on the roll of honor this year—Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four States have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was sixteen, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Prof. Monroe M. Work of Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Ala., soon to be published by the commission on race relations.

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 235 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in ten States, as compared with such atrocities in nine States in 1923.

"The third annual honor roll of States free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

"States that have never had a record of a lynching—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

"States that have no record of a lynching since 1896—Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah.

"States that have no record of a lynching during the last ten years—Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

States which have no record of a lynching in the last five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming.

"States that have no record of a lynching in the last two years—Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia.

"Additional States that have no record of a lynching during 1924—Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia."

Total States free from a lynching in 1924..... 38
Total States still having lynchings. 10
Total States free from lynching in 1923 39

ONLY FOUR STATES CAN BOAST THAT THEIR RECORD IS CLEAN

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual Non-Lynching Roll of Honor.

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"The next lowest number," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38, and in 1923, when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states, as compared with such atrocities in 9 states in 1923.

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Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah 4

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin 13

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"On the other hand, since a question of law and fact is involved, a final and authoritative definition of lynching would have to be made by the courts in interpreting some of the existing state laws against lynching by cases carried through to the Supreme Court, or if a Federal law is passed by a case carried up to the Supreme Court under that law this court's definition would be final and authoritative.

"The issue involved in both the lynching of helpless victims by mobs and of riots where there is promiscuous killing of individuals by one or both sides is that of law against lawlessness," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations in issuing the third annual honor roll.

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Lynchings - 1925 I.
Federal Council of Churches, Reports on.

1897

JACKSON, MISS., NEWS
MARCH 21, 192[illegible]

Let the Churches Cry Aloud

Washington, March 17—"Let the Churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual Non-lynching Roll of Honor.

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Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years:

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GREENWOOD COMMONWEALTH
MARCH 17 1925

LYNCHLESS LAND SOUGHT BY CHURCH STATEMENT SAYS

Federal Council Gives Program And Figures Of Past

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, March 17.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching Roll of Honor.

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States that have never had a record of a lynching:

Massachusetts, New Hampshire Rhode Island and Vermont, 4.

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Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah, 4.

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Deleware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexicvo, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin, 13.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years:

Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years:

Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924:

Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia, 3.

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LYNCHINGS ON DECLINE THROUGHOUT THE NATION

Washington.—The federal council of churches, with local quarters here, is authority for the statement that only two Southern States have had no record of a lynching in two years. The States are Alabama and North Carolina. Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia had no record of a lynching in 1924.

Birmingham Reporter 4-11-25

The federal council of churches has engaged in a work of having for its object a lynchless country in 1926. There was no lynching in 38 States last year. Under the definition of the federal council a lynching is not a wholesale massacre as has frequently occurred above the Mason-Dixon line, but an unmentionable punishment for an unmentionable crime. On account of that definition, the South fares badly in comparison with other sections.

The roll of honor of the federal council follows:

States which have never had a lynching—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont—4.

Additional States which have had no lynching since 1896—Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, Utah—4.

Additional States which have had no lynching during the last ten years—Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Additional States which have had no lynching within the last five years—Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming.

Additional States which have had no lynching in the last two years—Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia.

Additional States which had no lynching in 1924—Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia.

Knoxville, Tenn., News

APR 16 1925

NO LYNCHINGS IN 38 STATES

Three States Added to Roll of Honor.

Washington Bureau
The Knoxville News,
1322 New York-av.

WASHINGTON—A new roll of honor has ben made up by the Federal Council of Churches, on which they have placed the names of 38 states for good behavior last year.

In these 38 states no lynchings occurred. Virginia, Oklahoma and Arkansas gained places on the list.

Kentucky, Illinois, South Carolina and Tennessee fell from grace, with one lynching apiece during the year, after a "clear record" for one or two years each.

Noting that in 1892 there were 255 lynchings and that this number was cut to 16 in 1924, the Federal Council of Churches is extremely optimistic regarding the "complete abolition of this evil."

The "honor roll' is as follows:

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Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896:

Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah—4.

Addition states that have no record of a lynching during the past ten years:

Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin—13.

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Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming—7.

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Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia—7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924:

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Total states free from a lynching in 1924 38

Total states still having lynchings 10

Total states free from a lynching in 1923 39

WASHINGTON D C PATRIOT
APRIL 11, 1925

CHURCHES DEPLORE LYNCHINGS

"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says an appeal by the Federal Council of Churches.

Thirty-eight states that were "lynchless" last year appear on the council's roll of honor. Sixteen persons were lynched in 10 states last year, the lowest number on record.

States that never had a lynching, according to the council, are Mass., N. H., R. I. and Vt. States that have no record of a lynching since 1896 are Conn., Me., N. J. and Utah. There have been no lynchings in 10 years in these states: Del., Idaho, Ind., Iowa, Md., Mich., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Oreg., Pa., S. Dak. and Wis.

Three new states appear on the honor roll—Ark., Okla. and Va. The latter, however, has already had a lynching this year.

38 STATES FREE OF LYNCHING LAST YEAR

Federal Council of Churches Appeals for a Lynchless Land

MARYLAND IN 10 YEAR CLASS

Massachusettes, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Ver'ont Never Had Lynching

Washington—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual Non-lynching Roll of Honor

Thirty-eight states earned places on the Roll of Honor by being free from lynchings last year.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities to end this type of lawlessness.

Three New States

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the Commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, soon to be published by the Commission on Race Relations.

Next Lowest, 38

"The next lowest number," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in 9 states in 1923.

"The third annual Honor Roll of states free from lynching in 1924 is as follows:

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Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin 13

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, New York, Montana, Nebraska, Washington and Wyoming 7

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Lynchings – 1925. I.

Federal Council of Churches, Reports on. 1896

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"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has not been to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offenses."

A LYNCHLESS COUNTRY BECAUSE OF THE CHURCHES

The Federal Council of Churches of America has begun a campaign for a lynchless America in 1926. It proposes an honor roll for those states which during the year are free from lynchings. So far, this year, only three states of the South have qualified for place on this honor roll.

There is much reason for the presumption that a campaign of this kind will have a decidedly beneficial effect in America in the decrease and final abolition of this, the greatest curse which exists in the country today. Lynching can well be defined as existing because of the fact that so far, there has not been a public sentiment against it, strong enough to cause it to fall into disfavor in the states where it has flourished for so long. Recently it has been more widely advertised. Its horrors have become more widely known, thanks to a few agencies which have worked incessantly with this particular end in view. That the churches as such should enter the campaign against it is perfectly in order, for the fact that it exists, mocks the Christianity which is supposed to have such wide sway in this country. Heretofore, we who have suffered most from it have wondered at the conception of Christianity which has been held by the Christian churches of the country which have until now failed most miserably in demonstrating the spirit of brotherly love enough to raise their voices in opposition to this practice which contains all of the essentials of the most barbaric traditions.

To abolish lynching is to save America and its institutions. All agencies which control public opinion to any extent can well unite in the fight against it, and the Christian church probably more than some others can speed up the sort of sentiment which is so badly needed.

PADUCAH, KY., SUN
MARCH 27, 1925

LYNCHLESS LAND IN 1926

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"On the basis of the above understanding of what constiutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offences."

The report continues that if revision of the definition is needed this could most properly be done by a committee of lawyersr, representing the whole country; as for example, a committee from the American Bar Association.

"On the other hand, since a question of law and fact is involved, a final and authoritive definition of lynching would have to be made by the courts. As for example, a case under some one of the present state laws against lynchings might be brought against a county where an alleged lynching had occurred. The case might turn upon the question of what constitutes a lynching and might be carried through all the courts up to the United States Supreme Court. This court's definition and ruling would be final and authoritative."

"The issue involved in both the lynching of helpless victims by mobs and of riots where there is promiscuous killing of individuals by one or both sides is that of law against lawlessness," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations in issuing the third annual honor roll.

"Lynching is a body blow to the ideals of brotherhood of the Gospel which the Churches profess and preach. The challenge in 1925 is whether individual conscience and public opinion can become powerful enough to enforce all necessary legal measure to the end that no community will allow lawless mobs to commit worse crimes against the law than they impute to their victims.

"Already within three months of this year four lynchings, including one burning of a negro at the stake, give a direct call to the Christian Church to marshall conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the Churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherlygoodwill govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to influence the multitude?"

WANT NO-LYNCH YEAR

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF AMERICA PUBLISH LYNCHLESS ROLL OF HONOR—BELIEVE LYNCHING CAN BE STOPPED BY PUBLIC OPINION

Washington, March, 17, 1925:—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

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Three Newcomers

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved

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REDWOOD CITY, CAL., TRIBUNE
MARCH 19, 1925

Lynchless Land in 1926 Is Slogan of Churches; 38 States on Honor Roll

(By Associated Press)

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"Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, 4.

"Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1898:

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"Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past 10 years:

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CROWLEY, LA., SIGNAL
MARCH 21, 1925

OF CHURCHES IN NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN TO STOP MOB LAW

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CROWLEY, LA., SIGNAL
MARCH 23, 1925

Lynchings - 1925. I
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on

1881

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Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years:
Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia 7

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SEVEN STATES PASS ANTI LYNCHING LAWS

(Columbian Press Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—During the last ten years seven states that passed new laws for the suppression of lynching, according to a report prepared by Dr. Monroe N Work, of Tuskegee Institute, which is to be published shortly, two other states, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "Great American Crime." Now all thirteen states have special anti-lynching laws. Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western.

They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

This Clipping From Miss Pearl Gibson Pineville

7-2-25

DECLINE IN LYNCHINGS.

Last Year Held Record for Smallest Number Killed by Mobs.

Washington, June 23.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

In the 10-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the 40-year period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

PINEVILLE, KY. LA. TIDE:
MARCH 21, 1925

"Let The Churches Cry Aloud for A Lynchless Land In 1926"

SAYS STATEMENT OF FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Lynching A Body Blow To Ideals Of Brotherhood of the Gospel

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Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennesee which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the Commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

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Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin, 13.

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Total states free from a lynching in 1924, 38; total states still having lynchings, 10; total states free from a lynching in 1923, 39.

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PINEVILLE, TENN., LEAF-CHRONICLE
MARCH 19, 1925

CHURCHES SEEK A LYNCHLESS 1926

RECORDS SHOW 16 FOR 1924—FIVE HAVE OCCURRED IN 1925

Associated Press.

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16 Lynchings in 1924

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"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923.

State Honor Rolls

"The third annual honor roll of states free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont 4

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah 4

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin 13

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming 7

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years: Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia 7

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia..... 3

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Lynchings-1925. II

Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on.

1880

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"Already within three months of this year,' says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, "four lynchings, including one burning of a Negro at the stake give a direct call to the Christian Church to marshall conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly goodwill govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?"

Jackson, Tenn
Sun
7-23-25

Successful War On Lynching.

One should not incur the stigma of being unduly optimistic when claiming to see, in the report prepared by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, indications, indications of a more complete awakening of the moral sense, in the important direction covered by it, than ever before. "Slowly growing public opinion against lynching" is recorded by this commission as responsible for the prevention of threatened lynchings in fifteen communities in 1924, only sixteen cases of lynching having occurred during the year. This represents the lowest figure since statistics were available, and compares more than favorable with the fifty-two lynchings and seventeen preventions in 1924. The report explains that sheriffs or other officials often manifested great moral courage in protecting their prisoners, and adds that public opinion is more and more insistently calling upon officers to uphold the law. Any evidence of regard for the law is at least as entitled to adequate recognition as the occasional evidences of disregard for it which of late years have been played up so unceasingly by certain lawless elements among the people.

TOLEDO O BLADE
JUNE 26, 1925

Lynching

WHAT names stand out in your recollections of Revolutionary history? Is the name of Charles Lynch of Virginia among them? It ought to be.

Lynching — the term which means the punishment of an individual by non-legal individuals and without the process of law—was christened for Charles Lynch of the Revolutionary period. Lynch led an unofficial group who flogged persons regarded as enemies of the government.

Now the term "lynching" means more than whipping. It is applied to anti-legal punishment intended to result fatally.

For forty years statisticians have recorded American lynchings. Their report for last year, just made public by the commission on race relations of the Federated Council of Churches, shows only sixteen lynchings. That is the smallest number recorded in the lynching records. The Council of Churches aims to make 1926 a lynchless year.

Doing away with lynchings should not be a difficult task. The courts are competent to mete out justice in every case. Nor is there any reason to believe that lynching is a deterrent to crime. And always there is the danger that an innocent person may be the victim of the mob's wrath. Mobs assume guilt and allow neither time nor opportunity for defense. Once seized by a mob, a victim has no hope of justice. Lynching has had a fair chance to defend itself. Let it be strung up now. That really would be justice.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Scioto Gazette.
Friday, June 26, 1925

Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago. A report by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, shows 12 of the victims were negroes and four were whwites. The average for forty years is of 106 lynchings a year.

Johnson City, Tenn., Staff-News
JUN 15 1925

Lynchings Less As More Are Prevented

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, June 15.—Forty-five communities prevented lynchings in 1924 according to a report to be issued shortly by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

Prevention played a big part in the reduction of the number of lynchings in the United States to 16 last year, the lowest figure since records have been kept.

In 1914 there were 52 persons reported and 17 reported preventions of lynchings," says the report. "That is, there were more than three times as many lynchings as there were instances of lynching being prevented.

"In 1924, ten years later, the opposite is true. There were reported 45 instances of the prevention of lynching and 16 reported cases of lynching." This means that in 1914 there were 68 attempts at lynching, 52 of which were successful, and that in 1924 there were 61 attempts at lynching, 45 of which were prevented by public officials.

EFFORT MADE TO HALT LYNCHING

—*—

Washington, D. C., July 8.—Thirteen states now have special lynching laws, according to the report just prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work for the Federal Council of Churches. Seven of these states have passed laws against the great American crime in the past ten years.

Chicago Bee

Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all southern states. Four of these states passing new Anti-Lynching laws are northern or western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two of them—Kentucky and West Virginia—may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Federal Law Pending

The federal anti-lynching law, known as the Dyer Bill ,introduced itno Congress during this ten year period, aroused a great deal of public discussion but it was still pending when Congress adjourned. Dr Haynes, secretary of the commission, says, "These efforts for national and state laws will be a great help against mob violence. Legislation will be effective, however, just in so far as public opinion backs up the law and insists that officers uphold the laws and protect prsoners, and that preprly constituted courts try prisoners(irrespective of color or creed, in an impartial manner.

Seven Lynchings This Year

"During the first five months of this year there were seven lynchings, one of the victims being burned at the stake. This is two victims more than the first six months of last year and seven too many for America.

"The churches and all good citizens must redouble their efforts to stop the mob record for this year wher it is. America must become a lynchless land in 1926 To that end we must stop mob murder now. The maintenance of law and the security of life in our nation are stake."

ANTI-LYNCHING LAWS PASSED IN SEVEN STATES

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Special to The Informer:

Washington, July 6.—Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Professor Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly. Two other states—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all there are now thirteen states that have special lynching laws.

Richmond Virginian
7-11-25

Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all Southern states. Four of the

states, prior to adoption of the laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two of them—Kentucky and West Virginia—may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

During this ten year period, according to the report, the federal anti lynching law, known as the Dyer bill was introduced into congress, and its discussion greatly aroused public attention to the evil. The bill was pending when congress adjourned.

In announcing the publication of the report Dr. Haynes, secretary of the commission says: "These efforts for national and state laws will be a great help against mob violence. Legislation will be effective, however, just in so far as public opinion backs up the law and insists that officers uphold the laws and protect prisoners and that properly constituted courts try prisoners, irrespective of color or creed, in an impartial manner. During the first five months of this year there were seven lynchings, one of the victims being burned at the stake. This is two victims more than the first six months of last year and seven too many for America. The churches and all good citizens must redouble their efforts to stop the mob record this year where it is. America must become a 'lynchless land in 1926.' To that end we must end mob murder now. The maintenance of law and the security of life in our nation are at stake."

ANTI-LYNCHING LAWS PASSED IN 13 STATES

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Survey Shows Seven Have Adopted Acts Within Last Ten Years

—o—

Washington.—Thirteen states now have laws for the suppression of lynching, according to a report by Professor Monroe N. Wofk, of Tuskegee Institute, prepared for the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Seven have adopted anti-lyching laws in the last ten years.

The other States, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime."

Bills for suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all South-

ern States. Four of the States passing new anti-lynching laws are Northwestern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as border States. Other States with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

TISSUE PAPER LAWS

PROFESSOR MONROE N. WORK of Tuskegee tells you that seven states have passed new laws for the obliteration of lynching during the last 10 years. Two states—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all 13 states have special lynching laws.

Not much consolation in always TALKING about mobs and BREAKING them up, is it? You have learned that laws without proper public sentiment behind them get you nowhere. Mr. Volstead knows this.

Thank Mr. Work for his statistics. They make good reading. But do not applaud so much the "tissue paper drive" against lynchers. You want ACTION, not GOSSIP.

Note carefully that all southern states refer to mob laws as "lynching laws." The word "anti" never came in until Leonadis Dyer of Missouri went to Washington and spoke his mind. You know of the Dyer ANTI-lynching bill. Then came the rush to the bargain counter. Bills for the SUPPRESSION of lynching bobbed up into practically all southern states. Get the word "suppression."

High sounding, isn't it? But you'll say badly misapplied. You know lots about suppression when it comes to getting facts on lynching, but little when the mob forms.

Meanwhile look, listen and keep on pushing. The dam "will break before morning."

ANTI LYNCHING LAW IN THIRTEEN STATES

Washingtn, July 6.—Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Porf. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly.

Two other states—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all, there are now thirteen states that have special lynching laws.

Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all Southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two of them—Kentucky and West Virginia—may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
JULY 7, 1925

ANTI-LYNCHING LAWS PASSED IN 13 STATES

Survey Shows Seven Have Adopted Acts Within Last Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Thirteen States now have laws for the suppression of lynching, according to a report by Professor Monroe N. Wofk, of Tuskegee Institute, prepared for the commision on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Seven have adopted anti-lynching laws in the last ten years.

The other States, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime."

Bills for suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all Southern States. Four of the States passing new anti-lynching laws are Northwestern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as border States. Other States with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

New Bern, N. C. Sun-Journal
JUN 30 1925

LYNCHING DECLINES

The Commission on Race Relations announces in its annual report that 45 attempted lynching were prevented in the year 1924. Lynchings have dropped from 52 in 1914 to only 16 in 1924.

Two chief reasons for this improvement are given. One is the more effective work of public officials in protecting threatened prisoners from mobs. The other is the steady growth of public opinion against lynching, particularly in the South.

This great gain in the prevention of lynching seems the more remarkable in view of the shockingly high murder rate. If mobs can be prevented from killing the victims of their wrath, surely greater success should be possible in preventing private slayings. Public opinion which has weight against the mob should also have weight against the gunman, the prisoner and their like, at least to the extent of depriving them of their weapons.

SEVEN STATES PASS ANTI-LYNCH LAWS

Washington, July [illegible]. — Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Professor Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to be published shortly. Two other states—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all there are now thirteen states that have special lynching laws.

Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all Southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two of them—Kentucky and West Virginia—may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

During this ten-year period, according to the report, the Federal anti-lynching law, known as the Dyer bill, was introduced into Congress, and its discussion greatly aroused public attention to the evil. The bill was pending when Congress adjourned.

In announcing the publication of the report Dr. Haynes, secretary of the Commission says: "These efforts for national and state laws will be a great help against mob violence. Legislation will be effective, however, just in so far as public opinion backs up the law and insists that officers uphold the laws and protect prisoners and that properly constituted courts try prisoners, irrespective of color or creed, in an impartial manner. "During the first five months of this year there were seven lynchings, one of the victims being burned at the stake. This is two victims more than the first six months of last year and seven too many for America. The churches and all good citizens must redouble their efforts to stop the mob record for this year where it is. America must become a 'lynchless land in 1925.'

NEW YORK WORLD
JULY 1925

ANTI-LYNCH LAWS SPREAD

Seven States Pass New Acts for Suppression

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Seven States have passed new laws for suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Wofk of Tuskegee Institute for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to be published shortly. Two other States, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all, thirteen States have special lynching laws.

Bills for suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all Southern States. Four of the States passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as Border States. Other States with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Lynchings - 1926. I.
Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on,

1876

JOPLIN MO NEWS HERALD
MARCH 17, 1925

Lynchless Land in 1926" Is Aim of Church Council

Washington, March 17.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's commission on Race Relations today. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

2 New States on Honor Roll.

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was sixteen, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work of Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee,. Ala., soon to be published by the commission on race relations.

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was thirty-eight and in 1923 when the total number was thirty-two. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in ten states as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923.

States that have never had a record of lynching are Massachusetts New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The federal council's commission on race relations, therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Professor Work's pamphlet, which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer anti-lynching bill, before the last congress.

Lynching Is Defined.

The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definition as follows:

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offense."

"Already within three months of this year," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, "four lynchings, including one burning of a negro at the stake, give a direct call to the Christian Church to marshal conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly goodwill govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?"

From Denver Post
Lupkin
Date 3-18-25

PROTEST AGAINST LYNCHING ISSUED

Federal Council of Churches Announces a Non-Lynching Roll of Honor

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Mar. 17. — "Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926, says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual Non-Lynching Roll of Honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the Roll of Honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the Council's Commission on Race Relations today. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

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"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in 9 states in 1923.

OWOSSO, MICH., ARGUS-PRESS
Thurs., March 19, 1925

LYNCHLESS LAND IN 1926, AIM OF CHURCH COUNCIL OF NATION

38 States Earn Places on Honor Roll by Being Free of 1924 Lynchings.

Washington, March 19 (By A P.)—"Let the churches cry loud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's commission on race relations Tuesday. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Lynchings In 10 States

Ten states, one more than last year, "bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

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"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917 when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923.

Annual Honor Roll

States that have never had a record of a lynching, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont—4.

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah—4.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin—13.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming—7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years: Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia—7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia—3.

Total states free from a lynching in 1924—38.

Total states still having lynchings—10.

Total states free from lynchings in 1923—39.

Gives Definition

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The federal council's commission on race relations, therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Professor Work's pamphlet which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer anti-lynching bill, before the last congress.

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offenses."

"Already within three months of this year," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary, federal council's commission on race relations, "four lynchings, including one burning of a negro at the stake.

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CARTHAGE MO PRESS
MARCH 18, 1925

LYNCHLESS LAND IN 1926 IS AIM OF FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Washington, March 18.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's commission on race relations today. The definition of lynching is taken up in the state.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings". Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work, of Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Alabama, soon to be published by the Commission on Race Relations.

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38, and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in 9 states in 1923.

"The third annual honor roll of states free from lynchings in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had record of a lynching: Massachusetts, Nw Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, 4.

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, and Utah, 4.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin, 13.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years: Alabama, California, Kansas Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924: Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Virginia 3.

Total states free from a lynching in 1924, 38.

Ten states still having lynchings, 10.

Total states free from lynching in 1923, 39.

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The Federal council's commission on race relations, therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Professor Work's pamphlet, which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer anti-lynching bill, before the last congress. The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definition as follows:

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offenses."

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ANDERSON IND HERALD
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1925.

LYNCHLESS LAND IN 1926 SLOGAN

Thirty-eight States Free in 1924—Ten Report Mob Murders During Year.

WASHINGTON, March 18, (A.P.).—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual Non-lynching Roll of Honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the Roll of Honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the Council's Commission on Race Relations today. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

In Ten States.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four tsates have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee which had a clear record in 1923. This shows according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

Victims in 1924.

The number of victims of lynching in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statemnet in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work, of Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Alabama, soon to be published by the Commission on Race Relations.

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38, and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923.

"LYNCHLESS LAND" IS CHURCHES' PLEA

Sixteen Mob Deaths Occurred in Ten States Last Year, Statement Says.

"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

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Abolition Held Possible.

Three new States appear on the roll of honor this year.—Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four States have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

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Roll of Honor.

"The third annual honor roll of States free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

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Additional States that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah, 4.

Additional States which have no record of a lynching during the past 10 years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin, 16.

Additional States which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming, 7.

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Additional States which have no record of a lynching during 1924: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia, 3.

Total States free from a lynching in 1924, 38.

Total States still having lynching

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Riot Victims Not Included.

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The Federal Council's commission on race relations, therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Prof. Work's pamphlet, which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the States that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer anti-lynching bill, be-

Lynchings—1925. I.

Federal Council of Churches, Pamphlets on,

1892

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WASHINGTON IA JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 10 STATES LAST YEAR

THIRTY-EIGHT STATES H A NONE, SAYS FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

(By The Associated Press)

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Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years:

Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin, 13.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years:

Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years:

Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia, 7.

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924:

Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia, 3.

Total states free from a lynching in 1924, 38.

Total states still having lynchings, 10.

Total states free from lynching in 1923, 39.

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The Federal Council's Commission of Race Relations, therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Professor Work's pamphlet, which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, before the last Congress. The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definition as follows:

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not in include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for allege particular offenses."

"Already within three months of this year," says Dr. George E. Haynes secretary, Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, "4 lynchings, including one burning of a negro at the stake, give a direct call to the Christian Church to marshall conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly goodwill govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?"

GREENSBORO, N. C., News

FEB 8 - 1925

Durham Makes a Strong Bid For Grade 'A' Negro College

Prominent White Leaders of the City Submit Memorial to Legislators, Asking For An Appropriation of $487,500 For the School—Durham's Negro Colony Is Progressive.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
212 Tucker Building (By Leased Wire).

Raleigh, Feb. 7.—Pamphlets containing forty pages of argument for a grade "A" negro college in Durham reached Raleigh today and have gone on the desks of the legislators in the effort to persuade the general assembly that the Patton and Everett bill establishing such a college should have the full support of the body.

The contest lies between Durham and Winston-Salem geographically, a bid through its present equipment, but Durham appeals strongly because of its ideal representation of the race. In the capital of Durham is the most progressive negro colony perhaps in the southern states. The race feeling there is proclaimed with great sorrow by W. E. B. Dubois almost ideal. It is the one spot which this brilliant apostle of pessimism has been able to find in the country which appears to offer a hope at all and Dr. Dubois did not wish any hope. The negro college had the backing of Governor Bickett, later gathered the hearty indorsement of Governor Morrison and undoubtedly has now the friendly interest of Governor McLean, who is leading the state to economy.

Door Still Open.

The introduction of a bill to create this college and to take care of it, if it becomes necessary, outside the budget, was entirely agreeable to the budget commission, which had a new schedule to work out and in the rule of economy was reduced to the necessary of cutting appropriations fearfully. The budget commission could find no funds in its maintenance for an institution not yet built but the door is not shut against the negroes who will present their cause direct to the general assembly.

The pamphlet, which was prepared by Principal James E. Shepard, who founded the old national training school and ran it from 1910 to 1924, compiles editorials and educational experts opinions relative to the building of this college in Durham. There are 15 pages of these opinions written by leading papers and educators. Nearly all of them declare for Durham.

Appeal By Prominent Men

The appeal is made by W. J. Brogden, manager of Governor McLean in the 1924 primary race; by Prof. R. L. Flowers, of Duke university, and by James B. Mason, head of the Citizens National. The reasons presented for Durham are the city's proximity to the negro belt, its central position in the state, its easy access to Wake Forest, Elon, State college, University of North Carolina and Duke university, its nearness to the state department of education, and therefore its right to have the sympathy, guidance, aid, support and direction of these several agencies. There are 15,000 negroes in Durham.

The memorial further sets out that there never has been race friction in Durham. These three prominent men think their city has the most progressive negro population in the United States. The negroes have the biggest life insurance company of their race in the world, have the largest legal reserve fire insurance company in the world, have a bank of nearly $1,000,000 resources and a branch bank in Raleigh, have a building and loan association, gave birth to the national negro finance corporation of which Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskeegee, and C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, are president and secretary; besides this race progress, the town has a class "A" high school and a big hospital.

Ask for $487,500.

The Durham white leaders are asking for $487,500 to go into an administrative building, dining room, girls' dormitory, boys dormitory, teachers' college, barn, laundry, central heating plant, industrial building for girls and boys and gymnasium.

Of these the Durham citizens say:

"The buildings are needed whether the school is to function as a standard normal or the beginning of a college. The requirements for a standard normal are for buildings and equipment valued at $500,000. The above requirements, therefore, are based on the equipment of a standard normal school. The above buildings, together with the buildings we now have, will accommodate a student body of 400. If the old buildings are replaced and buildings named above are erected we can accommodate a student body of 250. The above building program, if two dormitories, one science building, auditorium, and library are added, will be a complete program for six or eight years, also the above building program with the addition of a science building would be a sufficient building program for a college for at least a period of four or five years.

"Should the general assembly be unable to give the building program as outlined above but can give to the Durham state normal school an annual expenditure for buildings for two years of $190,000 and from $50,000 to $60,000 annual maintenance per year, suitable buildings can be erected as outlined above and equipped, and a well selected teaching force arranged. We earnestly ask the general assembly of North Carolina to consider these facts. Durham has never asked the state for any appropriation for its white institutions, but on the other hand it has been generous in its support of institutions everywhere and is willing to do its full share in aiding any institution in any community to reach its highest development. But we come now asking that the state erect an institution for the negro population of our great state and that it be located in Durham.

"With respect, we are,

"W. J. BROGDEN,
"R. L. FLOWERS,
"J. B. MASON,
"Trustees."

Urges Each State To Strive For Honor Roll During The Present Year.

LYNCHINGS DECREASING

Fewer Already Recorded This Year Within Three Months. Churches Asked To Rally To The Cause.

By Arthur E. Hungerford

WASHINGTON, March 17.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual Non-lynching Roll of Honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the Roll of Honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the Council's Commission on Race Relations today. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Ten states, one more than last year, "bore the black shame of lynchings." Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the Commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Alabama, soon to be published by the Commission on Race Relations.

"The next lowest number," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in 9 states in 1923.

"The third annual Honor Roll of states free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont 4

Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah 4

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pensylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin 13

Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming 7

Additional states which have no record of a lynching the past two years: Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia 7

Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia 3

Total states free from a lynching in 1924 38

Total states still having lynchings 10

Total states free from a lynching in 1923 31

Last year a newspaper discussion arose over the question of what constitutes a lynching. The Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations therefore, has studied carefully the whole question. The result of this inquiry is Prof. Work's pamphlet which summarizes the definitions from all dictionary authorities, the definitions of the term in legislative enactments of the states that have passed anti-lynching laws and the term as formulated in the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill, before the last Congress. The pamphlet sums up the discussion of the definition as follows:

"On the basis of the above understanding of what constitutes a lynching, the practice in general of compilers of lynching records has been not to include in such records persons put to death in what are commonly designated as riots. The whole matter would appear to turn upon where one is to draw the line between riots, where there is the promiscuous killing of individuals, and lynchings, where particular individuals are seized and put to death for alleged particular offenses."

The report continues that if revision of the definition is needed this "could most properly be done by a committee of lawyers, representing the whole country; as for example, a committee from the American Bar Association.

"On the other hand, since a question of law and fact is involved, a final and authoritative definition of lynching would have to be made by the courts. As for example, a case under some one of the present state laws against lynchings might be brought against a county where an alleged lynching has occured. The case might turn upon the question of what constitutes a lynching and might be carried through all the courts up to the United States Supreme Court. This court's definition and ruling would be final and authoritative.

"The issue involved in both the lynching of helpless victims by mobs and of riots where there is promiscuous killing of individuals by one or both sides is that of law against lawlessness," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary, Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations in issuing the third annual honor roll.

"Lynching is a body blow to the ideals of brotherhood of the Gospel which the churches profess and preach. The challenge in 1925 is whether individual conscience and public opinion can become powerful enough to enforce all necessary legal measure to the end that no community will allow lawless mobs to commit worse crimes against the law than they impute to their victims.

"Already within three months of this year, four lynchings, including one burning of a Negro at the stake, give a direct call to the Christian Church to marshall conscience and public opinion to abolish the evil this year. Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926. Shall the Christ of brotherly goodwill govern relations of human life in our communities or shall the Barabbas of lawless violence be left to inflame the multitude?"

THE DOCTRINE OF LYNCHING

Washington—Decade by decade, the lynching evil has shown a decrease since the fight against this "strictly American crime" began in 1885, according to a report shortly to be published by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report has been prepared by Professor Monroe M. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Since the first statistics were gathered in 1885 there has been a steady decrease by ten-year periods. It is pointed out in this connection that the number of white persons lynched has decreased much faster in proportion than the number of Negroes lynched. The total number of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest on record. Of these, 12 were colored and 4 white.

In discussing this notable decrease in lynching" the report points out that in the ten-year period between 1885 and 1894 the total number of lynchings was 1726, 643 being white persons and 1073 colored.

In the next decade from 1895 to 1904 the total number of lynchings dropped to 1239, approximately 500 less than the preceding ten years. The number of lynchings of white victims fell to 270, a drop of more than 60 per cent. The number of Negroes lynched was 969, a decrease of ten per cent.

In the following 10 years from 1905 to 1914, another drop of lynchings was achieved, the total being 701. Again, according to the report, the greatest reduction was in the number of white persons lynched, the total being only 62, a 75 per cent improvement. The number of Negroes lynched was 639, a 33 per cent decrease.

In the last decade, 1915 to 1924, still greater gains in the fight against lynching were made, the total number of victims being 537. For the first time the figures in the report show the ratio of decrease in Negro lynchings was greater than that of white lynchings, the decrease in the former being 25 per cent against 15 per cent in the latter.

The total number of lynchings for the forty-year period was 4,208, of which 1,038 were white, and 3,165 were Negroes. The average number of lynchings for the period was 105 a year. Comparing this average with the total for last year shows the great gains that have been made. The Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches and many other organizations are conducting an educational campaign to make 1926 a lynchless year. They believe such a record can be achieved next year, and that in a very short time lynching, which the churches regard as one of the great sins of America, can be wiped out.

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The personal security of every citizen and the supremacy of the law are at stake. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life. Mob violence and brotherly goodwill cannot exist together in the same land."

Lynchings-1925.
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Alabama.

1918

GUILTY AND HANG FOR NEGRO RAPIST

Murry Rankin Convicted in Evergreen For Attack Upon Local White Woman

EVERGREEN, ALA., Dec. 17.—Special to The Advertiser.—The verdict of the jury in the case of Murry Rankin, negro, which was rendered Tuesday evening at 5:25 o'clock, was "Guilty of rape, as charged in the indictment, and that defendant suffer death by hanging." Thus ended the trial of a case which has attracted the attention of the people of Conecuh county since the evening of November 25, at which time it is alleged that while a white woman was washing at a spring near her home that she was attacked by Rankin, beaten down with a heavy stick and his fiendish desires accomplished.

At the time the offense was committed Judge John D. Leigh was engaged in the court at Bay Minette and, upon being notified, called a special session of the grand jury which met in session on December 7, and, after due investigation, returned a true bill into court charging Rankin with the crime, whereupon the case was set for hearing on Monday last, and Lamar Kelly and G. O. Dickey were appointed by the court to represent the defense.

It is said the trial of the case was witnessed by more people than any case in this county for many years, the court room being crowded to standing capacity during the entire two days' trial. The evidence of the injured party was that she was busy at the spring when Rankin passed. Within a short time he returned bearing a large gum stick in his hand and made an indecent demand of her. As she screamed he beat her to the ground and accomplished his purpose. The woman had only recently moved into this community, near McKenzie, with her husband and child and was a stranger to the young negro.

General comment of commendation for the conduct of the immense crowd which witnessed the trial was heard on every hand, and as Judge Leigh was informed that the jury was ready to report he spoke to the audience expressing his thanks and appreciation for their splendid demeanor and admonished them against any demonstration as the verdict was received into the court.

The jury engaged in the trial of the case was composed of the following gentlemen: G. W. Mellinger, L. L. Brantley, Jno. W. Riley, W. B. Coker, E. A. Windham, E. T. Suddith, W. E. Howington, C. H. Deer, Jas. S. Cloey, M. R. Hamilton, T. M. Mills, and Howard Warren.

Friday, January 22, 1926 was the date set for the execution set by Judge Leigh, Wednesday.

Lynchings — 1925

Legal Punishment for Rape.

Arkansas.

1919

FACE TRIAL FOR LIFE.

Indicted For Criminal Assault, State to Ask Death.

CONWAY, Ark., Jan. 9.—Jesse Lee Witt, 18, Tom Richmond, 18, and Lee Edward Erbacher, all of or near Conway, were indicted by the grand jury today on charges of criminal assault, the penalty for which under the Arkansas law is death or life imprisonment. An indictment against a fourth boy, who is not yet in custody, was also returned by the grand jury.

The indictments followed accusations against the quartette by a girl who went automobile riding in a car with the four boys sometime ago, according to statements attributed to members of the grand jury.

Judge George W. Clark, in deploring the present day crime waves, blamed the downfall of many young boys and girls to certain kinds of motion pictures, and failure of parents to provide wholesome training and needed restrictions for children.

Prosecuting Attorney W. J. Waggoner indicated he would ask the death penalty.

Lynchings - 1925
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Florida.

1920

MARINE GIVEN 20 YEARS

(PENSACOLA, Fla., June 6—(A. N. P.)—Joseph R. Kirk, white, a private in the United States Marine Corps stationed at the navy yard here, was sentenced to twenty years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Georgia, after being found guilty of a charge of second degree murder in connection with the death of a Colored woman whom he caused to death here last November. Kirk with a companion met the dead woman, at a lonely spot near the city. Next day she was found tied to a tree, her body literally cut in shreds. The woman's companion, Alanha Mason, 19, confessed that Kirk and his companion were the two men she and the dead woman had met the day before. Police found blood strained clothing on Kirk which he had worn the day before. The case attracted much attention. The companion was freed.

CHARGE OF RAPE FAILS FOR LACK OF WITNESS

Richard Eldridge Accused of Statutory Crime, One Year Ago, by Officers of Children's Society

The difference between justice as it is administered in New York State and in the South was strikingly brought out in the case of Richard Eldridge, 18, 25 West 135th street, accused of the rape of Anna Stutz, white, aged 16, of 16 West [illegible] Monday morning. Miss Stutz told Magistrate McKinry that in July of the last year Eldridge enticed her into the dining room of his home where he committed statutory rape.

The girl herself made no complaint at the time, but recently she has been staying out late at nights and her aunt made a complaint to the Children's Society. Under the questioning of the officers of the society she told of her alleged relations with Eldridge.

Eldridge denied carnal relations with the girl. His attorney, Frank W. Stanton, 1132 St. Nicholas avenue, pointed out to the court that the girl's charges were without corroboration and, as the law demands an extra witness in such cases, Magistrate McKiniry threw out the case without calling Eldridge to the stand.

Miss Stutz is a buxom young German girl and has been in the United States two years.

In opposition to this handling of an alleged rape case is the lynching of Jack West in Orlando, Fla., last week. West was acquitted of attacking a white girl, but was lynched by the mob when he left the court.

In the Heights Court the charge against Eldridge failed to produce the slightest excitement, and was treated in the usual manner of all such cases.

Lynchings—1925
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Georgia.

1921

Convicted of Assault.

Buena Vista, Ga., May 2.—(Special.)—During the present term of Marion superior court Jay Jackson, a white man, was convicted of assault on a negro woman and was sentenced to serve a term of from one to two years.

BALDWIN LYNCHING IS BEING PROBED

Every effort is being made to bring to justice persons who Sunday lynched Watson Dixon, the state sanitarium who killed Miss Amy Oxford, nurse at the institution, according to a telegram received Tuesday by the Georgia committee on interracial cooperation from John T. Brantley, of Blackshear, president of the sanitarium's board of trustees.

The state of Georgia has offered a reward of $500 for arrest with evidence to convict the leader of the lynching mob, and $100 for other members of the party.

All facts ascertained by a thorough investigation of the lynching will be laid before the grand jury of Baldwin county and every effort will be made "to bring the perpetrators of this horrible deed to justice," Mr. Brantley wired the committee.

Miss Oxford was struck down by Dixon as she crossed the yard of the sanitarium, the negro wielding a heavy pick handle as a club.

INTERRACIAL HEAD RAPS MOB LAW.

Savannah, Ga., September 22.—(AP) Bishop Frederick F. Reese, chairman of the state committee on inter-racial cooperation, today made an earnest protest against the recent action of a mob in Georgia in lynching an insane negro, who was under the protection of the state in the asylum at Milledgeville:

In a communication to The Morning News, Bishop Reese says:

"When such an outburst of mob violence takes place as has just occurred at Milledgeville, in the lynching of an insane negro, an inmate of the state asylum, for killing one of its nurses, it is the duty of all good citizens to express their indignation and horror.

Brands Act "Outrage."

"If, as, seems to be the fact, the negro was insane, it is inconceivable that any body of our fellow citizens could have been guilty of such an outrage and have committed a great injustice upon a mentally irresponsible person, and at the same time committed, as is true of all lynchings, an equally great outrage upon the dignity and fair name of the state.

"It is especially shocking and disappointing because the gradually diminishing number of lynchings in Georgia for several years past has led good citizens to hope that our people were realizing the wickedness of this crime and were acquiring greater respect for the law and more self-control under similar provocations.

Defied State Authority.

"This victim was an inmate of the state institution, and, therefore, especially under its guardianship and this act was a direct defiance of its authority.

"As chairman of the state committee on inter-racial cooperation for myself and my associates, I desire to express most earnestly our utter abhorence of this crime and respectfully, to call upon our governor and other state authorities to offer promptly as a large rewards as possible for the arrest and conviction of those connected with this lynching and all other similar outbursts of mob violence. The press of the state and individual citizens will promptly and publicly express their indignation and sense of outrage. It is only by laboring in season and out of season to create a determined public opinion in this way that our weaker or vicious fellow citizens can be made to understand that they are outraging the public confidence and are condemned by all good and loyal men and women."

ATTACKER OF GIRL TO DIE IN CHAIR

The Constitution

Swainsboro, Ga., October 23.—(AP) Sentence of guilty without a mercy recommendation and carrying a sentence of death was the result tonight of the trial of C. A. Wheeler, charged with criminally assaulting a young New York woman in this county last week.

W. A. Nasworthy, who was Wheeler's companion when the girl was so badly mistreated Thursday night of last week, was convicted yesterday and given a sentence of 20 years in the pen. The two men admitted their relations with the girl, who was making her way from New York to Florida.

Wheeler went on trial Thursday. The evidence was all heard on that day, and practically all of today was given over to argument of counsel. The case was given to the jury late this afternoon and it deliberated for an hour and a half. A straight verdict of guilty without a mercy recommendation was returned and the judge sentenced Wheeler to die in the electric chair. Notice was given that a motion for a new trial would be filed.

The prompt handling of the case is regarded almost as a record. The crime was committed the end of last week. The men were arrested within 24 hours on the description furnished by the young woman, the grand jury returned indictment on Wednesday, and the men were immediately placed on trial and convicted.

Southern "Gentleman" Is Sentenced To Die For Rape

Had Been Charged With Same Offense On Two Other Occasions — Accomplice Gets 20 Years.

SWAINSBORO, Ga., Oct. 23—A jury consisting mostly of farmers today convicted O. A. Wheeler, 35, white southern "gentleman," of assaulting Pauline Jacobs, a young woman, who came to Georgia from New York en route to Florida, and Judge Hardeman sentenced him to death. He will go to the chair Dec. 11th.

With a great show of emotion Wheeler stood up to receive sentence. His aged father, who came from Johnson, a neighboring, county to attend the trial, completely broke down. Wheeler's mother is dead. He is a married man, but a few months ago he and his wife separated. There is one child.

It was believed the jury determined upon the death penalty for Wheeler after another jury had given W. A. Nasworthy a 20-year sentence earlier in the week for his part in the assault upon the young woman, because it was generally known to them that Wheeler had been charged with the same offense on two other occasions.

This was not brought out in the trial, as Wheeler did not put his character in evidence, but neighborhood jurors knew of it as thoroughly as if they had heard all about it from the witness box.

NEGRO IS CONVICTED OF ASSAULT ATTEMPT

Decatur, Ga., December 16.—(Special.)—Will Hallman, a negro ex-soldier, was convicted in DeKalb superior court today of attempted criminal assault upon one of the nurses in U. S. hospital, No. 48, on Peachtree road, and was sentenced from 10 to 20 years in the penitentiary.

It appeared from the testimony that the crime was committed last summer. The defendant was positively identified by the nurse as a former patient whom she had seen as a nurse for several months in the negro ward in the basement of the hospital.

In pronouncing the sentence, Judge Hutcheson said: "I do not want to appear to criticise any department of our great government, but I do wish that the colored patients could be sent to the government hospital for colored people at Tuskegee, Ala. I understand there is a very large and well-appointed institution there, one of the finest in the country, where colored patients can receive the best attention, and be attended by nurses of their own race."

Lynchings—1925. I.
Legal Punishment for Rape.
6

GRAND JURY HOLDS THEM

For Rape And Attempting To Obtain Money Falsely

Louisville Herald
7-4-25

Impersonated Officers And Attacked Girl

Louisville, Ky.

MIKE MILLER

Mike Miller, 22 years, indicted for rape aginst Colored girl.

W. O. METCALF

W. O. Metcalf, 27 years, indicted on charge of rape against Colored girl.

The Grand Jury, Tuesday indicted W. O. Metcalf and Mike Miller charging rape and attempting to obtain money on false pretenses.

That is apparently a small item BUT THAT IS REALLY A BIG PIECE OF NEWS. For W. O. Metcalf and Mike Miller are white and rape is a crime punishable by death and it is perhaps the first time in the history of Kentucky that two white men were indicted for rape of a colored woman.

These two men are charged by Miss Helen Hyatt, young colore woman, with having imperonated police officers and "arrested" h

Kentucky.

1923

Sunday night, June 14, for speeding in her Ford Coupe and with having demanded money for her release and with taking her to a secluded spot and assaulting her.

Her story, as told in Police Court last Saturday week, was so convincing Judge Dailey held the men to the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury evidently was convinced for that body on Tuesday indicted these ment for rape—a most serious charge for which the punishment is death.

In Wednesday's papers there is a rather fishy story told by a white woman and her escort of an attack and rape o nher by three colored men. There are headlines and picture of the young woman.

In the case of Miss Hyatt no daily paper noticed her charge against these white men. The Louisville News is the only paper (white or colored) to take note of this serious case. Through it the N. A. A. C. P. was interested. Fearful that the City Prosecutor with all his cases would not give the case the proper consideration, the N. A. A. C. P. employed Mr. Brent Overstreet to prosecute these men. He did it vigoriusly. They were held over to the grand jury and Messrs Joseph Lawton and W. Clarke Otte, commonwealth attorneys, secured their indictment.

Friday a Negro hangs in Lexington for rape. He raped a colored girl. He is said to be a man with a child's brain. Unless the Governor interfers he will hang for this awful crime of rape. Capt. Carney, chief of detectives says Sanford Harris, Negro, will pay heavily for his crimes against colored girls.

A white woman says she was raped by 3 Negro men. If she was and they are caught, the world knows they will pay. Metcalf and Miller, white, are charged with rape against a colored woman. If they are not guilty, free them. If they are guilty let them pay even as the half-wit Negro at Lexington is paying.

GOV. FIELDS STAYS EXECUTION OF MAN CHARGED WITH RAPE

Lexington, Ky., August 1.—"By the skin of his teeth" Ray Ross was saved from dying on the gallows Thursday morning when Gov. W. J. Fields granted a stay of execution at 6 o'clock Wednesday night. Ross was convicted on a charge of rape of a ten-year-old girl in the Fayette Circuit Court, November 3, 1924. He was sentenced to be hanged but secured a stay of execution on the ground of insanity. He was re-sentenced, however, July 30.

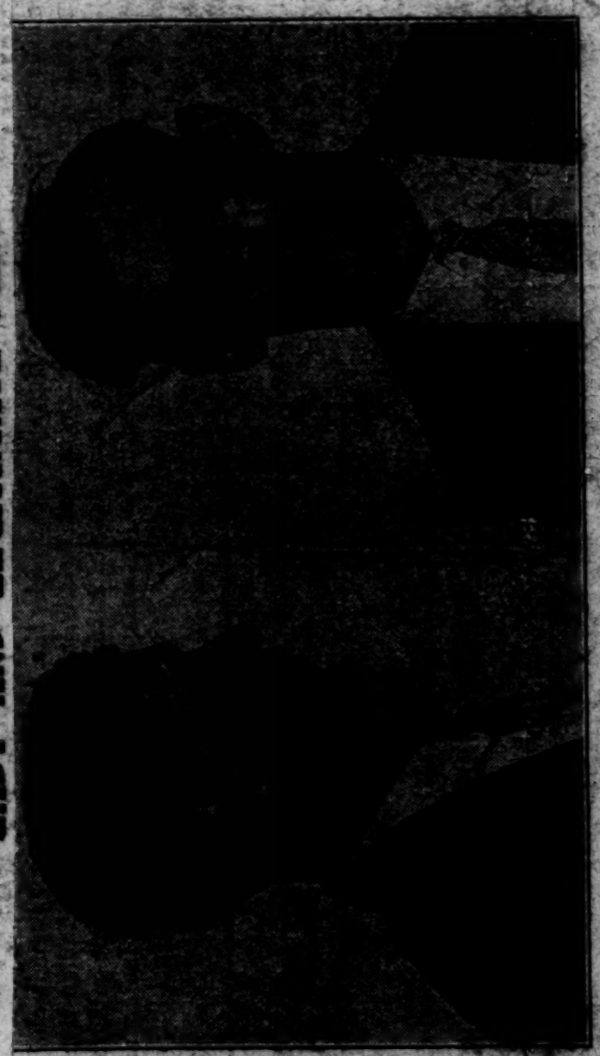
He must have the left hind foot of a rabbit in his pocket because he has received a second stay of execution until August 28. His lawyers presented a letter from a mental expert saying Ross has the intellectual development of the average 8-year-old white child. Why white child the alienist did not say, but evidently Governor Fields thought if Ross did not have any more sense than an 8-year-old white child, he shouldn't gust 28. At any rate Ross talked hang on July 30, but should hang Aulike a 48-year-old Colored child when he heard the news because he said: "I am mighty glad; I didn't think they would hang me. I was ready to go." Do you know any 8-year-old white child who could or would have said that? Was the girl Ross raped Colored? Sure she was Colored—if she had not been do you think Ross would be here August 28?

METCALFE GETS TWO YEARS

Louisville News 11-28-25 Louisville, Ky.

WHITE JURY GIVES WHITE ASSAILANT OF COLORED GIRL MINIMUM PENALTY

HIS PROSECUTION MAY DETER OTHERS WHO THINK NEGRO WOMEN EASY AND LEGITIMATE PREY



W.-O. Metcalf, given two years in the penitentiary for detaining a woman, after having been indicted for rape. He was denounced by Judge Eugene Dailey of the Police Court, who held him to the grand jury under $5,000 bond, the limit. The grand jury indicted Metcalf for rape and detaining a woman. Metcalf stayed in jail from June 15 to November 20. He was then sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Pretty light but not too bad after all. He thought it was only a Negro girl and nothing would be done. His mother, sisters and other women friends heard the rotten, vulgar testimony that shows there are White brutes as well as Black ones.

Lynchings-1925 II.

Kentucky.

1922

Legal Punishment for Rape.

W. O. Metcalf, white, was given a sentence of two years in the penitentiary last Friday on the charge of detaining a woman. The woman was Miss Helen Hyatt, Colored.

The sentence was accepted by Colored people as being "something" but more as an evidence that a white jury could not be depended on to be fair and just if the defendant is white and the plaintiff colored, or vice versa. Miss Hyatt made a very poor witness for herself. Yet it could not fairly be expected that she could cope with a highly trained lawyer like Mr. Lorraine Mix, who represented Metcalfe.

Miss Hyatt charged that on the night of June 14, 1925, as she was driving up Broadway about 1 o'clock two white men, W. O. Metcalfe and Mike Miller drove her to the curbing and declared they were police officers and she was under arrest for speeding. They then, she says, offered to release her if she would pay them $25. She agreed, but instea dof taking her out on Cherokee Parkway where she lived they took her in her car way out on Barrett avenue. There in a dark and secluded place she alleges Metcalfe criminally assaulted, her while Miller walked up and down outside the car.

Miss Hyatt's story impressed the N. A. A. C. P. and that organization employed Mr. Brent Overstreet to assist in the prosecution. Miss Hyatt said at that time that after the assault the men insisted on taking her home and getting some money despite the assault. When she arrived home she said her sweetheart was there waiting for her. She told him she was under arrest and officers were waiting for some money to let her go. He went down to the car with her and then it was discovered the men were not officers. She did not tell her friend until after they had gone, about the assault. When asked why last summer she explained she was afraid to tell him because he might have attacked the "officers" and either killed them or got killed. When asked by Mr. Mix in court if she told her friend she replied no, and did not give any reason for not doing so. A serious omission. Mr. W. Clarke Otte, assistant prosecuting attorney, appealed to the jury to be as fair and just "to this Colored girl as to any other person." He urged the severest penalty. He declared if the girl did put up a weak resistance or no resistance at all, if she yielde dbecause of fear, Metcalfe was guilty of rape and ought to get the extreme penalty of the law.

Mr. Mlx pleading for his client beat the air and showed plainly he had no real argument. He admitted his client had been indiscreet and impersonated an officer, but his argument was the girl did what she did willingly and voluntarily. The jury was out an hour and sent word it was hopelessly hung. That was about 6:30 p. m. Friday night. Judge Burgeven sent word back to them they would have to stay all night. Ten minutes after that the jury filed out with its verdict of guilty of detaining a woman and penalty of two years in the penitentiary. Metcalf's mother and family hung onto him, kissing and crying as he was led away. Two years in the pen, six months in jail unable to get bond. Not so much after all, and yet perhaps, enough to teach white men they cannot attack Colored women and go scot free.

Other white men will think a little now. Colored women will resist more and make their cases public. So the fight was not in vain.

Miller will be tried later.

Lynchers—1925

Minnesota.

1924

Legal Punishment for Rape

Finally we append a note from Stillwater, Minnesota, dated September third:

Max Mason, one of the nine Negroes charged with raping a white girl on the circus grounds at Duluth, Minn., June 15, 1920, and the only one to be convicted upon trial after three of them had been lynched, was released from Stillwater prison upon conditional discharge today. One of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in a dissenting opinion said, 'In my view the evidence does not sustain the conviction". It is the general opinion that Mason was not guilty and that the girl's story of being criminally assaulted by six men was manufactured for the purpose of concealing some other transgression upon her part. One of the jurors is reported to have said that while he voted to convict Mason he did not believe he was guilty, but he did believe Mason had some knowledge about the matter that he did not tell.

Mason spent the afternoon with attorney W. T. Francis, in St. Paul, who had been working to secure his release for the past two years.

Lynchings—1925
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Mississippi.

1925

NEGRO WHO ASSAILED GIRL GETS LIFE TERM

Troops Guard Prisoner to and From Trial.

CORINTH, Miss., Jan. 26.—Within four hours after he had arrived here under a military escort from Columbus, to answer a charge of criminal assault in the circuit Court of Alcorn County, D. Grayson, a former negro porter at a local hotel had been given a life sentence in the state prison. Two and a half hours later he was en route to the state prison, the troops still having him in charge.

He was arranged this morning at 8:30 when court convened, and when the indictment was read to him he entered a plea of not guilty. Asked if he had an attorney and answering in the negative, the court appointed B. F. Worsham and W. D. Conn to take care of his case. After a short conference of the defendant and the attorneys, the original plea was withdrawn and a plea of guilty substituted. Judge Long pronounced sentence and he was taken from the court room by the soldiers without a demonstration. Prior to the arraignment the court ordered the sheriff to clear the court room of all persons but attorneys at the bar, court officials and those interested personally in the case. This was done and when the prisoner was withdrawn from the court room the public was unaware of what action had been taken by the court. It was all over and the prisoner out of the city before the large crowd attracted here by the prospects of the trial knew anything about what was taking place.

Twenty-six troops of company C, 106th engineers of the national guard at West Point, with their officers, Capt. J. E. Hamlin and Lieut. A. O. Hamlin, and all under command of Major Peeples, accompanied Sheriff Z. J. Goolsby and the prisoner from Columbus where he has been since the date of the alleged crime, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It was dark when the train pulled into the depot. Even at that early hour when there was apparently no one on the streets, a large crowd gathered on the march of the soldiers and other officers from the station to the courthouse. On reaching the courthouse the troops and officers only were allowed to enter with the prisoner.

He was placed in the steel door cage and a military guard placed at the entrance where he remained until the arraignment. He was cheerful and inclined to talk to all who would have anything to say to him, appearing either not to care or not to understand the peril he was possibly in. There was some dissatisfaction expressed over the manner in which the case was disposed of, but that dissatisfaction was not in the form of severe criticism of the court, nor was it manifested in any character of demonstration.

Thus what promised to be the most interesting case on the docket for the term took up a very short time of the court. Immediately following the disposition of this case Judge Long adjourned court for the term, signed the minutes and tok passage for Tupelo on the same train that carried the prisoner away.

MISSISSIPPI LYNCHERS DARE STATE HEAD TO TAKE MOB LEADERS

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 2.—The white lynchers' mob that burned Jim Ivy within the last fortnight has squared off against the state government of Mississippi, hurled defiance at Governor Whitfield's attempt to punish them, and, with a savage snarl, told him their rope was boss. Armed and insolent, they are fighting back his announced steps to "investigate" their murdering with the bold declaration: "Yes, we lynched Jim Ivy; here we are. What are you going to do about it?"

Today Governor Whitfield, chief executive of the state of Mississippi, cannot leave his desk at the state capitol without an armed escort—if he sets any value at all on his life—unless he renounces his sworn intention of punishing the lynchers who burned Jim Ivy at the stake near New Albany last Sunday afternoon.

Because a mob of at least 10,000 with guns on their hips and "ready to raise a million dollars in five minutes," said a prominent white citizen here, have sworn that they will not be punished, that neither state nor federal power had better try to tamper with them, that they will lynch when they get ready, and any official who crosses their path had better "jump an airplane for Germany—quick!" Governor Whitfield is no aviator; he will probably yield.

Squelch Federal Interference

A member of the federal government opposed them for one brief moment; the lynchers quickly shut him up. When United States Senator Hubert D. Stephens tried to talk the New Albany mob into dispersing he was yanked down, told not to "butt in." "When we want your advice," the lynchers told the federal legislator, "we'll ask for it!"

For the first time in the history of Mississippi white lynchers have massed pistols and money for paraded defiance of state and federal power to stop them. "Investigation? Shucks! No officer down here," asserted a mob leader, "is going to dare mix himself up with us!"

The mob has drawn the issue sharply, and aligned itself squarely against the power of the state. Governor Whitfield Monday denounced mob violence, said he would "investigate" the Jim Ivy lynching and punish the mob leaders. The mob answered back by telling him who the leaders were and daring him to come on with punishment. Shoulder to shoulder the white lynchers lined up and hurled their challenge at the chief executive of the state: "Now what are you going to do about it?"

"Out of Luck"

"Governor Whitfield won't have a bit of luck!" said William N. Bradshaw, admitting freely that he was one of those the governor wanted. He trailed down Ivy, he says, and missed helping to burn him only because he was busy elsewhere. "I would have gotten there if I possibly could," he said.

Bradshaw laughed at the idea of the governor wanting to "identify" the lynchers. "Everyone knows who we were," he said as he laughed. "The officers and everybody else knows. We're all neighbors down here. But the point is, not an officer will dare to point out a one of us. He knows better!"

Nobody in the mob tried to hide, Bradshaw said, because there was nothing to fear. No government, be it county, state or federal, had better try to "mess up with us," is the defiance breathed by all the lynchers. "Even the judge told us he'd have come to the lynching if he hadn't thought it would be bad policy," said Bradshaw. The coroner's jury reported Ivy's death as "at the hands of a mob, leaders unknown," despite the fact that photos of the mob were published in Memphis papers. Ivy was even made to pose for a picture with members of the mob standing around. There were hundreds of cameras at the burning, he says, and scores of "action pictures" were published.

One of the mob leaders, who stands out with especial prominence in all of the pictures, says a Defender representative, who made special investigation, is a rather stout, portly man, in shirt sleeves. Another is a raw-boned, sharp-featured cracker, with a slouch hat pushed back over his forehead. These men are not only plainly identified, but admit and publicly brag of their guilt, defying state or federal authorities to punish them.

How It's Done

"I've known Sheriff Johnny Roberts sinc ehe was knee high to a duck," one of them said, "and I was one of the boys who called on him and ordered him to bring out the nigger so we could take a crack at him. We got tired of his dilly-dallying and told him if he didn't trot Ivy out he'd have us to deal with. We had a little gun-play when he tried to double-cross us, and that showed him we meant business.

"He told us, 'Well, boys, I'll bring Ivy in at 9 in the morning and stick him in the county jail in New Albany. If you let me get him in jail and locked up, then overpower me and get him. I suppose it will be all right.'

"We agreed to that and next morning the sheriff brought Ivy to the hospital and from there to the jail. But they speeded so fast down Main St. we decided to cut them off at the bride. They dropped a couple of sheriffs to hold us off, but we told the deputies if they didn't clear out we'd shoot our way through, and we would have. So they let us by, and we caught up with Johnny and Reece and took the nigger and burned him. Now they better look like trying to fool with us for it."

AFTERMATH OF LYNCHING.

Special DePuty Sheriff Stroud Loses His Commission.

NEW ALBANY, Miss., Sept. 23.—Will Stroud, who has been a special deputy under Sheriff Roberts for some time, was yesterday deprived of his commission on the grounds of "resisting fellow officers in the discharge of his duty."

The charges against Mr. Stroud are that on Sunday when Sheriff Roberts with his prisoner, J. P. Ivy, who was later taken by the mob and burned. Sheriff Reese of Lee County and Deputy Clark Roberts were on the car trying to get away from the mob. Stroud attempted to stop their going by trying to force Clark Roberts from the car, laying hands on him and telling him to get out of the car. Clark Roberts had to knock Stroud down in order to get away from him.

This evident effort on the part of Stroud to assist the mob rather than to uphold the law caused him to lose his commission. It is alleged that some other beat officers are under a strong suspicion of aiding the mob and will be forced to prove their innocence.

DATE FOR HANGING FIXED.

Negro Will Pay Daeth Penalty For Assault on Young Gil.

IUKA, Miss., Aug. 22.—Tishomingo County will have its first legal hanging on Friday, Sept. 21, when Robert Milton, colored, will be hanged for an assault on a young white girl in the south end of this county some time during last January.

The death sentence was imposed yesterday afternon at 6 o'clock by Judge C. P. Long, immediately after the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the time for execution on the above date. The trial started early yesterday morning and was in progress during the entire day and the jury retired to deliberate shortly after 5 o'clock. They were out less than an hour when the verdict was returned.

On the night following the day the crime was committed a mob was organized, composed of the men living in th evicinity of the crime, and they came to Iuka to take the negro from the jail, but due to timely preparation and stationing of Guards Sheriff Bullen was able to prevent mob violence and prevailed with the men to let the law take its course. Since that time the sheriff has had the negro incarcerated in pal[illegible] other counties for safe keeping.

The negro was brought here for trial under a heavy guard, as public sentiment with the large crowds has been running very high, and the trial was conducted behind closed doors after the courtroom was cleared.

The state was represented by Jas. A. Finley, district attorney; J. C. Jourdan, Jr., county attorney and two members of the local bar. The defendant not having been able to retain counsel, the court appointed E. R. Ligon and G. B. Wright of the local bar, to represent the defendannt.

Lynchings-1925.
Legal Punishment for Rape

North Carolina

1926

WHITE BOY GIVEN SIX MONTHS FOR ATTEMPTED RAPE OF 13 YEAR OLD COLORED GIRL.

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 1.—Wallace Bowell, white, and sentenced to six months on the Wake County roads for an attempted assault on Mary Jones, a thirteen year old colored girl, who had a room at the house in which Powell was living on Glenwood avenue. Powell appealed the case and his bond was fixed at $200. In spite of the fact that the fiend was thwarted only by the attraction of a small white child by the cries of Mary, the sentence was light and the bond likewise small. It is the general opinion throughout this section that if the races of the principals had been opposite that the escutcheon of the State of North Carolina would have been blotted with lynching.

Just Simple Assault

Fayetteville, N.C., June 10—In this town, where they thought they would try out the scheme of not publishing crime news a very choice morsel has just presented itself in the case of two white men, Lacy Ammons and J. M. Davis, who have been sentenced to the penitentiary for assaults on girls. Ammons got a heavy sentence of from five to eight years because his attack was on a Croatan, not an American girl. Davis got off lightly getting only 18 months, because the jury just found him guilty of simple assault on a young Negro girl. The girl nearly died from the attack.

NEGRO ATTACKER OF WHITE WOMAN IS HELD IN JAIL

Asheville, N. C., October 27.—(AP) Presley Neely, Negro, alleged to have criminally attacked a West Asheville white woman Thursday afternoon is being held in Guilford county jail at Greensboro for safe keeping, it was learned here this afternoon.

The city was quiet tonight after a period of great excitement following the arrest of Neely yesterday afternoon and another attempted criminal attack on a white woman on one of the city's principal streets last night about 9:30 o'clock. The evidence in this case in police court this morning was to the effect that the negro grabbed the woman but released her when she screamed. He was sentenced to serve two years on the chain gang.

16-YEAR-OLD BOYS GET LONG TERM.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 19.—Two 16-year-old boys were sentenced to not less than five years nor more than ten years in the state prison yesterday for a criminal attack on an eleven-year-old girl, Maudie Lee Williams.

ACCUSED MOB MEMBERS GO ON TRIAL FRIDAY

Asheville, N. C., September 23.—(AP) It was announced by Solicitor J. Ed Swain here that all those arrested, charged with participating in the action of a mob which entered the county jail here Saturday night with the intention of lynching Alvin Mansel, charged with a criminal assault on a white woman which occurred that morning, would be tried Friday.

All but seven of the 30 men indicted have been arrested and the sheriff is confident that the others will be soon apprehended.

An attempted escape early this morning of 14 of those arrested for being members of the mob was frustrated when guards discovered, before the men could get out, that two bars had been removed from the window of the cell in which they were confined.

AFFIRM LONG SENTENCE FOR MUTILATING MAN

Raleigh, N. C., September 23.—(AP) Henry Dennis Griffin, sentenced last spring to 30 years in state's prison for the mutilation of Joseph A. Needleman, must serve the sentence. The North Carolina supreme court, to which Griffin had appealed his case, upheld the lower court in an opinion handed down today.

Griffin was convicted, together with a number of others of taking Needleman from the Martin county jail, where he was held on a charge of an attack on a young white woman, and mutilating the prisoner.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS DUAL JUSTICE: WHITE MAN FREED; NEGRO IS SENTENCED

WHITE ADMITS ASSAULT ON COLORED GIRL

Raleigh, N.C., Oct. 8 (By The Associated Negro Press)—Wallace Powell, an eighteen-year-old boy, was found guilty in the Wake County Superior Court here of an attack on Mozelle Jones, 14-year-old colored girl. The white boy had admitted his guilt in the city court, and was sentenced to six months on the road. The conviction in Superior Court came on appeal. The counsel for the defense when asked by the court what he thought the punishment should be, told the court "suspended sentence and a light fine." R. N. Simms, attorney for the prosecution advised the judge that the case of Powell was one in which he, the court, had an opportunity to do the right thing and protect colored women. The attack on the girl occurred in the home of the boy's brother while no one was home. Negroes all get death sentences for attacks like these.

Lynchers—1925 North Carolina 1927

Legal Punishment for Rape

TO ASK DEATH PENALTY FOR MAJ. WADE BOWMAN

Greensboro Daily News

Solicitor Huffman Makes Statement After Hearing Preliminary Trial.

Aug 2 — 25

BE TRIED IN NOVEMBER

Hickory, Aug. 1.—(AP)—Solicitor R. L. Huffman will ask for the death penalty for Major Wade V. Bowman, released yesterday on a $7,500 bond, he announced tonight over long distance telephone to the Hickory Daily Record. Solicitor Huffman was here during the trial and heard the evidence. Immediately after the conclusion of the evidence he said: "If Yount turns him aloose I shall get a bench warrant at once."

The solicitor said late last night that he would not get a warrant for the statutory offense since Bowman was being held on bond, but he said "I will ask the jury to return a verdict of guilty for the capital offense." The case will come up at the November term of court.

Solicitor R. L. Huffman will make an effort to reverse the action of the lower court here yesterday by asking the grand jury at the November term of Catawba Superior court to return a true bill against Major Bowman, he said.

Solicitor Huffman would make no statement regarding the "private trial" held Wednesday morning in the law office of Recorder Yount, at which time Bowman pleaded guilty to a charge of assault on a female and a prayer for judgment was continued until August 10. He said he felt that the city officials of Hickory were acting according to their best judgment for all parties concerned, but he did not agree with the action, he said.

When asked if he was not afraid Bowman would escape after news of the solicitor's proposed action at the November term reached him, Huffman said:

"Well, that is always the chance. I don't think I could get a bench warrant now that he is already under bond. But if he did escape I would have him brought back." He said he thought he could get a conviction and the death penalty on the evidence he heard.

NO ACTION CONTEMPLATED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Raleigh, Aug. 1.—(AP)—No action has been taken, or is contemplated with respect to the status as a national guard officer of Major Wade V. Bowman, of Hickory, Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts stated today. Major Bowman pleaded guilty to a minor statutory offense and prayer for judgment has been continued. In the meantime, Solicitor R. L. Huffman of the district has announced his intention of requesting the grand jury to indict Bowman on a capital charge because of his alleged relations with a young girl.

General Metts stated that he had received no official report of the matter and had nothing to say concerning it until something definite had been received officially.

NEGRO CASE GOES TO JURY TONIGHT

Charged With Criminal Assault, Asheville Black On Trial For Life

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 4.—The case of Alvin Mansel, negro charged with criminally attacking a white woman on Sunset mountain near this city several weeks ago, was expected to go to the jury tonight at 9:30 o'clock.

Evidences of the defense today was centered on efforts to prove an alibi for the defendant. Several witnesses went on the stand and testified that the negro was employed at a local sanitarium near the scene of the crime on the morning of the outrage. The state claims, however, that there are 40 minutes which the defense was unable to account for. The victim of the attack has positively identified Mansel as the negro who attacked her.

Tomorrow morning the trial of Preston Neely, another negro, charged with a similar offense, will be started.

"Had Relations" With White Woman in N. C.; Gets 10 Years in Jail

The National Association for the vancement of Colored People has rece reports of the trial of Charlie Myers, colored man of Rockingham, N. C., who was condemned to death for "criminal sault" alleged to have been commi Sept. 16, and had his sentence set a and changed to 10 years imprisonment, after it was shown he had had relations with the white woman with her consent.

Myers was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for "assault with intent to commit rape."

ASHEVILLE NEGRO SENTENCED TO DIE

Asheville, N. C., November 5.—(AP) Alvin Mansel, 17-year-old negro youth, was found guilty of a charge of criminal attack on a white woman by a jury in superior court here this morning, and was sentenced by Judge A. M. Stack to be electrocuted at the state prison in Raleigh on January 13, 1926.

"I hope to meet you all in heaven," said the negro when asked by the court if he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced. "If the jury has said I am guilty, I have no more to say."

Mansel was accused of criminal attack on the woman, a flower peddler, on Sunset mountain, on September 19. An attempted alibi was the basis of defense.

WOMAN IN CASE OF NEGRO ASSAILANT WHOSE MOBBISTS WERE SENTENCED, WRITES TO GOVERNOR ASKING THAT HIS SENTENCE BE LESS THAN DEATH. ASKS CLEMENCY ALSO FOR MOBBISTS ALREADY SENTENCED

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 26—To mitigate the sentence of the Sixteen members of the mob who attempted to lynch Alvin Mansel, her alleged assailant, Mrs. Lacie Gartee has written to Governor A. W McLean, asking that Mansell be accorded any punishment other than death.

Mansell was sentenced to die January 13 at a hasty trial and Mrs. Gartee in her letter said "Now what I want to do is to plead for the life of the Negro. Give him any kind of punishment except death." In her letter of six pages, however, she devotes one to Mansell's case and five to the sixteen members of the mob and makes it clear that pimarily her purpose is to secure clemency for the white mobbists

Governor McLean also made an announcement that there was some doubt existing now as to the guilt of Mansell, and that he had received a letter from John L. Martin which emphazied this doubt. A full investigation has been ordered, although no formal petitions have been filed.

WHITE HELD FOR ASSAULT ON N. C. COLORED GIRL

WILSON, N. C., Dec. 23—Jim Clark, local white youth, who was arrested here, December 5, on charge of criminal assaulting a Negro girl, was held for Superior Court under $10,000 bond by Magistrate W. L. Farmer at preliminary trial. Clark was lodged in jail in default of the bond. Sam McLean, a member of our group who was held under $1000 bond on charge of aiding and abetting in the assault was freed, the prosecuting witness stating she did not believe him guilty as she heard Clark tell him what to tell her.

At the trial Clark admitted his guilt after the girl told facts of the case.

Lynchings - 1925.

Legal Punishment for Rape.

Pennsylvania.

1928

PENNSYLVANIA JUSTICE AND SOUTHERN WOMANHOOD

LAST WEEK Judge James Gay Gordon, presiding in the Criminal Court in Philadelphia, sentenced a 21-year old Negro youth to the Eastern Penitentiary for an alleged criminal attack on a white girl 18 years old, of Savannah, Georgia. The Commonwealth's attorney demanded that the punishment "be commensurate with the crime, in view of what occurred to this young girl, who came to our city from the South. Let the citizens know they will be protected from such outrages by the courts and let the great number of persons from other states we expect will visit here during the Sesqui-Centennial know they will be protected."

The Court imposed a 13 1-2 years to 27 years in the penitentiary. The youth had reached his majority. The girl was only three years his junior. Four white girls employees of the store, the store manager and many other character witnesses testified the boy had a good reputation. In the light of these circumstances the sentence is not only extreme, but must be considered as a travesty of justice intended to "keep the Negro in his place." It meant nothing that the alleged attack took place in a most unusual place—a passenger elevator. It meant nothing to the Court that the reputable white women should go upon the stand and swear that they had always been treated as ladies by this Negro youth. A white manager of a millinery store, catering exclusively to white women, risked the good will of the establishment to say a word for a Negro employee. This, too, meant nothing to the Justice.

Pittsburgh American

In Pennsylvania, second degree murder is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary by a sentence of no more than 10 to 20 years, and this regardless of the gruesomeness of the crime. A sentence of from 5 to 10 years is common for second degree murder. Thus the above comparison must seem odious to fair minded persons. 3-13-25

What is the matter with justice as administered by a Pennsylvania Court when it sets a new value on a white woman simply because her home is in the South? Why would a sentence that would be imposed for attacking a northern white woman be insufficient? Why would a sentence that the Court would impose on white villains for attacking a Negro girl be in sufficient? We do not believe the verdict expresses even the wishes of southern white women who are now sick of such ungodly and inhuman practices which white men are constantly indulging in, presumably for their protection.

The Pittsburgh American has always been the friend and champion of women, however oppressed or mistreated. If the Negro youth was convicted by an impartial jury, free from race prejudice, the American would not be heard to protest against either the verdict or the sentence. Its position is taken by reason of the apparent inconsistencies. If Pennsylvania courts of justice are to be the public vehicle for expressing the hatred and barbaric tatics of southern white men, then the American is ready to cry out against such courts.

Lynchings-1925
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Tennessee.

1929

Supreme Court Reverses Decision In Assault Case

Maurice May Episode Not Likely to Be Repeated— Oswald Durant, Medical Student, to Get New Trial

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 3—The Tennessee Supreme Court has reversed the conviction and sentence to life imprisonment of Oswald Durant, young medical student, accused of rape, and has remanded the case for a new trial, there being evidence casting grave doubt on the alleged guilt of the youth.

Durant, who comes from one of the most reputable families of Southern California, and is a brilliant student of excellent repute, was arrested, charged with assault upon a white girl alleged to have been committed March 11, 1923.

Colored ministers and civic organizations instituted an inquiry and obtained evidence tending to show Durant's innocence. Jeff McCarn, one of the ablest criminal lawyers of Tennessee, was employed to defend Durant.

Although the penalty for rape in Tennessee is death, the young man was sentenced only to life imprisonment. A number of local white people are interested in the case, believing Durant to be innocent of the crime.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED MEDICAL STUDENT

(N.A.A.C.P. Press Service)

NEW YORK, June 3.—According to the Nashville Clarion, the Tennessee Supreme court has reversed the conviction and sentence to life imprisonment of Oswald Durant, young colored medical student, accused of rape and has remanded the case for a new trial, there being evidence casting doubt on the alleged guilt of the young men.

Durant, who comes from one of the most reputable families of South Carolina, and is a brilliant student, of excellent repute, was arrested charged with assault upon a white girl alleged to have been committed March 11 1923. Colored ministers and the Nashville branch of the N.A.A.C.P. instituted an inquiry and obtained evidence tending to show Durant's innocence. Jeff McCarn, one of the abl-

Supreme Court Orders New Trial For Durant

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 18.—Renewed effort on the part of the friends of Oswald Durant, young man student of Meharry Medical College, convicted of criminally assaulting a white woman near the institution last year, and who was hurried to the state prison for safe keeping following threats of lynching, will be put forth when the case comes up for trial in the Davidson County criminal court again. Durant was granted a new trial by the state supreme court in session last week, on the ground that the trial judge in passing on Durant's motion for a new trial, used language indicating that he was not satisfied with the proof of Durant's guilt.

est criminal lawyers of Tennessee was employed to defend Durant.

Although the penalty for rape is death. The young man was sentenced only to life imprisonment. A number of the local white people are interested in the case believing Durant to be innocent of the crime.

Lynchings—1925.
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Texas.

1930

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
MARCH 25, 1925

Today

Better Than Lynching.
Mrs. Chaplin Goes.
A Few Planes.
That's Better.

By Arthur Brisbane

—Copyright, 1925, by Star Co—

AT Council Bluffs, Jasper McDonald, negro, 27 years old, pleads glity to criminal assault and within an hour is sentenced to life imprisonment That si better than a lynching, because of the effect on public opinion, and respect for law. There is unfortunately the possibility of escape.

Why not sentence such criminals first of all to a surgical operation that would forever prevent repetition of the crime, and after that a reasonable sentence at hard labor? Such punishment might be a deterrent.

NEGROES GET DEATH ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Dallas, Texas, May 26.—(By the Assocated Press.)—Frank and Lorenzo Neal, negroes, brothers, were given the death penalty by two separate juries in the Dallas criminal court today for criminally assaulting a woman and sentenced to be electrocuted June 28. The negroes pleaded guilty and the facts were presented to juries. The two trials required less than two hours.

Houston Branch of National Ass'n Secures Third Trial for Luther Collins

Luther Collins, a colored man arrested in January, 1922, charged with criminal assault upon Myrtle Davis, a white woman, in Houston, Texas, has been granted a third trial, according to announcement made recently by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, New York. Upon being tried the first time in Harris County, Texas, Luther Collins was given the death penalty.

The Houston Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. raised funds for the employment of investigators and lawyers and succeeded in securing evidence casting grave doubt upon Collins' guilt. A new trial was secured, which resulted in a mistrial, eight jurors standing for acquittal and four for a light penalty. When the jury could not agree, it was dismissed by the Judge.

Subsequently, Collins was tried again in Fort Bend County on a change of venue and was sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary. The Houston Branch took an appeal from this decision to the Court of Criminal Appeals, which court rendered a decision in June reversing the conviction and remanding the case for retrial because of errors in the admission of certain testimony.

The Court of Criminal Appeals held in its opinion that the trial court erred in permitting Officer Reed to testify that he "arrested the defendant because he answered the description of the Negro we had orders to pick up for the offense of criminal assault on a white girl." Such testimony should not have been permitted by the trial court, so the higher court's ruling held.

This reversal carries the case over until the fall and it is felt that Collins will be freed either upon being brought to trial or through failure of the State to continue prosecution. The magnifi cent defense of Collins by the Houston Branch has had a profound effect upon the court authorities of Texas upon their realizing that Negroes cannot longer be railroaded to death with impunity. The Houston Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and the colored citizens of Houston have financed the defense from beginning to end, at no time calling upon the national office for aid.

TEXAS N A A C P BALKS UNFAIR COURT TRIAL

Local Branch Secures Fourth Trial For Man Believed Innocent

COURT FIRST GAVE OUT DEATH PENALTY

Jury Disagreed At Second Trial And Then Prisoner Was Given 99 Years.

New York—Luther Collins, arrested in January, 1922, charged with criminal assault upon Mrytle Davis, a white woman in Houston, Texas, has been granted a fourth trial, according to announcement made today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Upon being tried the first time in Harris County, Texas, Collins was given the death penalty.

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MOB MEMBERS FACE SUIT FOR $100,000

BEAUMONT, Tex., Oct. 21—One hundred residents of Lufkin, near here, and Angelina County, who are believed to be members of the Ku Klux Klan have been cited to appear in the district court at Lufkin Oct. 26 to answer suit for $100,000. The suit was filed by Jesse and Ben Wiley, who were tarred and feathered and later dumped from an automobile on the main street of Lufkin four years ago.

Lynchings – 1925.
Legal Punishment for Rape.

Virginia.

1931

Virginia Court Speeds 'Justice'

Farmville, Va., Mar. 13.—A Virginia Court set a record for speed when Jesse Carter, a colored man, was indicted, tried, found guilty and sentenced to die in the electric chair by a jury here last Monday in 80 minutes. Of these 80 minutes, only twelve were required for consideration by the jury. Carter is alleged to have confessed to attacking a young white girl here two weeks ago.

NEGRO FOUND GUILTY OF ATTACK UPON GIRL STUDENT

The Montgomery Ad

Attempted Criminal Assault Gets Electric Chair For Black.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Oct. 24.—John Wood, negro, was found guilty in circuit court here today of attempted felonious attack upon a young woman student of the University of Virginia summer school and sentenced to die in the electric chair. The jury remained out for one hour. Trial of George Payne, another negro, charged with a simultaneous and similar attack upon another girl student, was continued until the December term of court. The two negroes are said to have made their escapes from the girls' room on the night of September 6 last, when cries for help summoned aid.

10-24-25 Montgomery Ad

Lynchings – 1925
Legal Punishment for Rape.

West Virginia.

1932

TRIAL TOO SPEEDY.

Negro Sentenced to Be Executed Gets a New One.

A ruling that a trial was too speedy was handed down in an opinion by Judge Lively of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia in the case of State against Latimar, in which the Court directed a new trial. A negro was arrested at Williamson, W. Va., on a charge of attacking a white girl, and on the following day was taken to the court house and told he had been indicted for the alleged assault on the previous day. The prisoner said he was ready for trial, and pleaded not guilty. Because he had no attorney, the Court assigned one for him, and the trial proceeded at once.

During the trial the court house was besieged by an angry mob demanding the execution of the negro, the disorder and confusion extending even into the court room. The defense of the negro was weak because of the lack of time in which to prepare it, and not one witness was called in the prisoner's behalf. The cross-examination of the witnesses against the prisoner was conducted in a haphazard manner, the negro was convicted, and was sentenced to be executed. He was put on a train that evening and taken to the State Penitentiary. In granting a new trial the Court, in the opinion by Judge Lively, said:

"The mob has dictated this conviction. The bloodthirsty mob spirit permeated the atmosphere of the trial, and had its effect upon court and jury. Under the stress of this situation it would not have been surprising if the prisoner had pleaded guilty, thereby hoping to escape the threatening mob, and thus prolong his life. The defendant may be guilty; that does not concern us. But he is entitled to a fair and impartial trial, to the calm, deliberate, and uninfluenced judgment of his peers. Orderly and constituted Government demands such trial. It is a safeguard in which all members of society are interested, and which should be jealously upheld and guarded.

"A judicial lynching is a graver and more startling crime than a lynching by the irresponsible rabble. Much of the success of any form of Government depends upon the opinion of those governed, of its power to protect them in the administration of the laws, and in the wisdom and integrity of those who govern. When the courts do not uphold the laws, respect for law and for Government ceases. We are of the opinion that the prisoner has not had a fair trial, and that the lower court committed palpable error in not sustaining his motion for a new trial."

JUDGE SAYS MOB RULED JURY'S VOTE

Latimer Captured, Indicted, Tried, Convicted and Sentenced to Chair in Two Days.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 3.—A ruling that a trial was too speedy was handed down in an opinion by Judge Lively of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia in the case of State against Latimar, in which the Court directed a new trial. Latimar, a colored man, was arrested at Williamston, W. Va., on a charge of attacking a white girl and on the following day was taken to the courthouse and told he had been indicted for the alleged assault on the previous day. The prisoner said he was ready for trial, and pleaded not guilty. Because he had no attorney, the Court assigned one for him, and the trial proceeded at once.

During the trial the courthouse was beseiged by an angry mob demanding the execution of Latimar, the disorder and confusion extending even into the courtroom. Latimar's defense was weak because of the lack of time in which to prepare it, and not one witness was called in the prisoner's behalf. The cross examination of the witnesses against the prisoner was conducted in a haphazard manner, the man was convicted and sentenced to be executed. He was put on a train that evening and taken to the State penitentiary. In granting a new trial the Court, in the opinion of Judge Lively, said:

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Lynchings — 1925

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Alabama.

1912

SIX INDICTED FOR FLOGGING DOCTOR

Jefferson Grand Jury Calls on People to Eradicate Lawless Bands

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 20.—Indictments were returned against six persons alleged to be members of a masked band which flogged Dr. S. T. Shepherd of this city by the Jefferson county grand jury, which adjourned today. A report was submitted to Judge H. P. Heflin, condemning a series of floggings in Birmingham.

The grand jury reported that it had investigated every reported case of flogging. It recommended that those indicted be tried ahead of other cases on the docket.

The jury in its report urged all citizens to help "stamp out and forever eradicate the cowardly and dastardly action of the lawless element who would take the law in their own hands and administer it by flogging their victims, or intimidating by other acts of lawlessness.

FLOGGER SENTENCED TO WORKHOUSE TERM

Second Conviction Found in Jasper, Ala., Case.

MAN IS GIVEN 180 DAYS

Louisiana Discloses Unusual Flogging When Father Is Brutally Beaten Because Daughter Wears Bloomers on Bicycle.

(By The Associated Press.)

JASPER, Ala., April 10.—Homer Sanderson was today found guilty on a charge of participating in the flogging of George Tallant, a hotel clerk, on March 9, and sentenced to 180 days on the county works and to pay a fine of $2,000. J. T. McCoy, tried jointly with Sanderson, was acquitted. This is the second conviction in the case, Will Dupree having been found guilty yesterday.

Tallant testified that Sanderson struck him over the head with a revolver after the masked band had taken him into the woods to flog him. He said he recognized both Sanderson and McCoy.

Herbert Makin, another state's witness, testified that he identified Sanderson. Makin was driving the car from which Tallant was forcibly removed on a highway.

Four members of the Ku Klux Klan testified that Sanderson and McCoy were at a klan meeting until after the hour of the flogging the night of March 9.

NEW EXCUSE FOR FLOGGING.

SHREVEPORT, La., April 10.—Puritanical minds were blamed today by John Barker, 60, of Cedar Grove, for a flogging he received at the hands of four men last Saturday night. The incident became known Friday when W. E. Miller and W. C. Oliver were arrested on charges of assault and battery and released under bail of $500.

Disapproval of the mode of dress worn by Barker's 15-year-old daughter, Jewel, while bicycling, is said to have been given as the motive for the attack upon Barker, who, according to information given the Caddo authorities, was brutally beaten with a leather strap, evidently the weapon used in the flogging.

The Barker girl had been wearing bloomers while riding a bicycle, and this, it is said to have been claimed by the alleged floggers, was what aroused their resentment against her father, who is said to have explained that she was acting in accordance with recommendations of juvenile court officials. These officials, including Judge E. H. Crane, the judge stated, based their recommendation on advice of physicians that she take this special form of exercise on account of her health.

The flogging occurred last Saturday night in the vicinity of Forbing, a few miles from Cedar Grove, and is believed to have been participated in by at least four men, although to date only two warrants have been issued.

CONVICTED NEGRO CLAIMS MONTGOMERY AS HOME

Henry Mack Sentenced To Hang For Attack.

It was learned in Montgomery, Thursday, that Harry Mack, negro, convicted at Fayette, Ala., Wednesday of a statutory offense in connection with an attack upon a young white woman, near Stough, in Fayette county, claims to have made his home in Montgomery for several years, although he was born in Bullock county.

Mack's trial, which began at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, was concluded at one o'clock that afternoon. The jury being out about 20 minutes, returned a verdict of guilty and recommended the death penalty. Judge Ernest Lace thereafter sentenced Mack to be hanged, on August 21.

Lynchings—1925.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Arkansas.

1915

NEW YORK CITY LEADER
FEBRUARY 7, 1925

SUITS AGAINST ARKANSAS LYNCHERS DROPPED

71 suits planned against the officials of the Missouri Northern Arkansas railroad and the members of the mob who lynched E. C. Gregor at Harrison, Arkansas, in January, 1923, have been dropped because of the reluctance of the principal plaintiffs to go ahead for fear of reprisals by representatives of the railroad. The Statute of Limitations in the chief suits expired on January 15, and only minor cases could now be brought. Those who have been trying to make arrangements for recovering damages for the numerous victims of mob violence have been forced reluctantly to abandon the proceedings, according to word just received by the American Civil Liberties Union, which had agreed to help finance the suits.

During the months of mob control along the line of the Missouri & Northern Arkansas road following the railroad's successful effort to break the strike and to run trains with non-union crews, strikers were forcibly run out, many were horsewhipped or beaten and their homes and goods sold at public auction. An investigation by a committee on the Arkansas Legislature led to no result. Two strikers sentenced for burning bridges were released by the Governor and charges against other men were dropped when the strike was officially declared off some months later. A special investigation made for the American Civil Liberties Union through Charles J. Finger of Fayetteville, Arkansas, declared that the railroad manager was responsible for bringing in the armed mob which lynched Gregor, and which conducted the reign of terror for weeks afterwards.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to help pay the balance of the cost of the case. Through Mr. Scipio A. Jones, the N. A. A. C. P. investigated her attorneys and helped to reduce the expenses from $700 to $250.

The N. A. A. C. P. is contributing the $250 toward the expenses of the case which, if won, it is felt, will help check lynching in Arkansas and other parts of the South.

Brings Suit Against Lynchers of Her Brother

LITTLE ROCK, Ark, March 23—(N. A. A. C. P. P. S.)—Damage suits have been brought by Mrs. Callie Henry, of Malvern, Arkansas, against four men whom she and other witness saw among a mob which lynched her brother, John Harrison in 1922, for a crime of which he was afterward found to be innocent. Mrs. Henry brought another suit for nonfeasance, against the sheriff and his deputies which suit was disallowed. The damage suit is soon to be heard.

Mrs. Henry, an invalid and the two children of John Harrison, whose mother is dead, for whom her brother had supported, sold her home for $400 to pay her lawyer and appealed to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to help pay the balance of the cost of the case. Through Mr. Scipio A. Jones, the N. A. A. C. P., investigated her attorneys and helped to reduce the expenses from $700 to $250. The N. A. A. C. P. is contributing the $250 toward the expenses of the case which if won, it is felt, will help to check lynching in Arkansas and other parts of the South.

Malvern, Ark., April 3.—Damage suits have been brought by Mrs. Callie Henry of this city against four men whom she and other witnesses saw among a mob which lynched her brother, John Harrison in 1922, for a crime of which he was afterward found to be innocent. Mrs. Henry brought another suit against the sheriff and his deputies.

Mrs. Henry, an invalid, and the two children of John Harrison, whose mother is dead, sold her home for $400 to pay her lawyer and appealed for aid to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to help pay the balance of the cost of the case. Through Scipio A. Jones, the N. A. A. C. P. helped to reduce the expenses.

SHERIFF VINDICATED.

Negro Woman Who Sued for Harrison Lynching Suffers Non-Suit.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 7.—Alleged leaders of the mob which lynched John Harrison, a negro, at Malvern, two years ago, were cleared of blame in United States district court here today when a non-suit was taken by Callie Henry, a negro woman who had filed a complaint against Clarence Chamberlain and others.

The woman, a sister of Harrison, sued Deputy Sheriff Leiper, Sheriff D. S. Bray, Mayor Gamble and W. S. Cooper last year for $10,000 damages and at the trial a verdict was rendered for the defendants.

Harrison was killed at the Malvern railway station while being taken out of town by officers who feared violence. He had been arrested on a statutory charge. The mob overpowered Deputy Sheriff Leiper and shot Harrison.

ARK. WOMAN SUES BROTHER'S LYNCHERS

Damage suits have been brought by Mrs. Callie Henry, of Malvern, Ark., against four men whom she and other witnesses saw among a mob which lynched her brother, John Harrison, in 1922, for a crime of which he was afterward found to be innocent.

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Mrs. Henry, an invalid, and the two children of John Harrison, whose mother is dead, whom her brother had supported, sold her home for $400 to pay her lawyer and appealed for aid to the

BRINGS SUIT AGAINST MOB FOR LYNCHING

Woman Sells Home to Engage Lawyer

Lynchings—1925.
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

California.

1916

FINE WHITE WHO ALMOST CAUSED NEGRO'S LYNCHING

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 27.—Oscar Engelbretson, white, was fined $25 and cost in Police Judge Richardson's court here last week for having assaulted James Miller, colored, on a street car, resulting in the latter being nearly lynched last April 20. Miller was exonerated from all charges following the brilliant plea of Atty. Fowson Grasty, who charged no fees for his services. It was brought out by the testimony of white witnesses that Engenbretson attacked Miller without provocation and that the latter used a knife in self-defense.

Lynchings-1925

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Colorado.

1917

$50,000 IS ASKED FOR LIVES OF 2

One of Few Times Where Government Has Been Held Culpable

PUEBLO, COL., Oct. 7—The Mexican government let it be known to-day that it will not tolerate the national American pastime of lynching to be applied to Mexicans residing in the States without offering fight.

A claim for $50,000 against the American government was filed in this city today, when representatives of the Mexican government asked that sum for the lives of Jose Gonzales and Santos Ortez, two citizens of Mexico, who were lynched here following charges that the two had murdered a policeman.

The shooting is alleged to have occurred September 13, 1919. A mob immediately gathered when reports became current that the policeman's murderers had been apprehended. The jail of the city was stormed, but little resistance being offered the mob by attaches of the prison. Jose Gonzales and Ortez were later cut down from the limb of a nearby tree. They had been hanged. The city and state officials set up a big howl about investigating the affair, but nothing ever came of the matter, Mexican officials, at the time, lodged protests at Washington but these, it is said, gave them but little consolation.

One of Few Suits

No doubt the incident would have gone down in history as one of those "regrettable" affairs, had not the families of the deceased men insisted upon action. Under pressure from them the Mexican government, after a lapse of six years, filed suit. Just what the outcome will be is not known.

The filing of this suit marks one of the few times in history that the American government has been held responsible by a foreign nation for the lynching of one of its citizenry.

The most outstanding case of indemnity recovered by a foreign gov-

ernment for the lynching of one of its citizens is the case where the Italian government recovered large indemnities for the lynching of Italians back in 1890. In this case the Chief of Police of the city of New Orleans had been murdered by Italian members of the notorious Mafia secret society. Six members of the order were lodged in the county jail opposite Jackson square when a mob headed by Att'y Parkerson, swooped down upon the jail and hanged the victims to nearby lamp posts.

FILE SUIT AFTER LYNCHING

PUEBLO, Col., Oct. 1.—(AP)—The Mexican government has filed a claim for $50,000 against the United States as the result of the lynching here of Jose Gonzales and Santos Ortes, on Sept. 13, 1915.

The men were hanged by a mob after [illegible] admitted slaying a policeman.

Lynchings — 1925
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Georgia. 1911

Elberton Ga Star

3-10-25

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution
MAR 5 - 1925

HURTING GEORGIA.

Governor Walker has very promptly and commendably offered a state reward of $500 for an arrest and conviction in the case of the lynching of a negro near Rocky Ford Monday afternoon. It is hoped the guilty parties may be apprehended and properly punished by law for their crime.

The negro, identified by the victim, was guilty of a heinous crime, punishable in Georgia by death. With the direct evidence he would have been found guilty in any criminal court in Georgia in thirty minutes, and the death penalty would have been imposed by law within 30 days. The majesty of the law would thus have been upheld, and the integrity of our judiciary system maintained.

Enforcement of law by constituted authority is government itself. Mob violence is an assault upon government.

The perpetrator of this horrible crime, and every perpetrator of every such crime, should be legally executed. The laws and the courts are for that purpose, and in capital offenses, with direct testimony of guilt, justice does not miscarry.

Only a few months ago, in DeKalb county, a similar crime occurred. Judge Hutchinson called an immediate session of the superior court. The criminal was convicted and sentenced in one hearing, and in 30 days he had expiated his crime. The same punishment as that administered by a mob was meted in legal and orderly process. The same would have been true in the Rocky Ford case.

Today all over America millions of people are reading of another "burning at the stake in Georgia;" and of the supremacy of the mob, and of the defiance of law and authority. What a shameful piece of advertising it is!

Some years ago a negro was burned at the stake in Georgia. It created a national scandal, culminating in a sensational fight in congress for discriminatory legislation against Georgia and the south. Not one person in America, of any race, condoned the crime, but public thought vigorously condemned the mob that struck down the court, and assaulted the functions of orderly government.

Georgia has been making real progress in the past two or three years in putting down mob violence. Lynchings have been materially reduced, and the law-abiding citizens of Georgia—the overwhelming majority—had hoped that another such stain upon Georgia's name would not occur.

This is the first lynching in Georgia in 1925. Let it be the last. Government can only endure by strict adherence to the orderly processes of law. The mob is a strike at government. It is anarchy. It is cowardly, and those who thus defy law, in "regulating" in lieu of constituted authority, are guilty of major felonies, and should be punished accordingly.

Governor Offers Reward For Lynching Leader

Governor Walker has issued a reward of $500 for the leader of the mob which on Tuesday burned at the stake, in Screven county, a negro charged with attacking a young girl.

A reward of $100 for each member of the mob also has been posted by the governor, to whose attention the lynching was brought by the Screven county authorities.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist church and chairman of the interracial relations commission, expressed gratification at the action of the governor in offering the reward, and pointed out that the average of twelve lynchings per year maintained in Georgia for many years, had been reduced to four lynchings in 1923, and only two in 1924.

LETTER TO GOVERNOR WALKER

Savannah, Ga.,
March 14, 1925.

Governor Clifford Walker,
Executive Offices,
Capitol Building,
Atlanta, Ga.
Honorable Sir:

Please permit a few words on "The Bane of Our Commonwealth," as they come from a committee of Ministers appointed by their colleagues of the Protestant Baptist Brotherhood of Savannah, Georgia.

On Monday, March 2nd, of this present year, a story goes that at Rockyford, Ga., two white girls, ages 9 and 14, enroute to school were attacked by a Negro man age 24, Robert Smith by name, and the elder of the two girls was seized, drug away into the woods, gagged and raped. The very thought that such an act might be possible in a civilized or any other community, is repulsive, horrorfying, and chilling to the humnn soul. If a man is proven guilty of such an offense, no one can view him as worthy of anything less than the severest penalty the law will impose.

And the laws of Georgia are ample in their provisions for such offenses, and for any culprit the courts prove guilty thereof It happens, though, that in a world like ours, truth is the only light that can guide men's feet aright, hence at the noising abroad of any happening so resentful as that described above, cool, deliberate, upright and straight-thinking men are needed in order that truth to guide us may be found and honored.

But great as Georgia is, and powerful as are her statesmen and loud as other praise in Congress hall and state council, at the mere announcing of this criminal act, men went into frenzy, the pleading law was seized by the throat and thrust madly aside, bloodhounds were called into play and a thousand law breakers, assuming the role of murderers, seized their horses and automobiles and guns, ran down, beat, shot and burned into ashes the ill fated Robert Smith, and white women and men—the dormant race, laughed. At what they laughed, pray? They laugh at the bane, the shame of our commonwealth, Georgia. They laugh at her ruined name and blackened reputation—her shattered hope of a clean record from mob-murder this year. They laughed at the ugly sight that fix the character of the present and unborn generations of youths who boast of being promulgators of a christian civilization and sons of God. They laugh at lynching.

What shall we do for redemption from this curse? We rejoice that his excellency, the Governor says we'll catch the culprits who befouled our fair name, and allow the same law they dishonored and insulted and broke, expend her spleen upon them. You offer $500 for the capture of the mob-leader and $100 for each of his followers. Thank God for such a governor as you, at such a time as this. That every lyncher be apprehended and convicted by due process of the law and that the full fruit of your Excellency's brave act be borne.

Let us pray.

Your servants:
W. A. Daughtry,
N. H. Whitmire,
E. G. Thomas,
J. W. Warren,
N. M. Clarke,
S. D. Ross.

Governor Walker has offered a reward of $500 for the leader and $100 each for members of the mob that burned a negro at the stake near Rocky Ford, in Screven County, Monday of last week. The Governor has been highly praised for this action by Dr. Ashby Jones, and other outstanding men of the state. There is nothing wrong about the Governor offering this reward,—it's his official duty to do this,—but we will venture to say that he will be greatly surprised if any member of the mob is apprehended. So long as such crimes as this one are committed just so long will some such punishment as that administered by the Screven county mob be forthcoming. The best way to stop such lynchings is to stop the black from committing the crime. We are not suggesting how this may be done, but it's the only remedy.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution
MAY 22 1925

Recent Lynching Subject of Jury Charge by Judge

Sylvania, Ga., May 21.—In his charge to the grand jury on the convening of superior court here this week Judge H. B. Strange centered attention on the recent lynching at Rocky Ford, the only occurrence of the kind in Georgia this year, and in a very strong statement charged the grand jury to investigate the case thoroughly.

"I do not condone or palliate in the least the crime the victim of the mob is alleged to have committed," said Judge Strange. "If he was guilty, he deserved the extreme penalty of the law, that of death. But the constitution of the United States and the con-

stitution of Georgia expressly provide that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Instead of giving the case this direction, the mob disregarded the law and, I understand, burned this party at the stake. As much as the victim may have deserved death, every man engaged in that lynching is guilty of murder. They have a stain upon them that will be hard to eradicate."

Judge Strange embodied in his charge a striking story of a relative who as a boy he heard make the statement at Springfield camp meeting that God had forgiven him for every sin he had committed except one and that he never expected to be forgiven for that. "I was quite a boy," said Judge Strange, "but I knew what he referred to. He had helped to lynch Brad Jones during the war between the states for buying cotton and other produce from the slaves and because he sympathized with the north. This man was no weakling he was then in his prime and looked every inch a man. But he had made the mistake that a great many men make. He had helped to take a life contrary to law and he was suffering the pangs of his acts. What will these men do when they have to stand before the Judge of all the earth? There will be no escape there. You may escape an earthly judge, but then we shall see Him face to face and we shall know as we are known. You as grand jurors investigate this matter and relieve your own consciences as this court thas done."

The charge made a profound impression and the result of the grand jury's investigation is awaited with interest.

Judge Strange has been greatly praised for his courageous stand in this matter and in his endeavor to eliminate lynching is backed by the leading people of this section.

ATLANTA, GA., CONSTITUTION
MAR 5 - 1925

BIG REWARD OFFERED FOR LEADERS OF MOB

Governor Clifford Walker Wednesday offered the maximum reward of $500 for apprehension of the leader of the mob which last Monday burned a negro at the stake near Rocky Ford, in Screven county. The negro was accused of assaulting a white girl 14 years of age. The governor also offered rewards of $100 each for all other members of the lynching mob.

This action is in accordance with the standing offer, made by the governor some months ago, of rewards in this amount for the arrest of any perpetrators of mob outrage in Georgia. At that time the governor stated that he was determined to do all in his power to put a stop to mob violence in this state and on Wednesday stated that the rewards offered for the Screven county mob were following out his announced policy.

Dr. Ashby Jones, pastor of the Ponce de Leon Baptist church, of Atlanta, when told of the reward offered by the governor said he "rejoiced that the governor had met so promptly the situation."

"Every lover of the good name of Georgia has read with horror and humiliation of the burning of another negro in our beloved state," Dr. Jones said. "To allow this foul offense against civilization to go unrebuked will but add to the shame of our people."

As a charter member and at present chairman of the commission on inter-racial cooperation, Dr. Jones has been actively interested for several years in the effort to put an end to lynchings, and called attention to the fact that for the past three years this barbarous practice has rapidly declined. He pointed out that in the whole country there were 58 lynchings in 1922, 28 in 1923, and only 16 last year, and that in Georgia the long-time average of 12 lynchings a year had been cut to four in 1923 and to two last year.

These facts, he said, have been most encouraging to the south and to the whole country, and have been widely and favorably commented upon throughout the nation. In view of the hope that this year Georgia, for the first time in many decades, might have a clean record in this regard, the occurrence of last Monday, said Dr. Jones, was most depressing. This is the third lynching recorded so far in 1925, the other two having taken place at Greenwood, Miss., a few days ago.

Commenting on early press reports to the effect that members of Monday's mob were unmasked and made no effort to conceal their identity, he pointed out that if this were true apprehension and conviction of the lynchers ought not to be difficult.

BIG REWARD OFFERED FOR LEADERS OF MOB

Governor Clifford Walker Wednesday offered the maximum reward of $500 for apprehension of the leader of the mob which last Monday burned a negro at the stake near Rocky Ford, in Screven county. The negro was accused of assaulting a white girl 14 years of age. The governor also offered rewards of $100 each for all other members of the lynching mob.

This action is in accordance with the standing offer, made by the governor some months ago, of rewards in this amount for the arrest of any perpetrators of mob outrage in Georgia. At that time the governor stated that he was determined to do all in his power to put a stop to mob violence in this state and on Wednesday stated that the rewards offered for the Screven county mob were following out his announced policy.

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DAYTON, O. HERALD
MARCH 10, 1925

SUPRESSING LYNCHING

Governor Walker of Georgia has acted very promptly and commendably in offering a state reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction in the case of a lynching of a colored man near Rocky Ford, that state. The nation will join in the hope that the perpetrators of this outrage will be speedily discovered and adequately punished.

The victim of the outrage was identified by his victim and probably was guilty of the heinous charge filed against him which is punishable by death in Georgia. It is said that with the direct evidence against him he would have been found guilty and sentenced to death in any court in Georgia in 30 minutes. But that is no excuse for the act of individuals in forcibly gaining possession of his body and summarily wreaking vengeance. If anything it makes lynching more reprehensible.

The majesty of the law must at all times be upheld by the legally constituted authorities. Enforcement of law by constituted government is government itself. Any infraction of this is anarchy. Government can endure only by strict adherence to the orderly processes of the law. Mobs which rule for the time being by force are subversive to every principle of free and responsible government.

Georgia should make such an example of the leaders who directed this mob assassination that its first lynching of 1925 should be its last.

The Governor of Georgia Desires To Punish Lynchers

Informs N. A. A. C. P. That He Has Directed That Maximum Reward Be Offered For Apprehension.

New York, Mar. 18.—Governor Clifford Walker, of Georgia, replying to the recent telegram of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people on the burning at stake of a Negro in that state, has written a letter stating that he will do all possible to abolish mob violence.

Governor Walker stated:

"I acknowledge receipt of your telegram and assure you that this as well as any other suggestion you may make to me, will have my earnest personal consideration. I remind you that in my executive order entered some months ago, I directed that the maximum reward allowed by law be offered immediately upon the announcement of any mob violence in this state. Pursuant to this order, such a reward has been offered and you may be assured that this office will co-operate in any possible way in the effort to abolish mob violence in this state.'

Lynchings-1925
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Georgia

1910

Georgia Leaders In Effort To Punish Lynchers of Dixon

Insane Man Was Victim Of Mob, Who Took Him From State Insane Asylum

MANIAC HAD KILLED GIRL

Bishop Reese Brands Crime Of Whites As Outraging Public Confidence

Atlanta, Ga.—Every effort will be made to apprehend and bring to justice the perons who on Sunday, September, 20, lynched Willie Dixon, patient at the State Sanitarium for the Insane at Milledgeville, according to a telegram received Tuesday by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation from John T. Brantly, president of the Sanitarium's board of trustees.

A thorough investigation is under way, said Mr. Brantly, all the facts will be laid before the grand jury and everything possible will be done "to bring the perpetrators of this horrible deed to justice." The State has offered a reward of $500 for arrest and conviction of the leader of the mob, and $100 for each of its members. Dixon, a victim of violent insanity, had just killed one of the women nurses at the sanitarium.

Bishop F. F. Reese, of Savannah, chairman of the State Interracial Committee, in a vigorous statement to the press, branding the act of the mob as "an outrage upon justice and upon the dignity of the State," calls upon the authorities for prompt action and upon the press and the citizens for public expession of their "indignation and sense of outrage." The Bishop's statement concludes:

"As chairman of the State Committee on Interracial Cooperation, for myself and my associates I desire to express most ernestly our utter abhorence of this crime, and respectfully to call upon our governor and other state authorities to offer promptly as large rewards as possible for the arrest and conviction of those connected with this victim of those connected with this lynching and all other outbursts of mob violence. The press of the state and individual citizens will promptly and publicly express their indignation and sense of outrage. It is only by laboring in season and out of season to create a determined public opinion in this way that our weaker or vicious fellow citizens can be made to understand that they are outraging the public confidence and are condemned by all good and loyal men and women."

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution
SEP 23 1925

BALDWIN LYNCHING IS BEING PROBED

Every effort is being made to bring to justice persons who Sunday lynched Willie Dixon, negro patient at the state sanitarium who killed Miss Amy Oxford, nurse at the institution, according to a telegram received Tuesday by the Georgia committee on interracial cooperation from John T. Brantley, of Blackshear, president of the sanitarium's board of trustees.

The state of Georgia has offered a reward of $500 for arrest with evidence to convict the leader of the lynching mob, and $100 for other members of the party.

All facts ascertained by a thorough investigation of the lynching will be laid before the grand jury of Baldwin county and every effort will be made "to bring the perpetrators of this horrible deed to justice," Mr. Brantley wired the committee.

Miss Oxford was struck down by Dixon as she crossed the yard of the sanitarium, the negro wielding a heavy pick handle as a club.

INTERRACIAL HEAD RAPS MOB LAW.

Savannah, Ga., September 22.—(AP) Bishop Frederick F. Reese, chairman of the state committee on inter-racial cooperation, today made an earnest protest against the recent action of a mob in Georgia in lynching an insane negro, who was under the protection of the state in the asylum at Milledgeville:

In a communication to The Morning News, Bishop Reese says:

"When such an outburst of mob violence takes place as has just occurred at Milledgeville, in the lynching of an insane negro, an inmate of the state asylum, for killing one of its nurses, it is the duty of all good citizens to express their indignation and horror.

Brands Act "Outrage."

"If, as, seems to be the fact, the negro was insane, it is inconceivable that any body of our fellow citizens could have been guilty of such an outrage and have committed a great injustice upon a mentally irresponsible person, and at the same time committed, as is true of all lynchings, an equally great outrage upon the dignity and fair name of the state.

"It is especially shocking and disappointing because the gradually diminishing number of lynchings in Georgia for several years past has led good citizens to hope that our people were realizing the wickedness of this crime and were acquiring greater respect for the law and more self-control under similar provocations.

Defied State Authority.

"This victim was an inmate of the state institution, and, therefore, especially under its guardianship and this act was a direct defiance of its authority.

"As chairman of the state committee on inter-racial cooperation for myself and my associates, I desire to express most earnestly our utter abhorence of this crime and respectfully, to call upon our governor and other state authorities to offer promptly as a large rewards as possible for the arrest and conviction of those connected with this lynching and all other similar outbursts of mob violence. The press of the state and individual citizens will promptly and publicly express their indignation and sense of outrage. It is only by laboring in season and out of season to create a determined public opinion in this way that our weaker or vicious fellow citizens can be made to understand that they are outraging the public confidence and are condemned by all good and loyal men and women."

Lynchings—1925.
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Illinois.

1913

MOB LEADER IS HELD FOR BELL'S DEATH; NO BAIL

Otto Epstein, the alleged leader of the mob that beat William Bell to death with a baseball bat, is held in the county jail without bail. The grand jury yesterday returned a second indictment against him, holding him jointly responsible with Max Greenburg, who confessed that he struck the fatal blow, for the murdered man's death.

It will be remembered that Epstein's bond, even after having been identified by two eye witnesses as one of the men who had beaten Bell to death, was placed at $10,000. The sum is the amount usually fixed in cases of ordinary man-slaughter.

Held Without Ball

When the grand jury brought in the verdict that re-indicted Epstein a second time for Bell's murder, a representative of the Chicago Whip, in company with two eye witnesses to the killing, Thomas Carr, 1043 W. 13th street, and Edward Smith, 1248 Miller street, rushed to the State's Attorney's office and protested the allowing of any bail on the new indictment, holding that it was an unheard of thing in the jurisprudence of the Illinois statutes.

Their contention was sustained and Epstein was not allowed bail. It was also explained to them that the reason his bail was so low before was that the office of the State's Attorney had not been aware of the fact that there were any eye witnesses to the actual slaying of Bell.

The case will come up for hearing in Judge Gemmill's court, January 29.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
MARCH 13, 1925

Son Mob Victim

Father of Robert Prager (above), who was lynched in Madison County, Illinois, during the World War, has instituted suit for $5,000 against the county. It is claimed evidence collected after the lynching shows Prager was innocent of disloyalty to the United States.

Whites Pleading For Their Sentenced Mob Leaders

Associated Negro Press

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 23—North Carolina justice has got beneath the skin. The dignity of the law as represented by the courts of this state has become real to its thousands of citizens as a result of the recent sentencing to prison of members of the mob which stormed the jail in an effort to lynch Alvin Mansel, convicted assailant of Mrs. Lillie Carter. It is now learned that a large movement is on foot to have Mrs. Carter go to Gov. McLean and beg for clemency, not only for the convicted Mansel, but for the white members of the mob who are serving sentences. Stories have been told the pardon commissioner of the suffering of the families of the men who are in prison and of their willingness, if released, to make amends for all property damage done and to respect any clemency granted Mansel.

WIFE OF MOB VICTIM IS AWARDED DAMAGES

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Melvi Bell, wife of William Bell whom a crowd of West side hoodlums lynched in this city two years ago, was awarded $4,500 damages against the city of Chicago Monday. She was represented by Attorney William Haynes.

Would-Be Lyncher Gets Fine and 30 Days in Jail

Mound City, Ill., Jan. 15.—Harry Withers, Cairo white man, was fined $100 and sentenced to 30 days in jail by County Judge Carl Miller, following a plea of guilt to charges of rioting in connection with the lynching of two innocent Negroes held as suspects for the murder of Daisy Wilson, for which Henry Conners, Cairo negro, is to hang tomorrow.

Lynchings—1925
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Louisiana.

1909

RACE VICTIM OF 1919 MOB BEGINS SUIT FOR $102,000

NEW ORLEANS, La., Mar. 4.—A suit for $102,000 growing out of the mobbing of a colored labor leader at Bogalusas, in 1919, was brought up for trial in Judge Beattie's Federal Court last Tuesday. The plaintiff is Sol J. Dacus, colored, and the defendants the Great Southern Lumber Company and six former white employees. Dacus' home was destroyed and the lives of himself and family threatened during the labor war, which resulted in the death of four whites.

Lynchings-1925

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Mississippi.

1906

Governor Orders Probe Into Lynching Of Man Murdered By Mob After Jury Vote Is Not Guilty

Accused of Murder and Acquitted---Taken From Sheriff---Body Riddled With Bullets and Thrown Into Street; Governor Says He Is Sorry---Calls Clarksdale Splendid Community.

Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 23.—An investigation is expected to follow the lynching of Lindsay Coleman, Negro, who was killed here last night a few minutes after a jury in Circuit Court had declared him not guilty of the murder of Grover C. Nicholas, plantation store manager.

Coleman was one of the four Negroes arrested after the murder of Nicholas, Oct. 15, by a man who knocked the storekeeper in the head with an ax. His trial had been in progress throughout last week.

Coleman left the Coahoma County Court House immediately after the verdict, accompanied by Sheriff Glass and a deputy, who feared violence. They had gone only a short distance when a group of men, unmasked, approached and seized the Negro, overpowering the officers.

Shot, Thrown From Car.

Leaping into an automobile with the Negro the men drove away. A few shots were heard and Coleman's body, pierced by several bullets, was thrown into the street near the outskirts of the city.

"I did not see but four or five men at first," said Sheriff Glass. "Some one put a pistol in my face and then I was whirled around. More men ran up and joined the few, who attempted Negro. Before I could do anything he was gone."

Of the Negroes arrested for murdering Nicholas, two, John Fisher and to get hold of Coleman at first. There was an uproar and I lost track of the Ray Ford Leonard, were tried and convicted. Fisher was given a death sentence, Leonard life imprisonment. Albert Hobbs is yet to be tried.

Fishe rand Leonard confessed complicity in the crime and implicated Coleman, who stoutly affirmed his innocence. The defense in hte trial, which ended last night, offered an alibi for the accused Negro.

Sheriff Glass and C. S. Longino, County Attorney, announced they would take steps to prosecute members of the mob if sufficient evidence to warrant action could be procured.

Gov. Whitfield Deplores Lynching After Court's Asquittal.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 23.—"It is with the greatest regret that I learned of the terrible tragedy at Clarksdale," Gov. Henry L. Whitfield said when advised of the lynching Lindsay Coleman, Negro. "I know nothing of the facts that led up to it. The Negro evidently had had a trial in court, according to law, and it is the very much reprehended that in so splendid a community as Clarksdale a few people should have so far forgotten the highest interests of the State as to commit a crime so horrible.

"I have received no official advice in regard to the matter, and, of course, had no opportunity to prevent its commission."

CHARGE MURDER TO ALLEGED LYNCHERS

Warrants Are Sworn Out in Mississippi Case of Mob Violence

CLARKSDALE, MISS Dec. 23—(A. P)—Warrants charging murder were sworn out by J. T. Smith, district attorney late today for the four men who have been at liberty under bonds awaiting preliminary hearing on conspiracy to murder charges as a sequel to the lynching here Saturday night.

H. S. Lindley, one of the four, was rearrested and placed in jail immediately. Officers were seeking the other three early tonight. They are Thomas Nicholas; J. T. Traynham and G. O. Cane.

The four were arrested yesterday on conspiracy to murder charges growing out of the slaying of Lindley Coleman negro, by a group of men who seized Coleman a few minutes after he had been acquitted of a murder charge. A special grand jury session has been investigating the mob violence.

The Coahoma county bar association by a vote of 17 to three late today called on Sheriff Glass to rescue himself pending grand jury action on the lynching. The sheriff was escorting the negro when the mob seized and carried off off fts victim.

INDICT OFFICERS IN LYNCHING CASE

Mississippi Sheriff and Deputies Allowed Bond Following Investigation

CLARKSDALE, MISS., Dec. 25.—(AP)—Indicted on charges of "failing to return the offender" in connection with the lynching of a negro here Saturday night, Dr. S. W. Glass, deposed Coahoma county sheriff and three deputies were at liberty on bonds of $1,000 each tonight.

Another count charges Dr. Glass with "misdemeanor and crime while an officer" the arrest warrants showed.

H. H. Hopson of Clarksdale, is serving as sheriff during the investigation of the lynching. He was appointed yesterday in the same order by Circuit Judge Alcorn who also removed Sheriff Glass from performing duties of his office for the time being.

The investigation is expected to be inactive until the resumption of deliberations Tuesday by the special grand jury. Nine persons have been named in four indictments returned by the jury.

M. H. Scott, Lee Matthews and R. A. Frazier are the deputies whose indictment was announced in their arrest. Four men, J. T. Traynham, Thomas Nicholas, G. O. Cane and H. S. Blockley are in jail awaiting hearing on murder charges in connection with the slaying of the negro.

Dr. Glass' bond was signed by C. G. Snyder, Garner Johnson and Edgar L. Anderson.

'LIMIT' IN LYNCHINGS

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT SO SAYS OF MISS. CASE ON LYNCHING COLORED MAN AFTER MISS WHITE JUDGE AND JURY HAD ACQQUITTED HIM—STATE COMMENDED FOR HOLDING TRIAL AN DNO WSEEKING TO PUNISH LYNCHERS FOR "CONSPIRACY TO MURDER"

(Editorial in Boston Transcript, Dec. 23, 1925)

In Coahoma County, Mississippi a negro named Lindley Coleman was accused of murdering a white man named Nichols. Coahoma is a northern river county not far below Memphis, and it is evident that a considerable degree of law-abiding sentiment prevails in it, for instead of the usual proceeding of lynching the accused negro out of hand, he had a regular trial, and was asquitted and discharged. Anyone who knows the temper of Mississippi juries must agree that this verdict was an absolute establishment of the man's innocence, for negroes who are supposed to have killed white men are not acquitted if there is any cridible evidence against them. We say that Coleman was acquitted and discharged. But what happened then? A mob, said to have included "prominent citizens", promptly seized Coleman and lynched him.

Must Die for Being Accused

No greater affront to right and justice can be imagined than this. It amounts to saying that in Mississippi a negro must die, even though of proved innocence, merely for being accused of killing a white man. The court, the jury which acquitted Coleman, the power and dignity of the State, the decent sentiment of the community, the honor of the Nation, are all abominably insulted by such an act. We are glad to see that the decent sentiment of this Mississippi county has revolted against such a deed; that alleged members of the mob who hanged Coleman have been arrested under an accusation of conspiracy to murder ,and that the county judge has instructed the grand jury to return indictments against members of the mob, "regardless of their standing in the community." Certainly it would be a strange community in which the killers of a man of judicially proved innocence could have any standing.

JUDGE LYNCH GOES ON TRIAL AT CLARKSDALE

State Rivets Attention on Convening of Court.

COL. WARD WILL TESTIFY

Sheriff and Deputies, Accused of Negligence, Four Men Accused of Murder in Killing of Acquitted Negro, Coleman.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 28.—Not in 20 years has the opening of a session of court in Mississippi been watched with such tense interest throughout the state as the convening of circuit court here tomorrow morning by Judge W. A. Alcorn.

As a result of the lynching of Linsey Coleman, negro, in the very shadow of the "temple of justice," where only a few moments before he had been acquitted of the crime with which he was charged, four white men are in jail on a charge of murder and will be tried at this term. Dr. S. W. Class, rescued sheriff, accused of standing by indifferently when the group of men slew the helpless negro, will, with three of his deputies, be tried at this term.

Col. T. S. Ward, of Canton, Miss., who was with Coleman the night he was murdered, and whose sensational statement in The Commercial Appeal riveted the attention of the entire south on the wanton crime, is expected to reach Clarks-

dale tomorrow at 11:40 o'clock from Memphis. He will be the state's star witness in the trial of the four men for murder and the trial of the recused sheriff and his deputies.

Members of the League of Women Voters, this organization having passed resolutions condemning the mob action, are expected to attend the opening of court. Mrs. John Bell Hodd of Jonestown, Miss., president of the Coahoma County Federation of Clubs composed of men and women, has issued a public appeal to citizens interested in law and order to attend the court opening.

Sheriff Glass recused himself last Thursday morning, following a request of the Coahoma County Bar Association that he take such a step. Shortly afterward, Judge Alcorn removed the sheriff by a court order and appointed H. H. Hopson, planter, as sheriff pro tem. Mr. Hopson has been serving since that time.

Dr. Glass is still retained as tax collector. According to several attorneys, he could be removed from this office only in case of a default in funds. These two officers are separate and distinct, but are held by one man. In the event that Dr. Glass is convicted on a charge of failure to return the offendor and crime and misdemeanor while in office, he will be automatically removed. Under the law, Dr. E. O. Moore, the present coroner of the county, would then become sheriff.

Hopson Served Before.

Mr. Hopson served once before as sheriff during the term of J. O. Baugh, who recused himself. At that time he only served for a short time and Mr. Baugh was exonerated.

Friends desiring to see the quartette of prisoners in jail can only do so at feeding time, according to the sheriff pro tem. At 8:30 in the morning and at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon the prisoners are fed. Many of the meals are provided the prisoners by relatives and friends and they are not required to eat the prison fare. Frank Harris, appointed as deputy under Mr. Hopson, is in charge of the jail.

The indications are that court may continue in Clarksdale for several weeks, if all those who are indicted are tried at this term of court. It is believed that the grand jury will complete deliberations tomorrow, according to one member of that body today. According to information received, the grand jury will further investigate the death of Smith Bunns, negro, who died while in jail. A coroner's jury, it is stated, declares that Bunns met his death by breaking his neck in a fall from a cot. Some rumors state that the negro died from results of the third degree. It is stated that the grand jury will go further into these matters.

Ex-Governor Earl Brewer received a telegram this afternoon from Jackson, asking if it was safe for Colonel Ward to come to Clarksdale to testify in the various trials. Governor Brewer replied in the affirmative that it was entirely safe for the Colonel to stay in this city.

Judge W. A. Alcorn announced this morning that court which was scheduled to open in Friar Point on Jan. 4, had been pretermitted. It is probable that terms at Marks and Tunica may be pretermitted, but no action has been taken on this matter.

Judge Alcorn opened court in Clarksdale this morning at 10:30 o'clock for the purpose of drawing the jurymen for this week's term of court. In a special term jurymen are drawn for only one week.

No effort has been made to secure the release of T. Traynham, Tom Nicholas, H. S. Blockley and G. O. Cane, who are held in the Coahoma jail without bail on a charge of murder. Their release could only be obtained through a writ of habeas corpus and owing to the fact that a special term of circuit court is now in session, it is probable that they will ask for immediate trial. They have retanied as their attorneys FitzGerald & Maynard & Venable.

COL. WARD TO BE WITNESS.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 28.—Col. T. S. Ward left for Clarksdale this afternoon on subpoena from the grand jury of Coahoma County which is to reconvene Tuesday morning. Col. Ward was summoned last week and testified prior to the finding of the indictments against the men in jail there charged with complicity in the lynching of the negro Lindsey Coleman on the night of Dec. 19 at Clarksdale.

It is thought probable that the jury desires to question Col. Ward in regard to the reference in his statement published in The Commercial Appeal of Dec. 21, of "third degree methods" used on the negroes jailed in connection with investigation of the crime charged against them.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS
DECEMBER 22, 1925

WHITFIELD ORDERS LYNCHING PROBE

Clarksdale, Miss, Dec. 21.—Gov. Whitfield has ordered an investigation into the lynching of Lindsey Coleman as the Coahoma County League of Women Voters demands action. Mrs. Earl Brewer, president has called an indignation meeting for tomorrow. Coleman was lynched near the courthouse half an hour after he had been acquitted of the murder of Grover C. Nicholas, plantation storekeeper. The names of the mob leaders are known, it is said

Lynchings-1925. I.
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Mississippi. 1908

MEMBER OF MOB LAUGHS AT A LYNCH PROBE

OFFICERS WON'T ACT HE DECLARES

Rocky Ford, Miss.—(From the News Scimitar)—"Gov. Whitfield won't have a lick of luck with any investigation of the burning af Jim Ivy."

So declared William N. Bradshaw, of Union county, Mississippi, admittedly a member of the mob that for 48 hours sought the Negro accused of criminally attacking a white girl near Rocky Ford., Miss., Friday morning.

"And further more," he continued, "not an officer in Union county or any of the neighbor counties will point out any member of the crowd. Why, if he did, the best thing for him to do would be to jump into an airplane (headed for Germany—quick.

"Sure, the officers know who were there. Everybody down there knows everything else. We're all neighbors, and neighbors' neighbors.

"I've known Sheriff Johnny Roberts since he was knee high to a duck, and I was one of the delegation that called on him Friday night and told him we were tired of his dilly-dallying and that he'd have to produce that negro or take the consequences."

Mr. Bradshaw said he was not present at the burning of Ivy Sunday morning at Rocky Ford, "but would have been if I could have gotten there."

"Saturday night there were at least 10,000 men with pistols on their hips in New Albany, the county seat," Mr. Bradshaw said, "but it was a perfectly orderly crowd. Everybody was in their shirt sleeves, and no one tried to conceal his identity.

"Then United States Senator Hubert D. Stephens got up and tried to talk the crowd into dispersing and going home, and he was booed down. The boys didn't like for him to butt in. "Go on home yourself. When we want your advice we'll ask for it," they told him.

"Then a delegation of us went to Johnny (the sheriff), and told him that we were tired of fooling around and that he had to produce Ivy or take the consequences. He said, 'Well, boys, I'll bring the negro to the hospital at 9 o'clock in the morning for the girl to identify him, and then I'll put him in the county jail here. If you let me get him in jail and locked up, and then overpower me and get him, I can't help it.'"

"Shucks, there won't be any—or if there is, it won't amount to anything. No officer down there is goingto dare try to identify anyone, because nobody's mad about it. Even one of the judges down there said he didn't believe in mob law except in a few cases, and this was one of them,' and that 'he'd have gone to the burning if it hadn't been bad policy.' They'd be plenty mad though, if anyone were arrested, and there'd be a million dollars ready in a few minutes to go his bond."

A coroner's jury which investigated the lynching returned a verdict that Ivy came to his death "at the hands of a mob, the members of which are unknown." Judge T. B. Pegram of the Third Judicial district, announced that he would order a rigid grand jury investigation when court convenes.

But, according to Bradshaw, Union county isn't worrying.

MOB LYNCHES COLORED MAN WHOM JURY FREED

Unmasked Whites Take The Youth From Sheriff At Prison Door In Miss. Riddle Body With Bullets

WOMEN ALONE DEMAND LYNCHERS BE PUNISHED

Governor Sends Weak Message Of Regrets. None Of Members Of Mob "Identified." Sheriff Silent.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 23—(Bulletin). **Denounced by Coahoma County League of Women Voters as "high-handed murder," the lynching of Lindley Coleman, Negro, was made the subject of investigation by a grand jury Tuesday. Four men, one of them a planter, were arrested on charges of conspiracy to murder and warrants were sworn out for four other persons.**

Judge W. A. Alcorn, before whom the Negro was tried, called a special session of the grand jury, and when it assembled today he exacted a pledge from the jurors that indictments would be returned against any person found involved, regardless of his standing in the community.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 20.—The good spirit of Christmas time and the peace of Sabbath morning were forgotten in the town of Clarkdale, Miss., today, and brutality and lawlessness reigned while a frenzied mob of white men lynched a colored youth, who a jury had just a few hours before acquitted of a charge of killing Gover C. Nicholas, a plantation store manager, October 15 last.

Little Action Against Mob

The stir created by the murder was passed almost as quickly as the crime was committed. No efforts were made by authorities to apprehend the mobbists. The Governor sent a wea- message expressing his regrets, but made no suggestion that he would act. The only definite signs of efforts to bring the criminals to justice were shown by the County League of Women Voters of Coahoma County.

Stopped At Jail Door

The victim of the mob was Lindsey Coleman. He was just one of five colored citizens held in connection with the slaying of the store manager. Meager description of the lynching of Coleman state that a band of unmasked white men forcibly took him from Sheriff S. W. Glass, within the shadow of the prison from which he was being released after a jury had declared him innocent. With little ceremony, the whites took Coleman to the back of the jail and riddled his body with bullets.

Sheriff Silent

An attempt to get some information that might lead to the arrest of the members of the mob was treated as a thing out of the question. Sheriff Glass turned aside all questions relating to the affair, by declaring that he didn't "care to get into print." He declined to comment upon the lynching of Coleman. He would not say whether any arrests had been made, and steadfastly declined to say whether he recognized any member of the mob.

Governor Comments

"It is with the greatest regret that I learned of the tragedy at Clarksdale" Governor Whitfield said when advised of the lynching of Coleman after he had been found not guilty of the murder of Grover C. Nicholas.

"I know nothing of the facts that led up to it," he said. The Negro evidently had had a trial in court according to law, and it is to be very much reprehended that a few people should have so far forgotten the highest interest of the state as to commit a crime so horrible.

"I have received no official advice in regard to the matter and, of course, had no opportunity to prevent its commission."

C. S. Longino, county prosecuting attorney, stated that he would investigate the lynching of Coleman and declared that if he should find sufficient evidence he would lay the case before the grand jury and ask the indictment of members of the mob.

Women Incensed

"The women of Coahoma county are outraged at this mob violence in the heart of our city," Mrs. Earl Brewer, president of the County League of Women Voters, declared in issuing a call for a special meeting of the league to investigate the lynching of Coleman.

Mrs. Brewer characterized the lynching as "a high-handed murder," and declared that the women of the county are incensed over the treatment accorded Coleman and his alleged accomplices, immediately following their arrest. She said the whole matter would be investigated by the league.

The league has a membership of several hundred women in Clarksdale and other communities of the county. Mrs. Brewer, head of the organization, is the wife of Mississippi's former governor, Earl Brewer.

Others Held

John Fisher and Raeford Leonard, Negroes, under conviction for the murder of Nicholas, are believed to have been removed from the Coahoma county jail and taken to another prison for safekeeping. Officials declined to reveal their whereabouts. Fisher is under sentence of death, while Leonard faces a life term in the penitentiary.

A fourth Negro, Albert Hobbs, who was arrested with the other three for the murder, but who testified for the state at the trial of his companions, is believed to be still in jail here.

CRIME CHARGE ON SHERIFF IN NEGRO LYNCHING

Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 25.—(AP)—Indicted on charges of "failing to return the offender" in connection with the lynching of a negro here Saturday night, Sheriff Ivy Holt, deposed Coahoma county sheriff, and three deputies were at liberty tonight on bonds of $1,000 each.

Another true bill charges Dr. Class with "misdemeanor and crime while an omced."

H. H. Hopson of Clarksdale, is serving as sheriff temporarily.

The investigation is to be resumed Tuesday by the special grand jury. Nine persons have been named in four indictments returned.

Besides the three deputies four men are in jail awaiting heariny on murder charges in connection with the slaying of the negro.

ENTIRE STATE AROUSED.

Telegrams Pour Into Clarksdale From All Over State.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 22.—Mississippi is aroused as she never was before in all her history over the "wanton murder" by a mob of a negro declared to be innocent by a white jury, within a few minutes after the acquittal of the negro and who was seized by a "mob" of three men, according to his attorneys, E. S. Ward, almost at the door of the courthouse, put in a car which had been parked near the door of the temple of justice, and the mutillated body thrown into the streets of Clarksdale.

Telegraph and telephone wires leading into Clarksdale have been kept at almost white heat by the steady flood of messages pouring into that city from indignant citizens all over the state, newspapers advices received here.

Jackson sent a liberal quota of these messages and they came from all classes of people. A prominent

professional man of Clarksdale and one of the leading physicians of the state, offered to contribute $500 out of his pocket to start a fund for prosecution of the guilty parties to the limit of the law.

Telegrams were sent from this city to both Judge Alcorn, judge of the circuit court of Coahoma County, and to Mrs. Earl Brewer, president of the League of Women Voters. These were messages from Gov. Whitfield, Bishop Theodore Dubose Bratton, Judge J. Morgan Stevens, Wm. H. Watkins, W. Calvin Wells, Julian P. Alexander, Tnad B. Lampton, President D. M. Key of Millsaps College; President J. W. Provine of Mississippi College; President G. T. Gillespie of Belhaven College, Hon. Wm. Hemingway of the university law faculty, Dr. Julius Crisler, Dr. H. R. Shands, J. Reese Lin, Misses Emily Butt, Annita Claggett and Mesdames Henry L. Whitfield, Thad B. Lampton, Harley R. Shands, W. H. Waddell, D. M. Key, J. W. Provine, W. L. Nugent, Geo. C. Swearingen.

Telegrams were sent by J. W. Tucker, president of Rotary Club; Francis Harmon, Geo. C. Swearingen and hosts of others.

These messages condemned the lynching in strongest terms and urged the utmost efforts to bring all guilty parties to justice.

One of these to Judge Alcorn, signed by Bishop Bratton and a score of leading citizens, declared that "Mississippi is on trial before the world, and this great stain must be removed. God give you courage and inspiration."

Another, to Mrs. Brewer, similarly signed, "rejoiced that Coahoma women are active for the right. This great outrage has received the condemnation of all right thinking, justice loving Mississippians," and urged the fullest investigation and punishment of all guilty parties.

The entire incident has put a sort of damper upon Christmas festivities, coming in the very midst of the season dedicated to "peace on earth, good will toward men," and within three weeks of the recent memorable day when all the people of this great country had been called to assemble in prayer and thanksgiving for the blessings which have been vouchsafed to the country.

The words in the mouth of everyone you meet, in commenting on the lynching, are that "Mississippi has been set back another 10 years." But it is conceded that unless justice, grim and complete, is meted out for this outrage, Mississippi will find herself struggling in the muck long after the next decade is tolled off by the clock of time.

COL. T. S. WARD IS ON WAY TO CLARKSDALE

Will Testify Before Body Investigating Lynching.

SHERIFF ARRESTS FOUR

Charge of Conspiracy Placed Against Them—Judge Delivers Strong Charge to Jury—Women Condemn Mob.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 22.—Col. T. S. Ward, who gave out the statement in regard to the lynching of Lindsey Coleman, negro, which occurred at Clarksdale last Saturday night, as printed exclusively in Monday's Commercial Appeal, left here tonight on the northbound train for Memphis, on his way to Clarksdale, in answer to the prompt summoning of the special grand jury by Judge W. A. Alcorn to investigate the murder of the negro. Col. Ward goes to testify as an eye-witness to the abduction of the negro by "three white men" from the very door of the courthouse itself, and to the facts immediately preceding and subsequent to that event, which was followed by recovery of the negro's body, riddled with bullets, after it had been thrown from the abducting car into the streets of Clarksdale, and after the negro had been acquitted by a jury of white men.

Mississippi Is On Trial.

Colonel Ward will arrive in Clarksdale on the southbound train from Memphis Wednesday morning about 11 o'clock.

While Governor Whitfield has given out no statement in regard to the case, he is quoted today as having said that:

"I think if I had been in the position that Sheriff Glass is in, I would have been quick to seek relief from official duty, until the whole matter has been sifted out."

Many hundreds of telegrams have been sent to Clarksdale, declaring that Mississippi is on trial, and results will be eagerly awaited all over the state. The City of Clarksdale is also on trial, according to expressions of opinion on all sides. These expressions are epitomized in the question, "was the manhood of Clarksdale advised of such a thing and given the opportunity to say whether or not it should happen?" All classes and conditions of people are demanding justice, let the blow fall where it may.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 22.—No indictments were returned this afternoon by the grand jury. Six witnesses were examined, two of whom were alleged to have been eye witnesses to the seizing of the negro by the mob. The alleged eye witnesses were Mrs. S. G. Maxwell and Mrs. King Parks. A reporter for The Commercial Appeal called on Mrs. Parks, but she refused to make a statement, declaring that she had placed what information she had before the grand jury. Other witnesses examined this afternoon were:

Vincent Brocato and Greek P. Rice, member of the defense counsel for the negro; Joel Adams, Jr., Tom Austin, the two latter were sheriff's deputies; C. S. Longino, county attorney, stated that it was possible that indictments might not come for several days.

J. T. Smith, district attorney, said that little was accomplished by the grand jury today, and that most of their work was preliminary. When asked as to his opinion about the jury's verdict, freeing Coleman, he stated that the jury was composed of the best men in Coahoma County. Otherwise he did not commit himself other than to say that he expected a verdict of guilty that would hold in the supreme court.

The grand jury adjourned this afternoon at 5 o'clock, until in the morning at 9 o'clock.

Four in Jail.

Four men were in the county jail this afternoon charged with conspiracy to murder Lindsey Coleman, negro, Saturday night, after he had been found not guilty by a jury on the charge of murdering Grover C. Nicholas, of Count's Spur, on the night of Oct. 15. The men held in custody are: Tom Nicholas, of Quitman County, a brother of the murdered man; J. T. Traynham, planter, of Count's Spur, for whom Grover Nicholas worked; G. O. Cane, formerly of Memphis, employed by Traynham, at his plantation store, and H. S. Blockley, photographer, of Clarksdale, whose wife is a niece of the dead man. Sheriff Glass announced to a reporter at noon today that the men were in jail.

J. T. Smith, district attorney, who arrived this morning from Cleveland, Miss., to assist the grand jury in securing information of this crime, admitted to a reporter that he had received a telegram from Gov. Whitfield suggesting that Glass recuse himself during the investigation. Sheriff Glass stated that he had not recused himself, but refused to intimate whether or not he would do so.

The arrest of the four men for conspiracy came this morning about daylight, according to one of the sheriff's deputies. The taking into custody of these men is said to have followed the advice of the sheriff's attorney yesterday afternoon and after public sentiment had demanded that such action be taken. The men were in custody when the grand jury convened at the courthouse at 10 o'clock.

"I regret exceedingly to call you grand jurymen back during Christmas week," said Judge Alcorn in addressing the grand jury, "but public interest demanded that you be recalled. On Saturday night one of the most disgraceful occurrences that ever stained the pages of history of Coahoma County and the state of Mississippi took place between 9 and 10 o'clock.

"The defendant in this case had been charged with murder. He was given a fair and honorable trial. The state and defense were represented by competent counsel. The jury was selected from all parts of Coahoma County and represented the highest type of citizenship and manhood—all good men. About 9 o'clock Saturday night the evidence was read in open court. The jury had found the defendant 'not guilty.'

Negro Entitled to Protection.

"At all times in the history of Coahoma County, when law and order should have prevailed—this was the time. Here was a negro defendant tried before white men—you know how white people feel about a negro charged with the murder of a white man—yet the jury acquitted him. He was entitled to protection of the courts of the county if ever a man was. He left the courtroom a free citizen—left with his counsel—and a short distance from the courthouse he was taken and put into a Ford automobile and carried to the residence section of the city and was ruthlessly shot down—perhaps thrown out of the car and left on the street. Whether there was a mob or what transpired—the court knows nothing. When a man, whether white or black, gets a fair trial and is acquitted by honest men, and when he leaves the courtroom with his counsel and is shot down near the seat of justice in a civilized city, I say it is humiliating in the extreme. A blush of shame comes to every citizen of Coahoma County that such a thing should occur in our midst. I understand the defendant's agonizing cries were heard all over the city—I tell you something must be done. What is the use to have a court, a judge or a sheriff or any officer of the law, if conditions of that sort prevail? How can anyone feel safe? How do you know some infernal scoundrel will not kill you? If men come at the seat of justice and spit in the face of the court and do anything. If we are going to have a county, we must get rid of such characters. Nobody wants to live where the courts are not respected or where they can't get a square deal.

Wants Thorough Probe.

"I charge this grand jury to go to the bottom of this affair; bring to justice those who are guilty, whether they are rich or poor.

"Find out the parties that committed this crime and use the power of the courts and the state of Mississippi to bring them to justice.

"No man can be forced to testify against himself. That is an old law. You can't extort evidence from any man. When men inflict the third degree they are committing a crime. It is heartless, cruel and despicable to put men through this third degree. Most any man will tell anything to save his life, when he has a rope around his neck, is put on a rack, or his fingers bent. This is the most serious assault and battery that can be committed. I charge you to investigate third degrees. If this violence occurred, have the courage and manhood to go to the bottom and convict.

"Great publicity has been given this affair. In Monday's press I read references which were made to the court."

—Holding The Commercial Appeal in his hand, Judge Alcorn replied to the statement written by Col. T. S. Ward of Canton, Miss., in which he told of the lynching at Clarksdale.

"This article has been published all over the United States. The court has no way of getting the facts before the people—the court doesn't write for newspapers. Judges as a rule do not reply when men through the press assail the courts. However, I think it due the members of this grand jury to explain what took place in the courtroom when Lindsey Coleman was acquitted by the jury.

"I called a special session of court when I was informed of the brutal murder of Grover C. Nicholas at Count's Spur, in order that justice might be speedily meted out. On the day the court convened, I walked down the street with Col. T. S. Ward. He told me that sentiment was strong against the four negroes and that he felt uneasy. I told him his clients would be protected and if he thought best he could make a motion for a change of venue in court and that it would be granted. I told him if necessary I would ask the governor to send out the militia if he desired to make this motion in order to see that he got protection. 'I know you would do that,' Colonel Ward said. 'However, nothing may happen.' Now why didn't he put that in his article in the newspaper? Why didn't he give all the facts? In his statement he almost intimated that the court might have been a party to the lynching by condoning same. Since that day he never opened his mouth to me about fearing mob violence although he says he did so in his article.

"If he had told me he feared a mob, I would have given him protection. I am here to see that justice is done—that citizens get a square deal in this court. My conscience tells me I am right and I am satisfied.

Knew Nothing of Mob.

"I did not suggest that Colonel Ward take his prisoner into the mouth of a mob. I had no information that there was a mob outside the courthouse. Had I known this, the negro would have been kept in the building and guarded by a posse.

"The sheriff and all his deputies and the attorneys were in the courtroom when the verdict was read. Vincent Brocato, one of the attorneys for the defense, suggested that the negro be kept in jail after being freed and I readily agreed that that was the proper thing. Colonel Ward entered the courtroom excited. He asked for 20 men and two guns to protect the negro and I readily agreed. He also suggested 100 men as a posse to protect the negro. I would have given him anything he asked, but before the men could be summoned, he called to the negro and marched with him from the courtroom. I didn't have any idea a mob was outside. However, I cautioned the atorneys that the negro should be taken away immediately before the news of the verdict should spread. The negro left the courtroom with Colonel Ward and the next thing I heard he had been killed."

Judge Alcorn declared that during the trial there was no indication of mob violence. That less interest was taken in these cases than in any murder cases ever tried in the county. At all times, he said, only a few spectators were in the courtroom. He said he would have gladly summoned 100 men to protect the negro had he had any intimation of a mob. Judge Alcorn paid a tribute to Colonel Ward as an able lawyer and fine gentleman, but deplored the fact that he didn't give all the facts in his interview.

Judge Alcorn closed his charge by asking the jurymen if they would do their full duty without fear or favor. They stood as one man in response to this question.

The jury began deliberations at 11 o'clock this morning. Some witnesses were summoned before noon.

When the grand jury assembled this morning, at 9 o'clock, court was called at 10 o'clock. Judge Alcorn excused R. V. Posey as foreman, when he explained that both he and his father were on the grand jury and it was impossible for both of them to be away from their business. One grand juror, Earle Wolfe, was absent and J. H. Johnson and Walter Clark were summoned to take their places.

When Judge Alcorn announced that he would make J. H. Johnson foreman of the grand jury, loud clapping occurred among the ladies. Judge Alcorn promptly rapped for order, instructing the sheriff that quiet must prevail.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 22.—The mass meeting of the women of Coahoma County, called by the League of Women Voters this morning, condemned by resolution the mob violence that took place in this city Saturday night and called upon the citizens of the county to uphold law and order and to aid the court and the officers in the punishment of those responsible for this murder. About 100 women attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mrs. Earl Brewer, wife of the ex-governor of Mississippi. It was announced that some of those charged with the crime had been arrested and the women expressed satisfaction. However, it was brought out in the discussions that the arrests were not made until public sentiment had forced the county officials to act.

The assembly was opened with prayer from one of those present, and heavenly guidance was petitioned on behalf of the women in the steps to be taken.

A motion was made and unanimously carried to allow all present to take

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part in the discussions, and vote whether members of the League of Women Voters or not.

About 15 telegrams were read sending congratulations on the part of prominent citizens of all over the state on the action of the women taken by calling this meeting to investigate [illegible] recklessly committed in the county. These telegrams came from the governor of the state, laymen, newspaper editors, ministers, women organizations, clubs and just plain citizens from Jackson, Cantan, Vicksburg, Hattiesburg, Meridian, Greenwood and Greenville. Some of these messages were signed by as many as 25 people, and they stated in plain terms that this affair was an outrage and a blot upon the citizenship of the state of Mississippi, and that those signing the messages would do all in their power to bring to justice those responsible for the crime.

A committee consisting of Mrs. Walter Clark, Mrs. Ernest Moore, Mrs. R. H. Crutcher, Miss Marjorie Cook and Miss Louise Stovall was appointed by the chair to draw up resolutions setting forth the consensus of opinion as to the action to be taken by the assembly of women. These resolutions were read and discussed respectively, and after due consideration and a few amendments were adopted as a whole.

It was brought to the attention of the women present that two women of Clarksdale saw the men place Coleman in a car, and followed them in another car, that they saw the shooting and that these two women could tell in detail what took place. Discussions were made as to the advisability of calling these two women to appear before the grand jury, and stating to that body just what they saw. Methods of procedure were discussed, if it were the decision of the ladies to take this step. No definite action was taken on this point.

Sheriff Glass's action on the night of the murder was brought up for discussion, and some of the women present expressed a desire that he should be immediately removed from office, stating that the women of the county had lost faith in him to serve the people as sheriff of the county. Mrs. Walter Clark, in reference to this matter said: "I do not think we should let personalities enter into this meeting. The league has not the right to put out information unless prepared to back it up by proof." This seemed to be the opinion of a great number of ladies.

A motion was made and duly carried to appoint a committee to follow up th e investigation of the crime, and to keep in touch with all measures used in so doing.

The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, the women of Coahoma County are incensed at the commission of a wilful murder upon a man acquitted by a jury of citizens selected by process of law.

"Therefore Be It Resolved,

"That we unqualifiedly condemn this act of lawlessness as we condemn all acts of lawlessness.

"That we pledge ourselves and call upon every other citizen to uphold the law and aid in every way possible the officers of the court in its enforcement and in the punishment of those responsible for this murder.

"Be It Further Resolved,

"That the chairman of this meeting be empowered to appoint a committee of representative women to follow up this matter and to make public all proceedings.

"Be It Further Resolved,

"That we call upon the bar of Coahoma County to assist this committee in its effort."

MISSISSIPPIANS SEEK LYNCHERS OF FREED NEGRO

Was Suspected of Murder of White Plantation Store Manager.

Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 20.—Demonstrating that the trying of prisoners according to the due process of law and showing the true and traditional spirit of Misissippi mobs, a few unmasked hoodlums estimated not to number more than fifteen after hearing a jury bring in a verdict of not guilty in behalf of Lindsey Coleman, who was picked up as a suspect and charged with murder in connection with the death of a white plantation store manager, the hoodlums were not at all satisfied with the manner in which the case was handled and it is alleged that they called a council among themselves and decided that it was about time that the citizens should take a hand and see that justice and the integrity of the community was upheld. The plans of the committee were adopted by a unanimous vote. A committe was appointed to investigate the case and take charge of the suspect and see that he was meted justice. So in accordance with the plans the committee on lynching immediately got busy, stationed themselves outside of the little court house. And as soon as the session was over and the sheriff started from the building with his suspect, with the intention of releasing him, the committee on lynching informed the sheriff that it was the desire of the council of council of lynchers of Mississippi that the prisoner be turned over to them. The sheriff then acted in his capacity and told the committee that this man had been found not guilty, and it was his duty to turn him loose and immediately turned his man over to the lynchers, who in turn bandaged him with the strongest rope that could be possibly obtained on such short notice and loaded him into a car, carried him a few blocks from the thickly populated part of town and riddled him with bullets, dumped his body out on the rubbish pile and made its report to the council who in turn approved the acts of the committee and after due commendation had been extended every member they then adjourned sine die and everybody went to church on Sunday, including the sheriff.

Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 22.—Grand jury investigation of the lynching Saturday night of Lindley Soleman, Negro, shortly after he was acquitted of a charge of murder, was ordered yesterday by Judge W. A. Alcorn. The judge, before whom Coleman was tried, issued the order without comment, but it was generally understood the lynching had caused the grand jury to be called. Mrs. Earl Brewer, president of the Coahoma County League of Women Voters, has called a meeting to investigate the "high-handed murder' of the Negro.

Mrs. Brewer, wife of a former governor of Mississippi, announced tha the league would investigate both the lynching and treatment reported to have been accorded Coleman and several other Negroes after their arrest for alleged conspiracy in the killing.

JUDGE LYNCH GOES ON TRIAL AT CLARKSDALE

State Rivets Attention on Convening of Court.

COL. WARD WILL TESTIFY

Sheriff and Deputies, Accused of Negligence, Four Men Accused of Murder in Killing of Acquitted Negro, Coleman.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 28.—Not in 20 years has the opening of a session of court in Mississippi been watched with such intense interest throughout the state as the convening of circuit court here tomorrow morning by Judge W. A. Alcorn.

As a result of the lynching of Linsey Coleman, negro, in the very shadow of the "temple of justice," where only a few moments before he had been acquitted of the crime with which he was charged, four white men are in jail on a charge of murder and will be tried at this term. Dr. S. W. Glass, rescued sheriff, accused of standing by indifferently when the group of men slew the helpless negro, will, with three of his deputies, be tried at this term.

Col. T. S. Ward, of Canton, Miss., who was with Coleman the night he was murdered, and whose sensational statement in The Commercial Appeal riveted the attention of the entire south on the wanton crime, is expected to reach Clarksdale tomorrow at 11:40 o'clock from Memphis. He will be the state's star witness in the trial of the four men for murder and the trial of the recused sheriff and his deputies.

Members of the League of Women Voters, this organization having passed resolutions condemning the mob action, are expected to attend the opening of court. Mrs. John Bell Hodd of Jonestown, Miss., president of the Coahoma County Federation of Clubs composed of men and women, has issued a public appeal to citizens interested in law and order to attend the court opening.

Sheriff Glass recused himself last Thursday morning, following a request of the Coahoma County Bar Association that he take such a step. Shortly afterward, Judge Alcorn removed the sheriff by a court order and appointed H. H. Hopson, planter, as sheriff pro tem. Mr. Hopson has been serving since that time.

Dr. Glass is still retained as tax collector. According to several attorneys, he could be removed from this office only in case of a default in funds. These two officers are separate and distinct, but are held by one man. In the event that Dr. Glass is convicted on a charge of failure to return the offendor and crime and misdemeanor while in office, he will be automatically removed. Under the law, Dr. E. O. Moore, the present coroner of the county, would then become sheriff.

Hopson Served Before.

Mr. Hopson served once before as sheriff during the term of J. O. Baugh, who recused himself. At that time he only served for a short time and Mr. Baugh was exonerated.

Friends desiring to see the quartette of prisoners in jail can only do so at feeding time, according to the sheriff pro tem. At 8:30 in the morning and at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon the prisoners are fed. Many of the meals are provided the prisoners by relatives and friends and they are not required to eat the prison fare. Frank Harris, appointed as deputy under Mr. Hopson, is in charge of the jail.

The indications are that court may continue in Clarksdale for several weeks, if all those who are indicted are tried at this term of court. It is believed that the grand jury will complete deliberations tomorrow, according to one member of that body today. According to information received, the grand jury will further investigate the death of Smith Bunns, negro, who died while in jail. A coroner's jury, it is stated, declares that Bunns met his death by breaking his neck in a fall from a cot. Some rumors state that the negro died from results of the third degree. It is stated that the grand jury will go further into these matters.

Ex-Governor Earl Brewer received a telegram this afternoon from Jackson, asking if it was safe for Colonel Ward to come to Clarksdale to testify in the various trials. Governor Brewer replied in the affirmative that it was entirely safe for the Colonel to stay in this city.

Judge W. A. Alcorn announced this morning that court which was scheduled to open in Friar Point on Jan. 4, had been pretermitted. It is probable that terms at Marks and Tunica may be pretermitted, but no action has been taken on this matter.

Judge Alcorn opened court in Clarksdale this morning at 10:30 o'clock for the purpose of drawing the jurymen for this week's term of court. In a special term jurymen are drawn for only one week.

No effort has been made to secure the release of J. T. Traynham, Tom Nicholas, H. S. Blockley and G. O. Cane, who are held in the Coahoma jail without bail on a charge of murder. Their release could only be obtained through a writ of habeas corpus and owing to the fact that a special term of circuit court is now in session, it is probable that they will ask for immediate trial. They have retanied as their attorneys FitzGerald & Maynard & Venable.

COL. WARD TO BE WITNESS.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 28.—Col. T. S. Ward left for Clarksdale this afternoon on subpoena from the grand jury of Coahoma County which is to reconvene Tuesday morning. Col. Ward was summoned last week and testified prior to the finding of the indictments

again the men in jail there charged with complicity in the lynching of the negro Lindsey Coleman on the night of Dec. 19 at Clarksdale.

It is thought probable that the jury desires to question Col. Ward in regard to the reference in his statement published in The Commercial Appeal of Dec. 21, of "third degree methods" used on the negroes jailed in connection with investigation of the crime charged against them.

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Four Men Under Bond As Grand Jury Probes Mississippi Lynching

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 23.—(AP)—The first day's session of the special grand jury called to investigate the lynching here Saturday night of Lindley Coleman, negro, was concluded without announcement of the returning of indictments. Six witnesses were examined Tuesday in what J. T. Smith, district attorney, termed "preliminary work."

Four men, arrested Tuesday, were under bond Wednesday awaiting preliminary hearing on a charge of conspiracy to murder. They are J. T. Traynham, planter; G. O. Cane, H. S. Blockley and Thomas Nicholas. They were arrested on warrants sworn out by Sheriff Glass, from whom the negro was taken as the officer was accompanying Coleman from the Coahoma county courthouse. Coleman had just been acquitted of the murder of Grover C. Nicholas.

Traynham is the owner of the plantation on which Grover Nicholas was employed as storekeeper at the time of his slaying October 15. Thomas Nicholas is a brother of the murdered white man, and Blockley is a relative of Nicholas by marriage.

Colonel T. S. Ward, of Canton who defended Coleman, has been summoned to appear Wednesday before the grand jury.

SPOTLIGHT TURNS ON SHERIFF S. W. GLASS

Indications Are That He Will Be Center of Fight.

STATE SPRINGS SURPRISE

Prosecution Calls Case of Sheriff Instead of That of Traynham. "Third Degree" Methods Back of Indictment.

BY JACK CARLEY.

(Staff Correspondent.)

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Dec. 30.—Out of the welter of preparation and delay attendant upon the trials growing out of the lynching of Lindsey Coleman here, came two surprises today.

The state caught the defense off guard when they called the case of Sheriff S. W. Glass, instead of that of J. T. Traynham.

It came to light that the indictments against Sheriff Glass and three of his deputies charging failure to return the offender grew out of alleged "third degree" methods used on prisoners arrested in connection with the death of Grover C. Nicholas.

When court convened this morning it was thought that everything was in readiness for trial of the case against J. T. Traynham, alleged mob member. It was then that the first surprise was sprung and the case against Sheriff Glass was called. It thoroughly disconcerted defense attorneys for they had been centering their efforts in building up their defense for Traynham.

As a result defense attorneys requested adjournment until 2 o'clock in order that they might study two new indictments returned against Sheriff Glass and to prepare plans for his defense. When 2 o'clock came the attorneys had not yet completed their work and after a very brief session court was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Although both state and defense attorneys have been careful to refrain from discussion, it is obvious now that Sheriff Glass is to be the center of the fight. Just why his case should be called first after the Traynham case was practically under way is not known, but apparently the prosecution is forcing action that may have considerable bearing on the cases of the deputies and the alleged mob members.

The grand jury Tuesday returned new indictments against Sheriff Glass, one charging him with failing to perform his duty and the other failing to return offender.

"Third Degree" Figures.

The first is based on allegations that Sheriff Glass wilfully allowed members of the mob to kidnap Lindsey Coleman after he had been acquitted on a murder charge and the second on allegations that Sheriff Glass allowed third degree methods to be used on John Fisher, one of the four negroes who were accused of murdering Grover C. Nicholas of Count's Spur on the night of Oct. 15.

The third degree given Fisher was administered in the county jail, it is charged, and the so-called water cure was used.

Fisher has since been tried for the Nicholas murder and is under sentence of death.

The deputies are indicted in connection with the third degree charge.

The reindictment of Sheriff Glass and his deputies, Lee Mathews, R. A. Frazier and Hunter Scott was based on more complete information than was given the grand jury when the original indictments were returned.

Whether or not the cases against Sheriff Glass reach trial tomorrow will depend upon what motions defense attorneys introduce in the morning. It is very likely that a demurrer will be filed.

If motions are overruled it is probable that selections of the trial jury will begin tomorrow afternoon. No special venire will be called for the Glass case it was announced tonight and every effort will be made to empanel a jury from the two petit juries sworn in Tuesday.

A special jury of 100 however will be asked for the trial of Traynham, Tom Nicholas, G. O. Cane and H. S. Blockley, the men who are actually charged with the murder of Coleman. Defense attorneys will be allowed 24 hours for examination of the venire list after summons have been issued and it is doubtful that trial of the alleged lynchers will begin before the middle of next week.

Circuit Judge A. W. Alcorn has not yet announced whether court will meet on New Year's Day but in view of the importance of the cases, the widespread interest that is being manifested and the cost to Coahoma County, it is probable that the holiday will not be observed.

Trial May Cost $25,000.

M. J. Bouldin, president of the Coahoma County Board of Supervisors, stated yesterday the minimum estimate of the cost of the trial will be $25,000. There is no provision for supplying this money and it is probable that an authorization bill will be introduced into the Legislature when it convenes next month.

Cost of the trial is not the only item that is bothering the supervisors. There are no funds on hand with which to operate the sheriff's office which is temporarily being filled by H. H. Hopson. Sheriff Glass is still filling the office of tax collector and it is from this office that the greatest amount of fees are obtained.

Interest tomorrow will be centered upon the special grand jury which will reconvene after a recess since Tuesday.

Several additional indictments are expected but of whom and for what is purely a matter of conjecture.

It is generally understood that a very thorough investigation into al-

4 ARRESTED IN MISSISSIPPI FOR LYNCHING NEGRO

Clarksdale, Miss., Dec. 22.—(AP)—Denounced by Coahoma County League of Woman Voters as "highhanded murder," the lynching of Lindley Coleman, negro, was made the subject of investigation today by a grand jury. Four men, one of them a planter, were arrested today on charges of conspiracy to murder and warrants were sworn out for four other persons.

Coleman was seized Saturday night as he was leaving the courthouse after being acquitted of the murder of Grover C. Nichols and taken away and lynched.

Judge W. A. Alcorn, before whom the Negro was tried, called a special session of the grand jury, and when it assembled today he exacted a pledge from the jurors that indictments would be returned against any person found involved, regardless of his standing in the community.

ANTI-LYNCHING BROADSIDE FIRED IN MISSISSIPPI

States' Leading Citizens Demand That Law be Upheld—Issue 80 Page Book

Jackson, Miss., Dec.26.—Sheriffs, their deputies, and all other law enforcement officers are urged to use armed force and risk their own lives in suppressing lynching and mob violence, in a pamphlet entitled "Mississippi and the Mob," which has just been brought out by state officials officers and leading members of the state Bar Association, and other prominent citizens.

Among the signed statements making up the book are ringing declarations against mob violence by Governor H. L. Whitfield, Speaker, Thomas L. Bailey, of the House of Representatives, President J. N. Flowers, of the State Bar Association, a number of judges of the Supreme Court, members of Congress, prominent lawyers, educators, churchmen, and club women. Prominent place is given also to the recent anti-lynching statement made by the Mississippi Woman's Committee on Interracial Cooperation, which has since been affirmed by hundreds of Mississippi women at meetings throughout the State.

An important section of the pamphlet is given to suggestions for the prevention of lynching. Sheriffs are urged to announce in advance that they expect to do their duty in every case, even at the risk of their own lives; to employ as deputies only those persons who agree to go to the same length in upholding the law; to ascertain the names of men who are opposed to mob violence and to swear these in as special deputies at the first sign of trouble; to remove to the jails of other counties prisoners threatened with mob violence; and to call upon the Governor to order out the National Guard if needed.

The lynching statistics for the last forty years are given, showing 530 victims to the discredit of Mississippi. The popular fallacy regarding "the usual cause," of lynchings is also mercilessly exposed. Photographs of recent lynchings are shown and "respectfully referred to the next Grand Jury."

State officials, members of the Bar Association, and other prominent people are distributing the pamphlet widely and are offering medals in each congressional district for the best essay on the subject by high school students.

This pamphlet and the ecent statement by Mississippi women reprecent the first organized effort in this State to mobilize public sentiment for the eradication of lynching. They are regarded as highly significant and are expected to have a profound effect on public sentiment.

Missouri.

Lynchings—1925.

6 Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
AUGUST 9, 1925

ASKS GARY CRUSADE TO ASSAIL LYNCHING

Killing of Negro in Excelsior Springs Cited by Association to Aid Colored People.

HITS MISSOURI'S RECORD

Prentiss Replies That Crime Board Is Not Yet Functioning, but Assures Consideration.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters at 69 Fifth Avenue, telegraphed to Elbert E. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, asking him, as head of the National Crime Commission, to include lynching among the crimes to be attacked by that organization.

Judge Gary said he was not head of the Crime Commission, which had not yet been organized, but Mark O. Prentiss, who has been authorized to receive such communications and speak for the anti-crime leaders, said:

"Not until the National Crime Commission is fully organized, officers elected and committees appointed, can it function in such matters at this However, the commission should be organized within a week, and we will delay no longer than necessary in attacking the whole field of crime, and particularly crimes of violence. I feel authorized to say this much, in anticipation of any action, that unquestionably lynching will be considered by the commission together with other crimes in this country."

The telegram sent to Judge Gary yesterday reads:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully calls to your attention, as head of the National Crime Commission, the public murder, without trial, on Aug. 7, 1925, of a colored man in Excelsior Springs, Mo. For fifteen years the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been fighting to check this form of anarchic lawlessness and has been forced to advocate a Federal anti-lynching law, the States having shown themselves powerless in the face of it. There has been encouragement to such crime in Missouri, several previous lynchings in 1923 and 1924 having gone unpunished. May we hope the National Crime Commission will include lynching, America's shame, in its subjects for consideration?"

Referring, as in the telegram to Judge Gary, to the lynching of Miller Mitchell, a negro, accused of having attacked a white girl, the association sent a telegram to Governor Sam A. Baker of Missouri, as follows:

"Missouri's unenviable record as a lynching State, further smirched by the public murder without a trial of a negro at Excelsior Springs, prompts us to urge that the mob murderers be brought to trial. In the Missouri lynchings of 1923 and 1924 no one was convicted. Cannot the State Government apprehend and try Excelsior Springs ruffians, or must we place our only hope in a Federal anti-lynching law?"

Both telegrams were signed by Walter White, Secretary of the organization.

After reading a copy of the telegram sent to Judge Gary, Mr. Prentiss said he was receiving similar communications from persons interested in fighting all manner of crime. He explained that while the association is glad to receive all the information about crime it can get, it is not possible to assure every one that it will take up some specific department of crime first, except, he added, that crimes of violence are to be the objective of the first onslaught.

George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the National Crime Commission's Organization Committee, and his four committeemen, are reported to have been communicating with leading citizens in various parts of the country to ascertain their attitude toward an invitation to become officers or executive committeemen in the Crime Commission.

This committee will meet tomorrow afternoon in Mr. Wickersham's office at 40 Wall Street, to prepare a slate of officers and executive committeemen, to be approved by a meeting in Judge Gary's office 71 Broadway, Wednesday afternoon. Besides Judge Gary, it is intimated that Franklin D. Roosevelt, F. Trubee Davison and perhaps one or two more New Yorkers will be officers or committeemen i nthe national body.

Mr. Prentiss, referring to Judge Gary's answer to a charge by Captain William H. Stayton, National Chairman of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, said Judge Gary was quite right in stating that the National Crime Commission is not particularly concerned just now with prohibition. He did not deny that the question of prohibition, from the standpont of the crimes it causes, might be taken up later.

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
AUGUST 10, 1925

Missouri Looks Into Lynching

A telegram from Governor Sam A. Baker, of Missouri, was received here yesterday at the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, advising that the Attorney General of Missouri had been instructed to start an investigation of the lynching last Friday of Walter Mitchell, a Negro accused of attacking a white girl.

1905

KLUXERS DODGE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LYNCHING

County Prosecutor May Stage Fake Inquiry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 10.—With city and county officials issuing statements, each throwing on the other the burden of action for prosecution of the leaders of the mob which last Friday hanged Walter Mitchell, Negro, this city was awaiting today the possible arrival of an assistant attorney general from Jefferson City. No arrests had been made.

County Prosecutor Raymond Cummins, who, after stating Saturday morning that citizens felt justice had been done and it would be impossible to get prosecuting witnesses, suddenly announced later that he would urge the calling of a grand jury. He said today he was working with Chief of Police John F. Craven. This the chief denied, declaring the entire action is in the hands of the county authorities.

Judge Ralph Hughes wired from his vacation resort in Minnesota late yesterday that he assumed the prosecutor was making the necessary investigation.

Damages For Lynching

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 28.—Harold Jackson, Columbus, N. M., brother of William Mitchell, lynched here last Friday, is planning to seek damages in connection with the lynching of his brother.

ASKS LYNCHING DAMAGES

New Mexico Negro Claims He Is Victim's Brother.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO., Aug. 14.—Damages will be sought in connection with the lynching of Walter Mitchell here in the night of Friday, Harold Jackson of Columbus, New Mexico, claiming to be Mitchell's brother said today. Jackson, a soldier in the 25th Infantry at Columbus, declared his brother's name was Harry Jackson and he had adopted the name of Mitchell.

NEW YORK CITY POST
AUGUST 8, 1925

OFFICIALS APPROVE MISSOURI LYNCHING

Justice Done, Prosecutor Declares After Excelsior Spring Mob Hangs Negro

NO INQUEST, CORONER DECREES

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Aug. 8 (AP).—Officials of Clay County have indicated no investigation will be made of the lynching here yesterday of Walter Mitchell, negro, who was taken from jail by a mob and hanged to a tree.

The negro had been jailed following his identification by a young woman as her assailant Thursday night, while she and Leonard Utt, nineteen, were returning in a motor car to the girl's home after a party.

The negro jumped on the running board of the car, struck Utt with a flashlight, knocking him unconscious, and then attacked the girl. He was frightened away by her screams.

Justice Done, Says Prosecutor

There will be no inquest," said H. W. Hill, coroner, as he signed the death certificate giving cause of death as "strangulation."

"We feel that justice has been done," Ray Cummins, County Prosecutor, said. "Of course, the method was crude. I would have preferred that the negro could have been hanged legally and I am convinced it would have been done."

Police Chief Craven said he knew members of the mob, but "it was up to the County Attorney." Mr. Cummins said he did not know who the mob leaders were and was unable to find out.

As they were preparing to hang Mitchell mob leaders asked him if he had anything to say.

"Yes, I'm guilty," he replied. "But give me a chance."

A rope then was thrown over the limb of a tree and the negro drawn in the air.

Passengers on a train that runs between Excelsior Springs and Excelsior Springs Junction witnessed the hanging. The mob blocked the tracks and forced the train to come to a stop.

Protest to Gary and Baker

Telegrams calling attention to the lynching at Excelsior Springs were sent today to Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the National Crime Commission, and to Governor Baker of Missouri, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with offices at 69 Fifth avenue. The telegrams were signed by Walter White, assistant secretary.

The telegram sent to Judge Gary said in part:

"For fifteen years the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been fighting to check this form of anarchic lawlessness, and has been forced to advocate a Federal anti-lynching law, the States having shown themselves powerless in the face of this evil.

"May we hope the National Crime Commission will include lynching, America's shame, in its subjects for consideration?"

The telegram sent to Governor Baker reads:

"Missouri's unenviable record as a lynching State, further smirched by the public murder without trial of a negro at Excelsior Springs, prompts us to urge that the mob murderers be brought to trial. In the Missouri lynchings of 1923 and 1924 no one was convicted.

"Cannot the State Government apprehend and try the Excelsior Springs ruffians or must we place our only hope in a Federal anti-lynching law?"

N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
AUGUST 9, 1925

Lynching Protest Wired to Missouri Governor and Gary

Association for Advancement of Colored People Calls Hanging Friday Proof of Need for Federal Law

A protest against lynching has been wired by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to Governor Sam A. Baker, of Missouri, and Judge Elbert H. Gary in his capacity as one of the backers of the newly formed National Crime Commission.

Walter White, assistant secretary of the association, has addressed the following telegram to Governor Baker:

"Missouri's unenviable record as a

lynching state further smirched by the public murder without trial of a Negro at Excelsior Springs, prompts us to urge that the mob murderers be brought to trial. In the Missouri lynchings of 1923 and 1924 no one was convicted. Cannot the state government apprehend and try Excelsior Springs ruffians? Or must we place our only hope in a Federal anti-lynching law?"

The telegram to Judge Gary says:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully calls to your attention as head of the National Crime Commission, the public murder, without trial, on August 7, 1925, of a colored man in Excelsior Springs, Mo. For fifteen years the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been fighting to check this form of anarchic lawlessness, and has been forced to advocate a Federal anti-lynching law, the states having shown themselves powerless in face of it. There has been encouragement to such crime in Missouri, several previous lynchings in 1923 and 1924 having gone unpunished. May we hope the National Crime Commission will include lynching. America's shame, in its subjects for consideration?"

No comment on this telegram was forthcoming at Judge Gary's office yesterday.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
AUGUST 10, 1925

Officers "Soft Pedal" While Citizens Press for Investigation.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Aug. 9.—Spurred by the attitude of business men of Excelsior Springs, who declared the lynching of Walter Mitchell, Negro, accused of attacking Miss Maude Holt, 18, daughter of a wealthy Lawson, Mo., farmer, would give the "French Lick of Missouri" a bad name, County Attorney Raymond Cummins announced late today that he would ask Judge Ralph Hughes to call a special grand jury to investigate the action of the mob.

Judge Hughes is now on his vacation at Walker, Minn.

The county attorney said he would also ask the attorney general to assist.

The statement of Cummins followed an earlier statement by Attorney General Robert W. Otto at Jefferson City to the effect that his department ordinarily would take no part in such investigations until it became evident that the county officers are negligent in bringing in the leaders.

The attitude of Clay County officials was that justice had been done and that "with the best people of the country" in the mob, it would be impossible to get evidence on which a grand jury could indict.

This was summed up in Cummins' statement earlier in the afternoon, that "everyone is so positive that justice has been done that it appears impossible to find prosecuting witnesses."

Business leaders of the community insisted, however, that the mob was led by farmers of Lawson and surrounding countryside and that Excelsior Springs people were not concerned.

C. N. Holt, father of the girl, and her brothers have dismissed the lynching from their minds. They did their farm work as usual today and were silent.

Can't Find Nobody Who Seen 'Em Lynch That Mitchell Boy

Liberty, Mo., Aug. 24.—The Clay County grand jury investigating last week into the lynching of Walter Mitchell at Excelsior Springs, has failed so far to reveal the leaders of the mob. It appears that they "can't find nobody who seen 'em lynch that Mitchell boy."

Some of the witnesses say that in the excitement of the moment they saw the limb, the rope thrown over it and Mitchell attached to one end, but none were willing to say they could distinguish the mob leaders positively at the other end of the rope. It is said that Mitchell was hanged following his confession that he attempted to assault an "American white girl," after he had been dragged and beaten by members of the frenzied mob.

ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
AUGUST 4, 1925

JURY EXONERATES DEPUTY IN COUNTY WHO SLEW NEGRO

Clarence P. Bennett Says Fred Foree Was Speeder and Resisted Arrest.

A verdict of justifiable homicide was returned today by a coroner's jury at Kirkwood in the killing yesterday of Fred Foree, negro, who was shot by Deputy Constable Clarence P. Bennett of St. Louis County on the St. Charles Rock road near the Natural Bridge road. Foree was resisting arrest and had knocked Bennett down when the deputy killed him.

Bennett attempted to take Foree into custody as a speeder but the negro refused to go and struck Bennett. A fight ensued in which both men rolled down a bank where Bennett succeeded in drawing his weapon and firing upon his assailant.

Frencher Henry and Harold Gaualden, negroes, who were in the machine with Foree, testified today that Foree was not speeding and declared that Bennett and his companion started the fight.

Bennett, however, asserted that Foree resisted him and struck the first blow.

Bennett Tells of Shooting.

"I was in a machine near the St. Charles Bridge with Charles Schuchmann when two machines went by," said Bennett. "They were going fast with the cut-outs open. I followed them and after racing at the rate of 50 miles an hour for a couple of miles I overhauled them. Both were driven by negroes. One had a Missouri license and the other an Illinois license. I allowed the Missouri driver to sign his own bond and told the other fellow (Foree) that he would have to go to Clayton.

"He got out of the machine. 'I'm not going to Clayton,' he said and knocked me down with his fist. I got up and drew my revolver. We grappled and rolled down a bank into a ditch with the negro on top. Charlie came down and struck the negro on the head with a blackjack. The revolver was fired once the negro pulling the trigger. I got to my feet. The negro, yelling that he would kill me, closed in. I fired a shot. It struck him but he kept coming. I struck him twice with the weapon and he went down.

"The other negroes did not offer to assist him."

Bennett is slightly built and weighs about 150 pounds. Foree was much heavier.

Death Not Unkind, Darrow Says

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—(Universal Service.)—Clarence Darrow, agnostic, has been puzzling over death's riddle since his return from the John T. Scopes' trial at Dayton, Tenn. The death of William Jennings Bryan brought this philosophy from Darrow yesterday:

"I hope Mr. Bryan is where he wanted to be. He lay down to sleep believing that when he died he would wake up in a world of eternal happiness.

"If he was right in his belief, then he is happy.

"If he was wrong he's no longer conscious of anything.

"So death, though it is hard enough for all of us, can be in a way a kindly event."

Lynchings-1925.

Missouri.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

1914

Jury Fails To Indict In The Missouri Lynching Affair

Liberty, Mo., August 26—After more than 100 witnesses were heard before the grand jury failed to investigate the lynching of Walter Mitchell, August 7 at Excelsior Springs, the jury adjourned August 20th without returning any indictments.

NO INVESTIGATION LIKELY TO BE MADE OF NEGRO LYNCHING

Excelsior Springs, Mo., August 8.—(AP)—Officials of Clay County have indicated that no investigation will be made of the lynching here yesterday of Walter Mitchell, negro, who was taken from jail by a mob and hanged to a tree.

The negro had been placed in jail following his identification by a young woman as her assailant late Thursday night, while she and Leonard Utt, 19, were returning in a motor car to the girl's home after a party.

The negro jumped on the running board of the car, the couple said, struck Utt with a flashlight, knocking him unconscious and then attacked the girl.

"There will be no inquest," said H. W. Hill, coroner, as he signed the death certificate which gave the cause of the death as "strangulation."

"We feel that justice has been done," Ray Cummins, county prosecutor, said. "Of course, the method was crude. I would have preferred that the negro could have been hanged legally and I am convinced that it would have been done."

ANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
AUGUST 10, 1925

LYNCHING CASE STILL UNSETTLED

War of Words Continues Between Prosecutor and Police Chief.

The war of words between Raymond Cummins, Clay county prosecutor, and John F. Craven, chief of police in Excelsior Springs, over who should take action regarding the lynching Friday of Walter Mitchell, Negro, apparently is continuing secretly behind heavy smoke screens and camouflage, despite Mr. Cummins' announcement of a treaty of peace and an alliance.

In fact, it seems to have broken out with renewed vigor following receipt of a telegram yesterday by the Journal-Post from Judge Ralph Hughes of the Clay county circuit court, who is vacationing in Walker, Minn.

"Your telegram was my first information concerning the Excelsior Springs matter," he wired. "I assume the prosecutors will make the necessary investigation immediately."

Working Hand in Hand.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Cummins declared he is making the necessary investigation. It is known he conferred with Chief Craven yesterday morning.

"The Excelsior Springs police and county officials are in perfect harmony," he asserted. "We are working hand in hand.

"I don't know how soon arrests will be made, but the evidence will be ready for a grand jury on Judge Hughes' return."

Chief Craven, when informed of this statement, emphatically denied a peace treaty and an alliance.

"They've tried to put the blame on me," he said, "when I haven't got anything to do with it.

"The Negro was a county prisoner and it is the duty of county officials to investigate.

Responsibility Ended, He Says.

"At 10 o'clock Friday morning I notified a deputy sheriff there was a county prisoner in the jail and my responsibility ended there."

The game of "passing the buck" between Mr. Cummins and Chief Craven began shortly after the lynching.

It broke out with renewed energy Saturday, when Chief Craven received a letter from Mr. Cummins requesting him to file complaints against the persons he had recognized in the mob which lynched Mitchell.

On receipt of the letter Chief Craven declared he was through with the affair, and if the prosecutor wished to file complaints he would have to do it himself.

AUGUS

No Lynching Indictments

LIBERTY, Mo., Aug. 21 (A. P.)—The Grand Jury called to investigate the lynching at Excelsior Springs, Aug. 7, of Walter Mitchell, Negro, has adjourned without returning indictments. More than 100 witnesses were heard.

Missouri Governor Tells Nat'l Ass'n Lynching Is Being Investigated

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—In response to a letter from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, protesting against utterances attributed by the newspapers to local law enforcement officers Gov. Sam A. Baker of Missouri has written a letter giving assurance that the lynching at Excelsior Springs is being investigated. Gov. Baker disclaims knowledge of the remark attributed to Ray Cummins, prosecuting attorney, that substantial justice had been done the lynched man. Gov. Baker's letter to the N. A. A. C. P., is as follows:

"Replying to your communication of August 11, will say that of course I am familiar with all that has been said in the press regarding the affair in Excelsior Springs. I do not know anying about (what) Ray Cummins, the prosecuting attorney, may have said. I DO know that Ray Cummins is helping in this investigation and so far is showing a desire to do his duty. The Attorney General, pursuant to my request, has appointed one of his assistants to go into the matter."

It is freely predicted that there will be little if any result of the investigation and although the perpetrators of the mob murder are well known in the community there is small likelihood of their being convicted even if they should be brought to trial.

8-28-25

EW YORK CITY POST
AUGUST 14, 1925

NEGRO'S SLAYERS TO BE SUED

Brother of Lynching Victim Will Seek Damages

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Aug. 14 (AP).—Damages will be sought for the lynching of Walter Mitchell, negro, by a mob here Friday, Harold Jackson of Columbus, N. M., who says he is Mitchell's brother, declared today.

Jackson, a soldier in the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Columbus, declared his brother's name was Harry Jackson and he had adopted the name of Mitchell.

V EVENING WORLD
AUGUST 14, 1925

Seek Damages for Lynching

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 14 (A. P.)—Damages will be sought in connection with the lynching of Walter Mitchell, Negro, by a mob here Friday, Harold Jackson of Columbus, N. M., claiming to be Mitchell's brother, said to-day. Jackson, a soldier in the 25th Infantry at Columbus, declared his brother's name was Harry and he had adopted the name of "Mitchell."

ATLANTA, GA., CONSTITUTION
AUG 15 1925

DAMAGES ARE ASKED IN NEGRO LYNCHING

Excelsior Springs, Mo., August 14. (AP)—Damages will be sought in connection with the lynching of Walter Mitchell, negro, by a mob here Friday, Harold Jackson, of Columbus, New Mexico, claiming to be Mitchell's brother, said today. Jackson, a soldier in the 25th infantry at Columbus, declared his brother's name was Harry Jackson and he had adopted the name of Mitchell.

Lynchings - 1925

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

North Carolina. 1902

11 MOB MEMBERS GIVEN ROAD TERMS

Sentences Given to Asheville Rioters Range From Six Months on Road to Several Years in Prison.

Asheville, N. C., November 14.—Eleven of 20 defendants who have been on trial this week charged with storming the Buncombe county jail on September 19 in an attempt to take a negro therefrom, this afternoon were convicted and received sentences of from six months on the roads to one indeterminate sentence of from four to eight years in the penitentiary.

The jury was out about six hours, and on two occasions returned to the courtroom to have evidence read affecting several of the defendants. There was little surprise shown when the verdict of the jury was announced, the general belief having been among court attaches and spectators that several of the defendants would be convicted.

When the trial was opened on Monday morning, 37 defendants faced the court, but the cases of 17 of these were taken from before the jury by nolle prosses and submission of guilt as to various counts in the bill of indictment.

Nine entered pleas to the last count in the bill, that of riotously assembling, while two of these, Jeter Bell and Sam Stroup, pleaded guilty to five counts, one charging breaking and entering. They were sentenced to serve from three to five years each in the state's prison.

MOB MEMBERS GIVEN SENTENCES TO PRISON

Eleven Convicted in Unusual Trial at Asheville.

TERMS RANGE WIDELY

Six Months on the Roads to Eight Years in Penitentiary Imposed on Men Who Tried to Take Negro From Asheville Jail.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 14.—(AP)—Eleven of 20 defendants who have been on trial this week charged with storming the Buncombe County jail on Sept. 19 in an attempt to take a negro therefrom, were this afternoon convicted and received sentences of from six months on the road to one indeterminate sentence of from four to eight years in the penitentiary.

The jury was out for about six hours and on two occasions returned to the court room to have evidence read affecting several of the defendants. There was little surprise shown when the verdict of the jury was announced, the general belief having been among court attaches and spectators that several of the defendants would be convicted.

There was an expression of surprise, however, when Judge A. M. Stack, of Monroe, presiding, began to announce the sentences and was a hush in the court room when the jurist began to have the clerk make record of penitentiary sentences.

When the trial was opened on Monday morning, 37 defendants faced the court, but the cases of 17 of these were taken from the jury by nolle prosses and submission of guilt as to various counts in the bill of indictment.

Nine entered pleas to the last count in the bill, that of riotously assembling, while two of these, Jeter Bell and Sam Stroup, pleaded guilty to five counts, one charging breaking and entering. They were sentenced to serve from three to five years each in the state prison. Sentences of the others who submitted pleas were as follows:

Six Months on the Roads.

Straley Bell, six months on the county roads, judgment suspended upon payment of the cost; Eugene Wilson, 12 months on the road with leave of the county commissioners to hire out; Charlie Penland, six months on the county road, judgment suspended upon payment of the cost and good behavior for two years; Bud Wilson, six months on the roads; Harry Smith, 12 months on the roads, with judgment suspended; Paul Pegram, youth of 16, four months on the road under a suspended judgment provided the boy will immediately enter school; Delbert Shipman, six months on the road, with judgment suspended.

Sentences in the case against those convicted by the jury were as follows:

Herman Banks and Luther Townsend, convicted of breaking and entering and other counts, four to eight years each in the penitentiary, to wear stripes; Carl Smith, nine months on the roads; Alf Sams, 12 months on the roads; Natt Whittemore, 12 months on the roads; Elmer Luther, 10 months on the roads; Oss Hudgins, 12 months; John Evans, 12 months; Frank Gasperson, six months; Fred Fore, 12 months; Diamond Ward, 12 months.

The following defendants were acquitted by the jury: Plato Young, Robert Holcombe, A. G. Higgins, G. N. Waldrop, Douglas Bishop, W. C. Scott, John Jones, Fred Swink and Bill Jenkins.

BLOW DEALT MOB SPIRIT IN CAROLINA

Jury Convicts 29 Alleged Members Of Asheville Mob, Who Draw Sentences In State And County Prisons.

WOMEN PLEAD FOR MERCY FOR RELATIVES

(Special Correspondence)

Asheville, N. C.—A jury in Buncombe County Superior Court here struck a blow to the mob spirit in this State, when it found guilty 29 alleged members of a mob, who received sentences to the penitentiary and on the county roads, Saturday.

Asheville, N. C.—With a crowd of courtroom spectators who, gripped in tense expectancy which caused it to hang onto every word of Judge Stack's charge to the jury, [illegible] women audibly pleading to the Court for mercy on their accused relatives, the trial of 29 defendants charged with storming the jail here, on the night of September 19, intent upon seizing and lynching a colored prisoner, came to a close in Buncombe county Superior Court Saturday with the conviction of 11 defendants and the entering of pleas of guilty by nine others. Judge Stack immediately passed sentence on the defendants, ranging from 11 terms on the county roads, five suspended sentences and four penitentiary sentences.

Those Sentenced

Herman Banks and Luther Townsend received indeterminate sentences of from four to eight years in the penitentiary. Sam Stroup and Jeter Bell, both of whom pleaded guilty, drew sentences of not less than three nor more than five years. Six defendants, Fred Fore, John Evans, Oss Hudgins, Nat Whittemore, Alf Sams and Diamond Ward were sentenced to 12 months on the road each. Others sentenced were: Elmer Luther, 19 months; Cal Swink, nine months; Frank Gasperson, six months; Bud Wilson, six months; with a suspended sentence of two years in addition; Eugene Wilson, 12 months, with privilege of being hired out after two months by the commissioners and payment of a fine of $50.00. Five other defendants received suspended sentences with payment of costs. Nine others were found not guilty by the jury.

Verdict Expected

The firm manner in which Judge Stack had conducted the trial; the relentless prosecution by the Solicitor had led to the belief that there would be convictions. The spectators were not surprised at the verdict, but they were not only surprised, but virtually astounded when the Court began to droll out penitentiary sentences. Women in tears, began to plead audibly that mercy be shown their relatives. The Court's answer to these pleas was that he had been as lenient as was possible in keeping with the gravity of their acts and in fairness to the State.

The culmination of this trial shoves back into history a series of the most stirring, tense and dramatic incidents in connection with any case that has hitherto rung through the corridors of Old North State courtrooms. In fact, the trial, and other incidents associated with it, ended just exactly opposite as to how local public sentiment had demanded that they end, and it is agreed, placed North Carolina as the foremost State in the South in dealing out even-handed justice. Already national opinion is beginning to view the outcome of this case as the most effective blow that has been struck at mob violence in fifty years. There are those who are commenting that if every State in the Union would follow the example of North Carolina in dealing with mobs, there would be no further need for further agitation for a federal anti-lynching measure.

History Of Case

The State won this case through a maze of adverse local public opinion, engendered by a series of alleged attacks by colored men on white women in recent months. On the night of September 19, a mob broke into the jail here, ran thru the corridors and peered into every cell in search of a Negro who had been lodged there several hours earlier on a charge of criminal assault. The prisoner was not found. The authorities had wisely spirited him to Charlotte for safekeeping.

Following quickly on the heels of this incident, another Negro was charged with a similar crime. Public feeling against the entire Negro population of the town became acute. A correspondent for one of the daily papers summed up this feeling in the statement that "leading and conservative citizens" of Asheville felt that a "good lynching" was needed to teach the local Negro population its lesson. This correspondent also added, anything might happen in the town at any time. He insinuated that a race outbreak would become inevitable in event either of the accused Negroes was set free, or any members of the mob convicted. With a cordon of soldiers who had been sent to the city to preserve order, swung around the courtroom, one of the accused Negroes was acquitted by the jury. Previously one of them had been sentenced to die in the chair. There were those here who felt that inasmuch as one of the alleged assailants had been freed, the next in order would be an acquittal of those storming the jail, a sort of evening up process. When the trial of the jail stormers got under way, this feeling was soon dissipated.

N. CAROLINA TAKES STEPS AGAINST MOB

Two Get Five Years in Prison

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 20.—Trial o 29 men alleged to have been par ticipants and leaders in the mob tha stormed the county jail here on th night of Sept. 19 in an attempt t lynch Preston Neeley, which had beer in progress in superior court here since Nov. 9, culminated last Satur- day afternoon, Nov. 14, in the con- viction of 20 of the defendants, 11 of whom were declared guilty by the jury and nine of whom entered pleas of guilty.

Four penitentiary sentences, 1 terms on the country roads and five suspended sentences were imposed by Judge A. M. Stack, who presided at the trials here, in disposing o the cases against the mob leaders Herman Banks and Luther Town send, leaders, the latest sufferers drawing sentences of from four t eight years in the state penitentiary Sam Stroup and Jeter Bell, both o whom pleaded guilty, were sen tenced to the state penitentiary fo not less than three and not mor than five years.

Six Get 19 Months Each

Six defendants, Fred Fore, Joh Evans, Oss Hudgins, Nat Whitte more, Alf Sams and Diamond War were sent to the county roads fo a period of 19 months each; Ca Swink, nine months; Frank Gasper son, six months; Bud Wilson, si months, with a suspended sentenc of two years in addition; Euger Wilson, 12 months, with privilege o being hired out after two months b the county commissioners and pay ment of a fine of $50 and costs.

Suspended Sentences

Those receiving suspended sen- tences were as follows: Hardy Smith, 12 months; Straley Ball, six months; Charlie Penland, six months; Delbert Shipman, six months; Paul Pegram, four months. All of the last named except Peg- ram were required to pay the costs in the case, which amounted to a considerable figure.

The defendants released by the jury's verdict of not guilty were: Plato Young, Robert Holcombe, A. G. Higgins, G. N. Waldrop, Douglas Bishop, W. C. Scott, John Jones, Fred Swink and Bill Jenkins.

The final scenes of the trial which had been in progress night and day were enacted late Saturday after- noon in the presence of a courtroom full of spectators. Several women climbed up to whisper frantic pleas to the judge in behalf of some of the defendants and their weeping was audible throughout the courtroom when Judge Stack advised them that he felt that he had shown the limit of mercy consistent with the dis- charge of his duty to the state.

Those who had entered pleas of guilty were sentenced first. Judge Stack gave a number of suspended sentences. Two of this number, Stroupe and Bell, alleged to have been leaders of the mob activity, re- ceived prison terms. The jury filed into the courtroom at 5:45 o'clock and gave the verdict in the cases of the 20 defendants who had allowed the jury to pass upon their actions as related by the witnesses on the night of the trouble.

HOLD NIGHT COURT IN TRIAL OF NEGRO

Asheville Judge Speeding Up Taking of State's Evidence in Assault Case

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 3.—Bun- combe county superior court was in session tonight to hear the evidence of the state in the case against Alvin Mansel, negro, charged with criminal- ly attacking a white woman of this city.

The entire afternoon session of the court was required to select a jury to try Mansel, and Judge O. M. Stack of Monroe, the presiding jurist, an- nounced at adjournment that a night session would be held. Night sessions will be held during the week or until such time as the case against Mansel is completed and also that against Preston Neely, negro charged with a similar offense.

22 Defendants Still Face Trial On Mob Charge

Asheville, N. C., November 12.—(AP) Only 22 of the original 37 defendants placed on trial this week on a charge of storming the Buncombe county jail on September 19 in an effort to take a negro therefrom, still face the jury. Nolle prosses and pleas of guilty have been recorded on the docket in the other cases.

Six defendants today entered pleas of guilty of six counts brought in the bill of indictment against them, that of riotous assembling. An attempt to enter pleas on the part of three other defendants, Diamond Ward, Luther Townsend and Carl Swink, was without success, the solicitor in- sisting that he had sufficient evidence to convict them. Those who pleaded guilty were Jeter Bell, Eugene Wil- son, Charlie Pendland, John Stradley Ball, Bud Wilson and Harry Smith. Paul Pegram, 16 years old, pleaded guilty yesterday and Judge Stack to- day indicated that he would order a suspended judgment in Pegram's case as a reward "for the courage he show- ed in being the first to tender a plea."

None of those who pleaded guilty today has yet been sentenced, the pre- siding judge indicating that he would sentence all defendants who pleaded guilty and any who may be convicted by the jury at the same time. It was expected that the case will be ended by Saturday noon.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier

NOV 18 1925

Good for North Carolina

In the verdict rendered in the mob cases at Asheville last week and in the subsequent sentences imposed by Judge Stack the Ashe- ville Citizen reads "a warning that the State will protect its agencies for the orderly ad- ministration of its laws." The Greensboro Daily News fully concurs in this view. "The State of North Carolina," says the Greens- boro paper, "cannot send to the penitentiary and road gang and place heavy fines upon a score of mob men without making a smash- ing attack on the very esence of mob spirit."

This is the second time within the year that the courts and juries of North Carolina have convicted white men and sent them to hard labor in stripes for assuming to take the law into their own hands. In North Caro- lina the citizenship clearly believes that it is entirely competent to maintain organized institutions for dispensing justice and is not disposed to tolerate the mob spirit.

The action of the North Carolina courts is the more impressive because in both of the cases in question the officers in the beginning had rather bent before the storm. In the Asheville situation there are many who de- fend and excuse the action of the officers in allowing a committee from the mob to search the jail. They say that this was the part of discretion. Nevertheless it is clear that the citizenship as a whole resented the conduct of the mob and has now served notice as to what mob leaders may expect in future. There is no question that North Carolina, a leader in many things, has set all of its neighbors a splendid and shining example in a matter where such an example should be most appreciated.

Lynchings—1925.
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

North Carolina.

1903

Mobbist, Who Performed Operation On Jewish Youth, Is Sentenced To 30 Years

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., May 21.—Sentencing of the twenty-eight convicted and confessed members of the mob that removed Joseph A. Needleman, tobacco salesman, from the Martin county jail on March 29, and multilated him, by Judge N. A. Sinclair, Tuesday marked the first time in the history of North Carolina that a mob has been indicted, tried and convicted en masse.

Prison sentences, ranging from 30 years down to two years, and totaling approximately 63 years were imposed on the five principals in the case. Five others received prison sentences, ranging from one to three years. Fines of $500 each were imposed on ten of the defendants, two were taxed with the costs, and five were granted immunity by the court in return for aid tendered the state in presenting its case. Prayer for judgment was continued in the case against Tom Lilly and J. T. Smithwick.

Henry Dennis Griffin, convicted of the actual act of performing the operation on Needleman, drew the heaviest sentence term of 30 years in the state prison. Alfred P. Griffin and Roy Gray, accesories before the fact, were given the lightest prison terms—one to two years.

In sentencing the defendants today, Judge Sinclair, who has presided over the special term of superior court called for the trial of the cases, said:

"I want to say that while some people thought that Martin county lost caste in the eyes of other people in the state, I find the sentiment to otherwise. The people in the state are sympathizing with Martin county because it has generally understood that sentiment in this county is sound and wholesome.

"The only way to break up mob law in North Carolina is to punish offenders. I don't know why it is, but until three or four years ago, there was no endorsement of mob law in North Carolina. However, for the last three or four years we have had more mob outrages in this state, perhaps, than we have had in fifty years. It is time to stop it."

Sentencing of the 28 defendants by Judge Sinclair marked the first time in the history of North Carolina that a mob had been indicted, tried and convicted en masse. It was stated before the trial opened that it was believed that every member of the mob responsible for the jail break and the subsequent operation had been arrested.

The crime of which the men were convicted was committed early on the morning of March 29. Joseph Needleman, young tobacco salesman of Kinston and Newark, N. J., had been lodged in the county jail at Williamston, charged with an attack on a young white girl ten days before. The mob formed late Saturday night, according in to the evilence presented, and went to the home of Sheriff Roberts some time after midnight and demanded the keys of the jail. This demand was refused, but it was some time after the mob had stormed the jail and removed the prisoner, according to the evidence presented before the sheriff arrived on the scene. Sheriff Roberts stated after the outrage had been committed that his delay had been caused by efforts he made in the interim to get some deputies to aid him in frustrating any attack on the jail. The grand jury which investigated alleged negligence on his part exonerated him of the charge.

Taking their prisoner to a nearby strip of woods, the mob members multiliated him and then deserted him in the woods.

MOB LEADER IS GIVEN A 30-YEAR SENTENCE

Others Heavily Penalized in Needleman Case.

THREE GET TEN YEARS

Score of Men Who Aided in Attack on Tobacco Salesman in North Carolina Must Serve Time in Penitentiary.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., May 15.—(AP)—Sentences ranging from 30 years to two years imprisonment were imposed in Martin County Superior Court here today upon the five principal defendants convicted of mutilating Joseph Needleman, tobacco salesman, on the night of March 28 after removing him from the Martin County jail. Henry D. Griffin, alleged leader of the mob, drew a sentence of 30 years, while the lightest sentence, two years, was given to Clare Heath, for whom the jury had recommended mercy.

Sentence was imposed upon the defendants after F. W. Sparrow, Jr., who had not been tried along with the other four, submitted to the charge of mutilation. Sentences imposed were as follows:

Henry D. Griffin, 30 years; F. W. Sparrow, Sr., F. W. Sparow, Jr., and Julian Bullock, six to 10 years, and Clara O. Heath, two to three years.

Sentences imposed on the defendants who pleaded guilty to being accessories before the fact of mutilation or entered pleas of nolo contendere to the charges were as follows:

Edward C. Stone, two to three years.
John Gurkin, 18 months to three years.
Alfred P. Griffin, one to two years.
Roy Gray, one to two years.
Albert Gurkin, one to two years and a fine of $500.

Prayer for judgment was continued for the following on condition that each pays $500 fine toward the expenses of the special term of court:

Lester Edmondson, Tom Harrell, Lea Croom, John Gray Corey, Jim Hoirton Coltrain, Clarence Gurkin, Allen Griffin, A. W. Griffin and Hubert Griffin.

Ben Lilly and John A. Griffin were placed under $200 bond to appear before the superior court each term for two years and were taxed with costs of the trial.

Prayer for judgment was continued as to Tom Lilly, suffering from a self-inflicted gunshot wound, and J. T. Smithwick, ill with pneumonia.

The following were granted immunity by the court for thir aid to the state in presenting the case: Edgar Johnson, Louis Johnson, James Gray, Grady Smith and Sherwood Roberson

Mob Leader Given 30 Years; Others Are Convicted

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., May 21—(P. N. S.)—Sentences ranging from thirty years down to two years' imprisonment were imposed in Martin County Superior Court, here Wednesday upon the five principal defendants convicted of mutilating Joseph Needleman, white, on the night of March 28 after removing him from the Martin County Jail. Henry D. Griffith alleged leader of the mob, drew a sentence of thirty years, while the lightest sentence of two years, was given Claro Heath, for whom the jury had recommended mercy.

Sentence was imposed upon the defendants after F. W. Sparrow, Jr., who had not been tried along with the other four, submitted to the charge of mutilation. Sentences imposed were as follows:

Henry D. Griffin, thirty years; F. W. Sparrow, Sr., F. W. Sparrow, Jr., and Julian Bullock, six to three years.

Conviction of 27 men in the case marked the first time in the history of North North Carolina that a mob had been indicted, tried and convicted en masse.

Four of the men, Henry D. Griffin, Julian Bullock, F. W. Sparrow and Claro Heath, were convicted of mutilation by a jury which deliberated just a few minutes over three hours. Nineteen of the men indicted pleaded guilty to be accessories, before the fact of mutilation, while four others pleaded nolo contendere to the lesser charge.

Sam Lily will be arraigned at a later date as an accessory if he recovers from self-inflicted wounds. Three men pleaded not guilty to being accessories, and it was indicated the state would not press these.

Coincident with the return of the verdicts, Solicitor Don Gilliam announced for the state that a directed verdict of not guilty would be accepted as to the defendant, Joseph Needleman, indicted on a charge of attacking a young white girl, for which he was awaiting arraignment in the Martin County Court when the mob broke into the jail and committed the crime against him.

sentences, eleven terms on the county roads and five suspended sentences were imposed upon the guilty defendants by Judge A. M. Stack, who presided over the trials.

The record furnishes an impressive parallel to that which was made in the prosecution of the members of the mob responsible for the Needleman outrages at Williamston. It shows that North Carolina is as determined to uphold the supremacy of the law against those who seek to execute mob violence on negroes as against those who seek to execute mob violence against whites. A few more prosecutions of this kind, together with the determined military measures North Carolina authorities have taken to checkmate attemtps at lynching, and mob law will become a thing shunned everywhere in the State. In the person of Judge A. M. Stack, of Monroe, who presided over the Asheville trials, and whose vigorous determination to have the law upheld was in evidence at every stage of the proceedings North Carolina has another trial judge whose name deserves to be linked with that of Judge N. A. Sinclair, who presided at the prosecution of the members of the Needleman mob.

NORFOLK VA. PILOT
NOVEMBER 18, 1925

Punishment For Mob Members

Hundreds of mobs have stormed hundreds of jails in Southern communities for the purpose of lynching negroes accused of crimes against white persons, but rarely have any members of the mobs been identified and brought to trial. It remained for the authorities of Buncombe County to set an example in this respect which every Southern community would do well to emulate. Buncombe County indicted thirty-eight members of a mob which stormed the jail at Asheville on September 19 and brought them to trial immediately after the conclusion of the trial of the man whose life the mob sought. The trials have resulted in the entry of pleas of guilty for nine of the defendants and the conviction of eleven others. Four penitentiary

White Youth Attacked Race Girl; Gets Six Months—Colored Man Wrote "Love Letter" Gets Two Years

Another Example of North Carolina "Justice" Revealed As "Cracker" Judge Rebukes Married Man in Passing Extreme Sentence After "Cracker" Jury Had Found Him Guilty on Girl's "Positive" Identification—Plea of Innocence and Appeal in Vain.

LEXINGTON, N. C., July 16.—Last month Walter Powell, a young white man, was sentenced to six months on the Wake county roads for an assault on Mary Jones, a 13-year-old colored girl, who had a room at the house in which Powell was living.

This week the South, giving us another example of "square shooting," used Judge T. D. Murphy, an Asheville "cracker," as a mouthpiece, in imposing a sentence of two years on Augustus Lasane, 30-year-old married man, on the charge of writing a love note to a white girl of this city. Lasane had been convicted earlier in the week, after appealing from recorder's court, where he received the same sentence, the limit permitted by the law for his offense.

Before passing sentence, the "Judge" declared that any Negro man who would write a love note to a white woman should receive the full penalty of the law.

Girl Clerk Testifies

Time and time again, it has been proven, that white girls, hungering for publicity, have used colored men as their tools. Here is the girl's version. She is a clerk in a local store and testified that on a Saturday night recently Lasane came into the store and made a small purchase and laid a dime and a note in her hand, pressing down firmly as he did so. The note declared his love and asked her to write him, giving the name of James Wilson. The note was compared with checks signed by the defendant, and the jury, also composed of "crackers," held the writing was the same. The young woman also made "positive" identification.

Lesane put up a vigorous denial and claimed his wife was by his side when he was in the store in question on the night alleged.

Sentenced For What?

The case was the first of the kind ever tried here and, according to legal circles, disclosed that the mere act of sending a love note across the lines of race was not forbidden by any law of the state. The conviction of Lasane hinged on the testimony of the girl that he pressed on her hand in placing the note and also that he had previously smiled at her.

Asheville, N. C., Times

SEP 24 1925

GRAND JURY HAS NOT COMPLETED MOB INQUIRIES

Solicitor Swain Says He Does Not Know Whether Additional Indictments Will Be Returned

TRIAL ON FRIDAY IS BEING PLANNED

Sheriff Mitchell Denies that Alleged Participants Tried To Break out of Jail on Wednesday

Investigation to determine the identity of the participants in the mob that stormed the Buncombe county jail last Saturday night, has not been concluded by the grand jury.

Solicitor J. Ed Swain said this morning that he did not know whether any more indictments would be returned, but that the grand jury "would go to the bottom of the affair." He said that "indictments would be returned against every one implicated in the mob, if sufficient evidence is presented to the grand jury."

All but seven of the 30 men, indicted as leaders and participants in the mob, have been arrested by Sheriff Mitchell. With the arrest of Fred Swing, 36, who lives near Biltmore, last night, 23 persons indicted in connection with the storming of the jail had been arrested and had either given bonds of $2,500 or were in the county jail.

Mr. Swain intends, if possible, to start trial of the cases Friday morning. He intends to try all the defendants at one time under the same indictment.

Denies Attempted Break

Sheriff E. M. Mitchell this morning officially denied that any of the eallged participants in the mob had attempted to break jail at any time Wednesday afternoon or Wednesday night. Several nights ago, however, five 12-inch hack-saws were found in the cells of other prisoners. It will be recalled that the men charged with breaking into the jail, were not indicted until Tuesday afternoon and the attempt to escape was made before that time.

The following men, charged with storming the jail, have been arrested:

Sam Stroupe, Luther Townsend, Bud Wilson, Jim Redmond, Harry Smith, Fred Fore, Elbert Martingale, G. E. Luther, Alf Sams, Carl Swink, Robert Ward, Jeter Bell, John Ball, Edwin Skipman, Bill Jenkins, Herschel King, Herman Banks, Delbert Shipman, H. G. Rayburn, John Jarvis, Oss Hudgins and Fred Swink.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Citizen.

SEP 24 192

More Indictments

The long arm of the law has reached forth and clutched a handful of those who offended against it Saturday night when they assaulted the Buncombe jail seeking to lynch a prisoner they thought was there. But it is only a handful who have been indicted, several dozen out of the many hundreds who are credited with forming the mob.

This will not answer the ends of justice—there must be a bestirring of officials and more information laid before the Solicitor. No guilty person should escape punishment for his misdeeds if careful inquiry can reveal his identity, and "guilty person" is by no means confined to the element which broke down cell doors in order to release prisoners.

All who [illegible]art in the assault on the jail, who aid[illegible]etted or encouraged by their presence the attempt to lynch should be brought to trial.

Widely inclusive indictments are particularly called for by the circumstances of the case. The peace officers were last Saturday night placed in a position which they considered offered two alternatives. One was to offer no obstacles to the mob entering the prison where the suspect was not, and thereby permit a futile demonstration, not foreseeing the attempted jail delivery. The other was to offer unyielding opposition, killing some mob members and sending the infuriated others to murder and arson in the colored quarters.

The officers chose the lesser of two evils and the Sabbath came to a peaceful city instead of one stained with blood. But no credit was there to the mob members. The very fact that the law humiliated itself to them makes their guilt the more glaring — their offense the greater. The law officers must reach all those reachable.

Lynchings-1925 North Carolina.

Legal Punishment ..

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Journ
MAY 14 1925

The Mob Meets Justice

On the night of March 28, 1925, a mob took a young man from the jail in Martin county and mutilated him in atrocious fashion. Needless to say, the story of the crime was published from one end of the country to the other. North and West built it into the rather imposing shaft of censure of the South. Anything, they said, might happen in the South. As a piece of advertising, that crime was about as injurious to the reputation of the South as anything could possibly have been.

But no sooner had the crime been committed than the proper court officials began the task of bringing its perpetrators to justice. In a remarkably short time it was announced that a number of men and boys had been arrested in connection with the case. Then came the announcement that several of these had made confessions of their part in the atrocity. A special term of court was ordered by the Governor. The trial was held, and as a result twenty-seven men stood before the trial Judge for sentence. The chief offender in the mob was given a sentence of thirty years in the State prison.

While it would have been far better if the mob inspired crime had not been committed, there is some satisfaction in considering the promptness with which justice was meted out to the offenders. It is not easy to understand how a group of men can concoct and carry out such an infernal crime as that committed in Martin county March 28. It was deliberate and had all the elements of malice. It was in some respects worse than murder and may yet result in that. Yet, through it all there has been given renewed and sharp emphasis to the determination that the best people of North Carolina have that mob rule shall be wiped out, root, stalk and branch.

The idea that the courts are to be usurped and their functions performed by the bungling, bloody hands of the mob is a back number in North Carolina. The twenty-seven men who stood before the Judge in Martin County Superior Court yesterday no doubt agree to that proposition now.

1904 Lynchers.

CALDWELL WANTS $1000 DAMAGES FOR TAKING A BEATING

Colored Tenant Enter Suit To Recover Amount From White Landlord For Physical And Personal Injuries.

HAD TROUBLE OVER DIVISION OF CROP

(Special to the Journal and Guide.)

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 6—Isaac Caldwell, a race tenant farmer, filed suit for $1,000 on January 29, against his former landlord, P. H. Williams, alleging great humiliation and mental anguish as a result of the alleged beating the defendant administered to him in the court of Magistrate S. S. Strokes in December.

Caldwell is represented by Redd and Small. The plaintiff alleges that he was in the magistrates court waiting for a verdict in a civil case brought by Williams, that the judge and lawyers were called from the court room for a moment and that Williams sprang across the room and badly beat the plaintiff.

The court disagreement was over a division of Caldwell's farm product. The plaintiff contends that he offered no provocation for the assault, but that Williams maltreated him without cause.

For alleged physical injuries he asks $500, and for punitive damages he asks $500.

Norfolk Virginia Journal & Guide
2-7-25

Wants $1,000 for Beating He Recieved

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 6.—Isaac Caldwell, tenant farmer, filed suit for $1,000 on Jan. 29 against his former landlord, P. H. Williams (white), alleging great humiliation and mental anguish as a result of the alleged beating the defendant administered to him in the court of Magistrate S. S. Strokes in December.

Caldwell is represented by Redd and Small. The plaintiff alleges that he was in the magistrates court waiting for a verdict in a civil case brought by Williams, that the judge and lawyers were called from the court room for a moment and that Williams sprang across the room and badly beat the plaintiff.

The court disagreement was over a division of Caldwells farm product. The plaintiff contends that he offered no provocation for the assault, but that Williams maltreated him without cause.

For alleged physical injuries he asks $500, and for punitive damages he asks $500.

2-7-25

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Citizen
SEP 25 1925

THE ASHEVILLE MOB

(Charlotte Observer)

The disturbance around the Asheville jail occurred while Judge John Oglesby was handy and the judge took cognizance of the situation. He ordered investigation, arrest and prosecution on a wholesale scale and the grand jury brought in bills of indictment against as many as thirty people. One woman, not directly involved in the demonstration at the jail, but charged with "inciting a riot," was held in prison pending appearance in court, having been unable to give bail. That was one unpleasant feature about the business. If the mobbers had been at all gallant in impulse, they would have bailed the woman out of jail. As it was, they allowed her to be held in durance vile, while they enjoyed freedom. There does not appear to have been very much of method in the madness of the mob and the whole situation promises to be smoothed out to the satisfaction of both the court and the law.

Judge Lynch Overruled.

The few remaining members of the Congress still possessed of such intense sectional bias as to favor a revival of national anti-lynching bills are kindly referred to the verdict of the Asheville, N. C., court finding guilty and sentencing to prison terms of varying lengths, 11 of 20 defendants. They had been convicted of an attempt to take a negro from the jail to inflict summary vengeance upon him. That the jury carefully and conscientiously performed its duty was attested to by the fact that during its six hours' deliberation its members returned to the court at least twice to have evidence read affecting some one or more of the defendants.

The sentences imposed by the court run all the way from four to eight months on the county roads to four and eight years in the penitentiary. Some of the sentences were suspended on promise of good behavior, while some of the defendants were acquitted outright or else freed by the indictments against them being noll prossed. The fact that only nine of the 20 defendants who stood trial were acquitted and these because of an insufficiency of evidence, is proof that the jury acted honestly and conscientiously performed its duty.

Had some federal anti-lynching law been in effect, holding the law enforcing officers of the county where a lynching occurred responsible or imposing a fine upon the county or community where it occurred, the same results in a preventive way would not have been secured. It would be no deterrent to any mob to feel that the law enforcers would be punished for the action of that mob. Nor would it be calculated to soothe the angry feelings of those who resent a certain form of crime to realize that a premium was placed on that crime through payment to the family of the one summarily executed because of it.

The Asheville court and jury seem to have met the issue fairly and squarely and to have decided it openly and courageously. The effect of its action should be most salutary not only in the south, but also in all other parts of the country where violence by mobs now and then makes its appearance. The fact that the Asheville authorities, just as other authorities, have functioned in apprehending and bringing to conviction members of a mob despite what may have been the sentiment of the surrounding section, will put a curb on the sentimentalists who seek to range public opinion behind all such acts of lawlessness.

Within the last few years the best thought in all sections of the nation has shaken off its previous lethargy in the matter of putting an end to organized lawlessness. Time was when the better element of communities seemed to regard the prevention of summary action by mobs as being a most difficult, if not impossible task. Official weakness in the face of political possibilities permitted mass lawlessness to go on practically unchecked. But the better element has found that it can make its strength and purpose felt in such emergencies. And if the best people do not deviate from their stand the solution of the lynching problem will soon be at hand.

Old Judge Lynch has been overruled by the decision of jury and court at Asheville. He has been all powerful heretofore because few have cared to risist him. But being overruled leaves only another step to the goal where he will be ousted from all authority. And this consummation so devoutly to be wished ought not to be so far away in the dim and distant future.

Memphis Tenn
2-17-25

Bamberg S.C. Herald

NOV 19 1925

HARD ON MOB RULE.

Such a thing as convicting white men and sending them to the penitentiary far participating in mob rule has been almost unheard of in the south, and yet in Asheville last week eleven white men were given sentences ranging from five to eight years on down to a few months for participating in storming a North Carolina jail in an effort to lynch a brute negro who had made an attack on a white woman. No punishment could be too severe for either white or black brutes who dare to harm a woman, but the law prescribes the punishment, and the law only can mete out legal punishment. And the law never fails to do this in the case of attacks on women here in the south.

The fallacy of mob law was amply shown in another North Carolina case almost coincident with the Asheville trial, wherein a negro charged with a similar crime was acquitted by a jury and turned loose. If this man had fallen into the hands of angry friends and relatives of the victim, there would have been no trial for him. It is unthinkable that a North Carolina jury would ever acquit a negro guilty of this crime.

What a travesty it would have been had this man met with the fate that is so often meted out to criminals of this sort! That the North Carolina courts have the courage to free an innocent negro in face of popular belief in his guilt, and the courage to convict and send to the penitentiary white men who attempt to take a guilty man from the jail and mete out summary punishment, shows that justice prevails in the south, the Yankee newspapers and socalled "uplift" organizations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Concord, N. C., Times

NOV 9 - 1925

A NEGRO CASE CLEAR.

The verdict in the Neely case at Asheville was unusual and at the same time it will do much to stop the oft-repeated statement that the negro has no chance for a square deal in the South.

It is not often that a negro, identified by the woman attacked, escapes with his life, yet Neely's counsel built up for him such a strong defense that it was not surprising that he was found not guilty. The woman who testified against Neely undoubtedly was certain in her own mind that she had the right man, yet the other women, white women at that, whose characters could not be assailed, were just as positive that Neely was at work in a cafe when the alleged assault took place.

We have no sympathy for the man, white or black, who attacks a woman, but at the same time we want to see justice administered in the courts. It is not right to convict a negro just because he is a negro, and members of the colored race can see in the Neely case plenty of evidence that they are not discriminated against in North Carolina.

SPECTATORS STUNNED BY THE VERDICT

Jury Says "Not Guilty" In Case Of 17-Year Old Youth Charged With Criminal Assault; Court Room Stunned

PRISONER ESCORTED OUT OF STATE AND FREED

Asheville, N. C.—When the foreman of the jury trying Preston Neely on a charge of criminal assault in Buncombe County Superior Court here on Saturday, uttered the words "not guilty", a cordon of soldiers, with glistening guns and bayonets swung around the accused to guard him against possible attack by the enraged spectators.

Asheville, N. C.—Disregarding public clamor for the life of the accused, and with their faces set in stern oblivion to hostile sentiment, a jury in Buncombe County Superior Court here Saturday afternoon freed Preston Neely, 17 year old colored youth, on trial on a charge of having criminally assaulted a young white married woman of West Asheville, Thursday, October 22. 11-14-25

When the words "not guilty" fell from the lips of W. B. Nixon, the foreman of the jury, a stunning silence fell over the crowd in the courtroom, who, with their neighbors, had virtually demanded a verdict of guilty and the death penalty. The verdict, admittedly one of the most unusual under the circumstances, was not less so than Judge A. M. Stack's charge to the jury. In charging the jurors as to their sworn duty, his words constituted a "classic" in criminal jurisprudence, and were among the ablest and most clear cut on jury duty ever uttered from the North Carolina bench.

Returns Verdict In Two Hours

The jury that freed Neely retired for its deliberations at 12:50 o'clock and returned with its verdict at 2:55 o'clock. The Commonwealth had prepared itself for any eventuality, and just as soon as the verdict freeing Neely was announced, a cordon of soldiers, with bayonets fixed and guns gleaming surrounded him. In order to stay the feeling of the angry crowd it was misled as to the ultimate fate of the accused. Solicitor E. Swain, immediately rose and requested the court that the prisoner be held for further investigation. The court sensed the meaning of the Solicitor's move, and apparently assented. The ruse worked perfectly, and before the crowd was fully aware of what had happened the soldiers had escorted Neely from the courtroom to the jail, where he was placed in an automobile, surrounded with officers and escorted across the State line into South Carolina, where he was set free.

Preston Neely's trial was remarkable. For several days public feeling in Asheville against the colored population had been grave, as the result of a series of criminal attacks on young white women by alleged colored men. Just a few days before Neely was freed, Alvin Mansel, another youth, had received the death penalty in the same court on a similar charge. The Asheville Citizen, the local daily, had in its editorial columns denounced Asheville's Negro citizens and charged them with failure to do their duty toward apprehending the alleged criminals. A correspondent in another North Carolina daily summed up the local feeling by saying that 'leading and conservative citizens of the town" felt that a "good lynching" was needed to" teach the colored population a lesson." This correspondent went so far as to predict that in case either Mansel or Neely was acquitted, grave race complications would follow.

"Positively" Identified

Neely had been "positively" identified by the young woman as her assailant. She stuck to her identification of him to the end. But the defense marshalled the white employer of Neely to his rescue. They supported his alibi, in which it was shown that the defendant was at work at the time of the alleged attack.

Soldiers had been in the city for several days, having been summoned for the approaching trial. Even after the trials, they were held in the city and walked the streets at night with orders to preserve the peace at any cost. Out of this tense feeling, and the victim's "positive" identification, it was thought that Neely had not a ghost of a chance to escape conviction. True, the evidence, as gossiped on the streets before the trial did not appear convincing against him, but it was realized that public sentiment was demanding his life, and a white woman had declared he was the right man. To many, these circumstances appeared not to hold any light for Neely. But, the able light of defense counsel G. Lyon Jones, who addressed the jury for an hour and 15 minutes, the testimony of Mrs. Moxley, wife of the restaurant proprietor, for whom Neely worked, and the clear, ringing and unbiased charge of Judge Stack held the 12 men of the jury to action based upon the evidence as they saw it, and upon the dictates of their consciences. And Neely was declared "not guilty." His alibi was accepted.

Judge Stack's Charge

In charging the jury Judge Stack outlined the law and its stipulations as to what the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt. He re-weighed the evidence in detail, then said:

"Your duty, gentlemen of the jury, is to find the facts. You are the judges of the truth, you have nothing to do with anything else. You are not to consider anything but the law and the evidence. You are to consider this case just like you would any other case and you are not to consider the fact that guns and bayonets are gleaming in the court room. They are brought here for the sole purpose of giving the accused a fair trial. You are not to be influenced by the fact that the jail was stormed. Public opinion either way must not have any weight. You have nothing to do with the actions of the law in fixing the penalties for certain crimes. Don't fear men, and don't fear public opinion or popular criticism. Fear only God and do your duty.

"Take the case and see what is the truth in this matter."

After the jury had retired and the court had convened from the midday recess the court officer, S. J. Joyce, moved about clearing a ring in front of the bar that was soon to be a ring of cold steel, bayonets held by soldiers to protect the accused Negro.

Ruse Works Successfully

When the troopers filed in with the handcuffed Negro in their midst they formed a khaki clad crescent to hold back the crowd. There was no semblance of disorder and there was no demonstration when the verdict was announced. The crowd appeared to be stunned and before it could fully recover the freed Negro had been whisked from the room and the judge and solicitor were discussing commonplace details of the court in a tone calculated to prevent any sort of hysteria in the crowd.

The jurors were: W. C. Deweese, Alexander; W. C. Duckworth, Asheville; C. W. Patterson, Asheville; Hurbert Woodall, Reems Creek; H. M. Fletcher, Upper Hominy; E. L. Loftan, Asheville; J. H. Allman, Ivy Section; W. N. Nixon, Asheville; T. G. Miller, Asheville; M. M. Battler, Turkey Creek; S. R. Warren, Pigsan Section, and G. B. Marlow, Fairview Section.

Lynchings-1925
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Ohio. 1901

"NO PEN FOR ME" GOLDSTEIN BOASTS FINKLE WITHDRAWS

"I'll never go to the pen for this. And it'll take more than the Cleveland Herald to send me there." This is the boast made in Municipal court Wednesday to a Herald reporter by Aaron Goldstein, who, with three others, is charged with manslaughter for alleged participation in the mob of 20 or more whites who murdered Albert Morrison of Kent, Ohio, on the morning of November 12 in front of the Diana Restaurant, 5607 Woodland avenue. The others arrested with Goldstein are Larry Rubin, Sam Mobile and Morris Fisher.

Trial for the four had originally been set for Wednesday, but due to the withdrawal of Attorneys Herman Finkle and Benjamin Sacharow who were first retained by the defense, continuance was granted by Municipal Judge Bradley Hull until Wednesday, December 16.

Morrison, in company with three others, all from Kent, entered the Diand restaurant about 5 o'clock on the morning of the mob murder. They requested service but received none.

Meanwhile, two white men were seen to leave the restaurant. They are believed to have gathered the mob. The three men who were with Morrison, tiring of waiting for nearly half an hour and sensing trouble, got up and left Morrison in the place. The white men who had left the place presently returned with a mob, which crowded around Morrison. One member of the gang flashed a badge upon Morrison and searched him for weapons. Finding none they rushed him into the street, striking him across the head with a bar, stabbing him with a butcher knife, and rending his clothes.

Goldstein, who is a police court reporter for a daily paper and who, as such, is provided with a reporter's badge, is alleged to be the one who flashed the badge on Morrison. Goldstein, however, protests his innocense, declaring that he was in no way connected with the cas...

Relatives of the mob victim are expected to bring suit against the county to recover damages.

HOLD 4 IN DEATH OF MORRISON

For the offense of seeking service in the Diana restaurant, 5607 Woodland ave., Albert Morrison, 35, of Kent, Ohio was beaten and stabbed to death by a gang of white men variously estimated as between 20 and 50 in number early Thursday morning, Nov. 12. His body battered, bleeding and lifeless was left lying in the street while the murderers fled.

From among the gang who were apprehended in connection with the crime, the following four were arrested charged with manslaughter: Aaron Goldstein, 23, 5811 Griswold ave.; Larry Rubin, 23, 3441 E. 119th st.; Sam Mobile, 23, 6110 Woodland ave., and Morris Fisher, 24, 3448 E. 123rd st. Trial was set Monday by Municipal Judge Bradley Hull for December 9. The accused men, represented by Attorneys Herman Finkle and Benjamin Sacharow, are all out on $2,000 bail each.

Strangers in City

Morrison, in company with Thomas Hockaday, Sam Pannell, Will Jackson and two others, all of Kent stopped in at a garage near the Diana restaurant for minor repairs to the car which they had driven up from Kent. While waiting four of the men decided to get something to eat. They took places at a table in the restaurant owned by Mike Prlms, white, and asked for service. They got no response. They waited and again requested service. They were again put off.

Diners Send for Mob

Meanwhile two white men, were seen to leave the restaurant. They are believed to have gathered the mob. The three men who were with Morrison, tiring of waiting for nearly half an hour and sensing trouble got up and left Morrison in the place. The white men who had left the place presently returned with a mob, which crowded around Morrison. One member of the gang flashed what he pretended to be a badge upon Morrison and searched him for weapons. Finding none they rushed him into the street, striking him across the head with a bar, stabbing him with a butcher knife, and rending his clothes.

By the time police arrived the mob had dispersed.

The restaurant which has been operating only about two months is still open for business.

The Mob Invades Cleveland

Mob law has descended upon Cleveland with stunning certainty.

The killing of an unarmed Colored man Thursday on Woodland avenue by a mob of white hoodlums hurls an instant challenge at law-abiding Cleveland. The victim of the mob's fury was not charged with a crime. His life was exacted because he dared enter a restaurant at 5607 Woodland avenue and attempted to purchase something to eat!

This outrage goes the south one better. Not even the darkest, hate-ridden hamlets in the southland can offer a sample of more heinous barbarity than this. Moreover, the police authorities, with all the ugly facts at hand, have only charged those members of the mob upon whom they have laid hands with manslaughter!

There should be comfort for the mob in such police bungling, and in the notable silence of the metropolitan press on the situation. Local dailies accustomed to thunder editorially when news is flashed of a lynching in remote Georgia or Mississippi have become suddenly mute when a Cleveland mob enjoys a diversion by killing a Colored man.

The time has come for all Negroes in Cleveland to prepare for any eventuality. It is useless to temporize with the situation. The facts cannot be blinked at. We are nothing short of cowards and jackasses if we permit ourselves to become the victims of unreasoning mob lawlessness.

WOMAN'S ACTIVITY UNEARTHS WITNESS IN MORRISON CASE

A woman—keen-visioned and unrelenting is on the trail of the murderers of Frank Morrison. Woman's wit, intuition, and amazing energy is after the mob with a determination to leave no stone unturned in the effort to see just punishment meted out to the guilty.

The woman is Attorney Louise Pridgeon, who has by a clever bit of sleuthing furnished the state with a new and important witness in the prosecution of the alleged murderers of Frank Morrison, slain two months ago by a Woodland avenue mob of hoodlums.

Uneasy because of the seeming let-up in the vigilance of the prosecution, Attorney Pridgeon interviewed George Weir, who has been held in the county jail as an important state witness, and through information received from Weir she has run down Fen Marshall, alias "High-Pockets," another important state witness, who was one of the men in the Morrison party at the Diana restaurant the night of the murder.

The activities of the woman attorney read like the exploits of Sherlock Holmes at his best. First, with the co-operation of Captain Cody of the detective department, she obtained the assistance of Detectives Jenkins and Guardy in an investigation trip to Kent.

Following the scent closely, she found the former abode of two of the most wanted witnesses, and by shrewd and sharp questioning of the landlady, she drew out several important bits of evidence, which the landlady is reported to have overheard when her boarders discussed the murder. Mrs. Pridgeon obtained the information that Marshall, one of the witnesses, was somewhere in Cleveland. Returning, she set detectives on the trail, and thirty-six hours afterward Marshall was at police headquarters supplying his corroboration of the story of Weir.

The evidence has been furnished the county grand jury, which is now in session, and an indictment was expected Thursday.

Police hitherto had been able to trace all of the men in the restaurant with the exception of Marshall, and his apprehension is considered a master stroke, as the evidence points out that he was with Morrison until he left the restaurant and would, of course, be expected to furnish important details in the identification of the murder gang.

Weir is still being held at county jail, his bond being fixed at five hundred dollars. It is expected that bail will be furnished as soon as the grand jury has made its report on the case.

Much political pull is expected to be used in behalf of Goldstein, one of the principals charged with the crime. Goldstein is a newspaper man, having worked for the Cleveland News. When arraigned he said to a reporter for the Herald:

"It will take more than The Herald to convict me."

The case is being watched with interest by The Herald, and Colored people generally, especially since the state succeeded in securing a death sentence for Emmanual Ross, seventeen-year-old boy, for the murder of Isadore Steck, Central avenue confectioner.

Increase of One Lynching Makes 1925 Total 17

After weeks of investigation the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has credited 1925 with one more lynching. In the annual report made public last December the number of lynchings for the year was put at sixteen. Ohio is responsible for the increase to seventeen.

It is the contention of Monroe N. Work, Director of Records and research at Tuskegee, that a victim is lynched whether put to death as the result of mob violence by hanging, burning at stake, beating or stabbing.

Correspondence between officials of the school, Mayor John D. Marshall and Chief of Police Jacob Grant of Cleveland, as to the manner in which Albert Morrison, a Negro newcomer, met death, was productive of the following report submitted by the Chief of Police:

"Investigating officers learned that at about 5.30 A. M., Nov. 12, 1925, Albert Morrison and three other colored men entered the Diana Restaurant at No. 5607 Woodlawn Avenue, which is conducted by Mike Prims. The colored men sat at the lunch counter for a reasonnable time without being served and Morrison then went to a door leading to the kitchen and inquired from Mike Prims when he and his friends could be served. An altercation then took place between the colored men and several white patrons of the restaurant. When Albert Morrison left the restaurant he was assaulted by a gang of men who struck him with a safety stanchion and then stabbed and killed him.

"The following named men were arrested by this department on the charge of manslaughter and their cases are still pending in court: Larry Lubin, Morris Fisher, Aaron Goldstein and Sam Mobile."

According to advices from Cleveland, there have been no convictions in the Morrison lynching.

Cleveland's Negro population was 8,448 in 1910, and 34,351 in 1920. It is estimated at 50,000 to-day. The Committee on Immigration and Emigration of the Cleveland Chamber Chamber of Commerce has just submitted a report to the Chamber of Commerce on the Negro in Cleveland which has not been well received by the Negro press of the country.

Note: This Lynching was not included in Lynching Report sent Press

Lynchings—1925

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Tennessee

1898

Nashville Chamber of Commerce Gets News of Lynching From N. Y.

The Nashville, Tenn., Chamber of Commerce has written a letter to Walter White, Assistant Secretary of N. A. A. C. P. in New York City, acknowledging receipt of information about the recent lynching of Sammie Smith, a 15-year-old colored boy, taken from a hospital bed to which he was chained, and lynched by a mob.

Despite rewards of $5,000 offered for evidence leading to conviction of the lynchers "no clues" have been discovered in Nashville. Mr. White sent the Chamber of Commerce the names of four white men who had visited the colored lad in the hospital and warned him of his impending death. Mr. White acquired this information during a stay of 15 hours in Nashville, although police, detectives, Chamber of Commerce had "no cluess" to the identity of the lynchers.

In response, Will R. Manier, Secretary of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, wrote:

"Thank you for the information contained in your letter of the 27th in regard to the Sammie Smith lynching.

"I have passed same over to the detective agency that is investigating the matter for the Chamber of Commerce."

Thus far no reports have come from Nashville of any arrests or prosecutions in connection with the lynching.

Investigating Recent Lynching Of Samuel Smith

NEW YORK WORLD SAID TO HAVE OBTAINED SOME VERY SALIENT FACTS

MATTER WITH EVIDENCE SENT TO GOVERNOR PEAY, MAYOR HOWSE AND SHERIFF BOB BRILEY

Information that would lead to the arrest of at least three participants in the recent lynching of Sam Smith, has been placed in the hands of Tennessee officials. This information came directly to The Nashville Globe from New York this week. The persons sending the letter declare that Gov. Austin Peay, Mayor Hilary E. Howse, Sheriff Briley, the Chief of Police and the Secretary of the Commercial Club had already been given facts that if followed up would lead to the arrest of those whom it is believed participated in or know who did participate in the lynching.

Some weeks ago a special representative from The New York World was sent to this city and spent a strenuous day in making careful investigation on the lynching. In the New York World the story prepared by this personal investigator points out some facts. In addition to this, the information that was sent to the Chief Executive of the state, the Mayor of the city, the sheriff of the county and the Commercial Club, is said to be information that cannot be lightly overlooked. There are those who feel that it is so important that it ought to be followed up, and that the parties named and pointed out ought to be immediately held for investigation.

Up to the time of going to press it was not known whether any action had been taken, but The Nashville Globe received a copy of the letter that was sent to the parties mentioned, and The Nashville Globe also has the names of the persons suspected, and from the evidences put out in the letter and put up to the officials a strong chain of circumstantial evidence seems to have been gotten together.

STRANGE AND ENCOURAGING NEWS comes from Nashville. That city has been aroused by the lynching of a Negro boy, and a group of leading citizens have voted a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the guilty men. The boy had wounded a white man, and been wounded, in a quarrel. A dozen men took this fifteen-year-old Negro boy from his hospital bed and hung him to a tree. The work was done "with precision"; the men apparently were not blinded by passion. It was simply cold brutality, such as we associate with the Inquisition or the reported atrocities of war time. The crime was the more deplorable because there had been no lynching in Nashville for thirty years and the city might well have thought that it had emerged from the era of lynchings and violence into that of civilized law and order. We hope that the prompt action of the citizens of Nashville and the strength of public opinion will bring about the punishment of the guilty men. The masked spirit of lynchings can best be resisted by precisely such local action.

Lynchings - 1925.
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

Utah.

1899

ON THE TRAIL OF THE LYNCHERS

(From the Ogden, Utah, Strand Examiner, White Press)

The colored people of Utah are carefully following every step in the prosecuting of the lynchers of Robertt Marshall at Price, and they have organized a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is laboring to put an end to lynchings.

Recently the colored people of Ogden subscribed $111.65 through T. K. Turner, as a contribution to aid in bringing the lynchers at Price to justice.

Utah has deeply regretted the stigma placed upon the state by the mob at Price and hopes to wipe out some of the stain by due process of law in bringing the offenders to an accounting.

Lawlessness begets lawlessness. Utah cannot afford to be classed as a state which winks at lynchings.

ELEVEN OF MOB WHO HANGED NEGRO MUST FACE MURDER TRIAL

Refused $10,000 Bail. Trial Set For Next Fall. Ask For Sheriff's Resignation

PRICE, July 1.—The eleven defendants, white, accused of murder in the first degree for their part in the lynching of Robert Marshall, a colored miner near this city, June 15, appeared in court before Judge J. W. Hammond last Monday and waived their preliminary hearing.

A petition has been presented to the district court asking the calling of the grand jury, which will probe the lynching and the circumstances surrounding it.

The waiving of preliminary hearing means that the eleven men will face trial during the next term of court here in September. State Prosecuting Attorneys O. K. Clay and T. W. Keller refused to grant the prisoners a $10,000 bond. The prosecuting attorneys asked Sheriff Ray Denning in whose charge the prisoner was lynched to resign, but he refused. Governor George H. Dern and County Commissioners of Corbin County were requested to ask for the Sheriff's resignation, but they made no response.

Mob Leaders of Utah Face Murder Trial

Lynched Colored Miner in Brice, Utah, After Forcing Posse To Surrender Him. Refused Bonds.

PRICE, Utah, June 24.—Four men who are believed to be the ring leaders of the mob, which on last Thursday took Robert Marshall, a colored miner suspected of murder, from a posse and lynched him, have been arrested and are confined in the county jail. They are being held on a charge of first degree murder upon information filed with Justice of the Peace, J. W. Hamond by O. K. Clay, County Attorney, who, with F. W. Keller, district attorney of the seventh judicial district, conducted an investigation of the lynching.

Held Without Bail

Charlie Atwood, a barber; Joseph Golding, propietor of the Golding Brother Vulcanizing Works; George O'Neill, a barber; and Morgan King, a city electrican, all of Price, are the men being held. They were refused bonds. No date was set for their hearing.

Expect Convictions

"I expect no more arrests and am confident that we have sufficient evidence and enough witnesses to convict these men of first degree murder," said County Attorney Clay, after the arraignment. Attorney Keller declared that the majority of the citizens wanted absolute law enforcement and were not in favor of the lynching.

Accused of Murder

Marshall was accused of the murder of Marshal Milton Burns of Castle Gates, who was found shot to death. He was arrested four days after the murder in his cabin. The posse was set upon by a mob, while conveying their prisoner to jail and the hanging followed.

UTAH 'LYNCH LORDS' HELD FOR MURDER

Whites Are Refused Bonds Pending Hearing—Forced Posse to Surrender Him.

PRICE, Utah, July 3.—Four men who are believed to be the ring leaders of the mob, which on last Thursday took Robert Mashall, a colored miner suspected of murder from a posse and lynched him, have been arrested and are confined in the county jail. They are being held on a charge of first degree murder upon information filed with Justice of the Peace, J. W. Hamond by O. K. Clay, County Attorney, who, with F. W. Keller, district attorney of the seventh judicial district, conducted an investigation of the lynching.

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Lynchings—1925.
Legal Punishment of Lynchers. 1900

Virginia.

PROBE ORDERED IN VIRGINIA LYNCHING

Governor Trinkle Appeals Personally to Residents to Prevent Recurrence

WAVERLY, VA., March 21.—Sussex county was quiet tonight following last night's mob action that resulted in the lynching here of James Jordan, negro, who officers say, confessed to the assault of a young white woman.

This morning the impaneling of a coroner's jury was thwarted by the discovery that the body had disappeared during the night. This afternoon Gov. E. Lee Trinkle came to appeal to a gathering of representative citizens to make every effort to calm the feeling and prevent aftermath acts.

A coroner's jury at Windsor, in Isle of Wight county, 27 miles from the scene of the lynching, this afternoon identified a charred and mutilated body found on the streets there this morning as that of Jordan. It was ordered buried in the potter's field.

Commonwealth's Attorney Thomas W. Howerton has announced a special grand jury will be summoned to investigate the lynching. He said he would ask the indictment of all found connected in any way with the mob.

Gov. Trinkle told the gathering today that it was deplorable that a body of men had "usurped the rights of the commonwealth and taken human life without due process of law." He pleaded that public sentiment be brought to bear against a repetition of last night's act.

"Virginia's record has been virtually washed clean of mob action," the governor declared, "and I exhort you that the name of the commonwealth not be brought again into the limelight of such publicity as she has received from this occurrence."

Deputies who testified at a short inquiry conducted by the governor here asserted there was no doubt in their minds but that the negro was guilty. They said he confessed before being identified by the victim.

VA. GOVERNOR ASKED TO PUNISH LYNCHERS

Petersburg, Va. — Resolutions signed by 100 prominent citizens have been forwarded to the governor urging punishment to the mob which lynched James Jordan at Waverly, on the charge of rape. Jordan according to the petition was innocent.

Lynchings—1925
Legislation Relating to.

1872

(1)

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

JUL 30 1925

Prominent Georgians Urge Measure—Atlanta Firemen and Policemen Pensions Approved.

The so-called "law and order bill," aimed at lynching and mob violence, was given a favorable vote by house judiciary committee No. 2 Wednesday.

The bill provides for removal from office of a sheriff or deputy who permits rioting or mob violence. This step by the governor would follow an investigation by a law and order commission, appointed by the executive, which would be composed of judges of supreme and superior courts. Investigation would be started, under provisions of the measure, by the judge of the superior court in the district in which such violence might have occurred.

The committee amended the bill, which was introduced by Representatives Lumpkin, of Bartow, and Lawton, of Chatham. by striking out that portion of the measure providing for recovery on the bond of the sheriff.

Among those appearing before the committee to speak in behalf of the bill were Dr. C. B. Wilmer. of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., but formerly of Atlanta; Dr. T. J. Woofter, secretary of the committee on inter-racial cooperation, and Mrs. McEchern, representing the home missionary societies of the Southern Methodist church.

Dr. Woofter told how Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina had by similar measures practically eliminated lynchings in those states. In conclusion Dr. Woofter stated: "In investigating the labor conditions of the south a few years ago for the United States department of labor, I found that the greatest number of negroes was leaving those places where mob violence had upset and replaced the regular course of law."

Dr. C. B. Wilmer in addressing the committee said that "every bullet fired by angry passion into the body of an alleged or real criminal is really fired into the prostrate body of the state itself, the protector of the rights and liberties of us all. The majesty of the law, is not an abstraction; it is the concrete body of civil government."

Pensions for Firemen.

The committee also gave favorable votes to a measure by Representative Kempton, of Fulton, providing for pensions for firemen and policemen of the city of Atlanta; to a senate bill raising the advance cost in divorce cases from $6 to $10; and to a bill by Representative Tyson, of McIntosh, dealing with processioners.

The committee deferred action on a bill providing for creation of the state tax commission. This measure, it was explained, was one of those recommended by the Hugh Black commission. Members of the committee expressed the opinion that more time for study of the measure was necessary.

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun

JUL 30 1925

LAW AND ORDER BILL FAVORED

Committee Recommends a Measure Providing Removal of Sheriff or Deputy Who Permits Mob Violence

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29—(A.P.)—The socalled, "law and order bill" aimed at lynching and mob violence, was given a favorable vote by house judiciary committee number two today.

The bill provide for the removal from office of a sheriff or deputy who permits rioting or mob violence. The removal by the governor would follow an investigation by a law and order commission, appointed by the governor, which commission would be composed of judges of the supreme and superior courts. Investigation would be started, under provisions of the measure, by the judge of the superior court in the district in which such violence might have occurred.

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The committee also gave favorable votes to a measure by Representative Kempton, of Fulton, providing for pensions for firemen and policemen of the city of Atlanta; to a senate bill raising the advance cost in divorce cases from $6 to $10; and to a bill by Representative Tyson, of McIntosh, dealing with processioners.

The committee deferred action on a bill providing for the creation of the state tax commission. This measure, it was explained, was one of those recommended by the Eugene Black commission. Members of the committee expressed the opinion that more time for study of the bills was necessary before any action should be taken.

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch

JUL 24 1925

ANTI LYNCHING BILL INTRODUCED GEORGIA HOUSE

OFFICERS FOUND GUILTY OF NEGLIGENCE WOULD BE FINED $5,000.

ATLANTA, July 24.—An anti lynching bill today was introduced in the house o frepresentatives. The measure provides any officer found guilty of negligence in "riot, riotous assembly or mob violence" be removed from office and the sheriff of any county involved be subject to suit for five thousand dollars for each homicide by the mob after fees are deducted and the balance of the money to be turned over to heirs of the victim.

Other sections of the bill provide the judge of superior court in any county where mob violence occurs shall with the aid of the solicitor general investigate and report to the governor and in case of negligence the chief executive would order the attorney general to file proceedings against the accussed officer before the chief justice of the state supreme court and commission would be named by the justice to hear charges

Savannah, Ga. NEWS

JUL 25 1925

Anti-Lynching Bill.

Atlanta, July 24 (AP).—An anti-lynching bill today was introduced in the Georgia House of Representatives.

The measure provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in a "riotous assembly or mob violence" shall be removed from office and the sheriff of the county involved shall be subject to a suit for $5,000 for each homicide by the mob and "for the full value of property injured or destroyed."

After fees are deducted the balance of the money would be turned over to the heirs of the victim or victims.

Other sections provide that the judge of the Superior Court in the county where mob violence occures shall, with the aid of the solicitor general, investigate and report to the Governor. In case of negligence, the chief executive would order the attorney general to file proceedings against the accused officer before the chief justice of the state Supreme Court. A commission would be named by the justice to hear the charges.

"Proof that any person was in the custody of the respondent officer, or any of his deputies, and was either killed or injured while in such custody, or taken from the custody of such officer, by a mob, or riotous assembly, shall be prima facie evidence of such neglect," the measure reads, "to be rebutted only by proof that the respondents had in fact taken all reasonable and proper precautions and exercised the utmost diligence to maintain law and order, and offered all possible resistance."

Atlanta, Ga., Georgian

JUL 30 1925

Anti-Lynching Bill Reported to House

A bill to end lynching by placing the responsibility directly on the officers involved and providing for their removal by the Governor, was given a favorable report by House judiciary committee No. 2 Wednesday. At the hearing on the measure, prominent educators pleaded for the bill. Among those supporting it were Dr. C. B. Wilmer, former rector of the St. Luke's Church, now of the faculty of the University of the South; Dr. T. J. Woofter, secretary of the committee on interracial relations, and others.

The bill was introduced in the House by Representatives Lumpkin, of Bartow, and Lawton, of Chatham. It provides that when a lynching occurs, the judge of the Superior Court in the district involved shall proceed with an investigation, reporting his findings to the Governor. If there is evidence of neglect on the part of officers, the Governor appoints a commission of Supreme and Appeals Court judges to try the officer. He may be removed by the Governor if the trial develops that the charges are true.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean

AUG 3 - 1925

The Tennessee Press

A STATE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

An anti-lynching bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature. If the state lawmakers, in their wisdom, see fit to pass the measure, the officials having the prisoner in custody will be held responsible.

In this the bill differs from the Dyer anti-lynching bill rejected by the last Congress. The federal measure would have penalized by a fine every citizen of the county in which the lynching occurred. The action would have been against the county, but the damage award would have come out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

The Georgia measure provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in preventing mob violence shall be removed from office and the sheriff of the county shall be subject to a fine of $5,000 for each homicide by a mob. The method of procedure against the alleged negligent officers insures the defendants against unjust punishment.

The circumstances of some of the lynchings in different sections of the country indicate they were made possible through the willful negligence of officials. Any officer who fails to give to the prisoner in his keeping the fullest protection possible, ought to be discharged This, as we see it, is the object of the Georgia bill.—Commercial Appeal

Huntington, W. Va., Advertiser

AUG 2 - 1925

Outlawing Violence

Popular revulsion to lynchings and mob violence is growing. Witness the legislature of Georgia in the midst of discussion over a pending measure which is designed to end lynchings in that state. The measure is beng pushed vigorously by its advocates and the indications are that it will be enacted into law before the present session comes to a close. A few years ago such a movement would have been deemed futile by those familiar with Georgia lynchings and the attitude of the citizens toward mob violence.

More lynchings occurred within its boundaries every year than were claimed by any other state of the union and many of her public men unhesitatingly defended the practice as necessary to good public morals and the protection of the citizenship.

The attitude of the leading citizens and press of today is a happy contrast to views held in Georgia a score of years ago. The pending measure not only is aimed at those who participate in lynchings and mob outbreaks, but will impose penalties upon civil officers, who by negligence of duty or collusion, permit outrages to occur within their jurisdiction. It goes even further and imposes a penalty upon the tax payers of the country. Under its provisions, a sheriff is summarily removed from office, if through dereliction of his duty, mob violence occurs within the county and the same county is fined $5,000 for every victim of the mob whose family will get the major portion of the money. The sheriff may be expected to put down the violence if he stands to lose his job and the public is certain to discourage it when it becomes an item on their tax bill. Of course, those participating in the mob will be prosecuted under the common laws against murder and violation of person and property.

The feeling that is hebind this movement in Georgia is typical of a growing resentment against lynchings throughout the south. Most of the states already have drastic laws against the practice, some of them being very similar to the one Georgia is considering. This growing sentiment in favor of orderly procedure against those who violate law and commit atrocious crimes is impressing the whole nation. It puts the south in a much better light with the rest of the country. It is an indication of spreading enlightenment and tolerance.

PORTLAND ORE OREGONIAN
AUGUST 8, 1925

IT CAN BE CHECKED.

That the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which did not pass congress, served an excellent purpose nevertheless is illustrated by the improved lynching record for the year and also by the passage of a drastic local law by one of the southern states. By the terms of the Georgia statute, any sheriff who negligently permits a lynching is subject to immediate removal from office. Moreover, the county is automatically fined $5000 for each offense, in addition to liability for damage done to property.

The Dyer bill would have done no more than render the county answerable for compensation to the relatives of the victim, but this is also provided for in the Georgia law. The state, in other words, goes farther than the advocates of federal action proposed to do, which shows among other things that the law-abiding citizens of nearly any community are strong enough to get action once they have been aroused. The argument for the Dyer bill was precisely the same as that used by the proponents of the child labor amendment, which also seems to have failed. It was that the issue might be considered in the abstract as one for the states to meet, but that they had not done so and that the gravity of the situation warranted national action.

Georgia's record is singularly clear in the latest lynching statistics, though the south as a whole monopolizes the record. Yet even here there is more than a negative ground for hope. The number of thwarted lynchings was the largest in recent years and every balked mob is a sign of aroused public opinion. Cowardice is an improbable vice of sheriffs anywhere, and it is fair to assume connivance, or at least apathy, in most cases in which mobs have their way. With popular sentiment to fortify personal bravery, no officer has much to fear from them.

Anti-Lynching Bill Is Introduced In Georgia

Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgia Legislature, in session here, had an anti-lynching bill introduced for consideration on Friday [illegible].

The bill provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in a "riot riotous assembly or mob violence" shall be removed from office and the Sheriff of the county involved is to be subject to a suit for $5,000 for each homicide by the mob and "for the full value of property injured or destroyed."

First Federal Antilynching Bill Sponsored by Rep. White

BE IT enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and being citizens of the United States, are entitled to and shall receive protection in their lives from being murdered, tortured, burned to death by any and all organized mobs, commonly known as "lynching bees," whether the said mob be spontaneously assembled or organized by premeditation for the purpose of taking the life or lives of any citizen or citizens in the United States aforesaid; and that whenever any citizen or citizens of the United States shall be murdered by mob violence in the manner hereinabove described, all parties participating, aiding, abetting in such murder and lynching shall be guilty of treason against the government of the United States and shall be tried for that offense in the United States courts; full power and jurisdiction being hereby given to the said United States courts and all its officers to issue process, arrest, try, and in all respects deal with such cases in the same manner now prescribed under existing laws for the trial of felonies in the United States courts.

Section 2. That any person or persons duly tried and convicted in any United States court as principal or principals, aiders, abettors, accessories before or after the fact, for the murder of any citizen or citizens of the United States by mob violence or lynching as described in section one hereof, shall be punished as is now prescribed by law for the punishment of persons convicted of treason against the United States government.

Section 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this statute are hereby repealed.

The very first federal antilynching bill, precursor of the Dyer bill and all of the modern attempts at legislative enactments against mob violence, was introduced into congress by a member of the Race. Hon. George H. White, representative to the 56th congress from the state of North Carolina, presented to that congress in its first session, a suggested bill making lynching an act of treason.

In his closing address in congress, the last speech which a member of the Race has ever made as a member of the national legislature, Representative White pleaded for the passage of this bill. Had it been made law, the same penalty would have been meted out for lynching that is now reserved for acts of treason against the government.

Representative White recognized the same weakness in the legal machinery for punishing mob violence that the modern attempts at anti-lynching legislation seek to cure; justice was all too slow and all too uncertain; the penalty was neither definite enough nor harsh enough. By placing lynching and mob outbreaks on the same ground with treason against the federal government, he sought to take the matter entirely out of the hands of the state governments. He would not only have enabled the machinery of federal prosecution to have been set in motion at each outrage, but he would have provided a certain and extreme penalty for the parties convicted.

The bill, house bill No. 6933, died in committee despite the wholehearted efforts of its originator to effect its passage. Again and again he called the attention of the house to the measure which "still sweetly sleeps in the room of the committee to which it was referred," as he once told congress.

"The necessity of legislation to give the United States control and entire jurisdiction over lynching and all kinds of mob violence is daily being demonstrated," he declared. "The arena of lynching is no longer confined to the southern states. The monster stretches its hydra-head over all parts of the Union. 'Sow the seed of a tarnished name, and you sow the seed of eternal shame.' It is needless to ask what the harvest will be. You may dodge this question now, you may refer it 'to a more seasonable day,' as the gentleman from Maine puts it, but this great American evil must be met some day."

Charlotte, N. C., Observer

Also Will Insist on Equal Bathing Facilities in District of Columbia With Whites.

DEC 7 - 1925

BY H. E. C. BRYANT.

WASHINGTON, Dec: 6.—Negro leaders here have launched a campaign for legislation at the coming session of Congress. They demand an anti-lynching law. oT obtain this they favor the Dawes plan for modifying the rules of the senate, an industrial commission to study negro problems, provision for a monument to negro soliders, public bathing facilities in the District of Columbia, with the white people, and federalization of Howard university.

Representative L. C. Dyer, of Missouri, who has a large number of negroes in his district, will reintroduce his anti-lynching bill, which passed the house two years ago, but failed of a vote in the senate.

This measure will be opposed by southern senators, who assert that it is aimed at the south. Negro advocates of this measure admitted today that they do not expect it to pass unless the rues of the senate are changed to make cloture easy.

Lynchings - 1925
Legislation Relating to.

1933

Anti-Lynch Bill Not Timely

Senator William M. Butler, of Massachusetts, Republican administration leader, told a delegation of the Equal Rights League, which visited him in Boston last week, he would introduce an anti-lynching bill in the Senate when he thought the time propitious.

If by "propitious" Senator Butler means when he can expect it to be put through the Senate without the determined opposition of Southern Senators, that time is remote. If he means by "propitious" when there will be an overwhelming and insistent clamor by Northern Senators for a government check on mobs, that time is equally remote. All lynchings occurred last year in the South, none in the North.

We must give Senator Butler credit for his political sagacity. He had Mr. Coolidge elected for a second term and himself named United States Senator. Now he promises his black constituents to introduce a bill sometime in the future next year or the year after—"when it is propitious."

IN A CIVILIZED country, under the dominance of laws framed and sustained by Christian public opinion, there is no excuse for lynching of human beings, whatever the provocation. Our country, foremost in Christian profession and most hectic in missionary fervor for the uplift of "the heathen" in foreign lands, far outstrips these very same "heathen" lands in this murderous practice.

The object of such barbarous practice and pastime is the helpless Negro, partly because he *is* the helpless Negro, and partly because of the wickedness bred in the hearts of those who do such things, being emboldened by their social position in our civilization. In southern America, the ponderous wheels of oppression and brutality against the Negro are still mercilessly grinding out their toll of bullet-ridden, charred bodies of defenseless Negroes—not giving accused victims even a chance to be heard in the community's courts of justice in defense of their own lives.

A recent typical drama of this Southern justice to the Negro was enacted at Charleston, Missouri, when a young Negro, accused of an alleged attempted crime—nothing proven against him, not even his identity having been established beyond doubt—was arrested and taken to the office of the sheriff. (Now, the arrest of a Negro under such circumstances in the South is invariably a gesture for the mob to become active in accomplishment of its bloodthirsty ends.) At the sheriff's office,

"Eager hands laid hold on the Negro and dragged him, screaming for mercy and *proclaiming his innocence,* down the hall. A rope was produced, and soon he was swinging from a tree. An automobile came into the driveway. A rope was tied to its rear axle, and as many as could board it started on the parade through the Negro residential section. 'We'll show 'em!' members of the mob shouted. Around and around the streets they dragged the body. It bumped over pavements. It careened against curbstones. The body was halted in front of a grocery, where there was a post. Again the rope was flipped up, and the badly battered body swung free in the cold night wind. A vacant lot opposite suggested a bonfire, and soon its flames were licking heavenward. The body was cut down. Men dragged it at the end of a rope across the street and pitched it into the embers. And there they left it to return to their homes."

Note that it was with "eager hands" that these Southerners, "best friends of the Negro," dragged him down the hall of the sheriff's office! And it was while the unfortunate victim was "*screaming for mercy and proclaiming his innocence.*" But what matters it with a Negro! Even though he protests his innocence of any crime in the South, and even though universal law assumes the accused innocent until proven guilty, when the Southern community wants to murder a Negro, his piteous protests of innocence fall on deaf ears. All the while members of the mob were howling, "We'll show 'em!" Show 'em what? Show the Negro group how not to commit crime? No, that could not have been it, for there was absolutely no proof that this poor fellow had committed any crime. All there was to it was a *mere suspicion* that he had *attempted* a criminal act. So the Southern mobbists could have meant only that they were showing the Negro how Southern communities deal with the Negro when they are *suspicious* that he has attempted crime. In the case of other elements in the community, legal procedure is resorted to. *But the South burns Negroes on suspicion of crime!* That is Southern *Mores.*

More clearly than ever it is evident that *there should be enacted in this country a Federal law against lynching.* This is the only way ever to approach a guarantee of security to the Negro in his person. The whole psychology and theory of this section is to keep the Negro feeling insecure. They think this is the way to maintain Southern white supremacy. Not only to protect the Negro, but to salvage the South from obsession of the spirit of brutality that demoralizes so large a part of its population, a Federal law is needed urgently. Leaving the charred body of what may have been an innocent man a hideous heap in the gruesome embers, the murderous mob returned "to their homes."

But what kind of homes will those abodes be ever afterwards? Will they be American homes in the true sense of the term? What of the inmates, when they hear rehearsed the sickening details of the parts which their male members played in the drama of death to a Negro who was only *suspicioned,* and who, because of race prejudice, was not given a dog's chance for his life. To protect American homes and American womanhood from exposure to debasement at the hands of husbands, fathers, and sons returning from mob-dramas in which they took the leading rôle against a helpless Negro would be one of the greatest advantages of a Federal anti-lynching law.

In the individual Southern State there is lacking a sufficiently strong sense of the heinousness of the crime of lynching to make possible a vigorous effort to suppress the lynching of Negroes on *mere suspicion,* to say nothing of protecting an actual criminal. In the Missouri case above referred to, this fact is shown by the meagerness of the reward, $300, subsequently offered for apprehension of the lynchers. The governor of Missouri knows as well as he knows his alphabet that such a paltry amount will not appeal to any responsible citizen as a sufficient reward for running down the "brave" Southerners who resorted to lynching of a merely suspicioned and helpless Negro because they wanted thus to indulge in an incinerating exercise to show their "superiority."

A Federal law with teeth in it would be the sure effective and only curb on the provincial and racial vanities of a group who vent their spleen upon the Negro whenever they suspect him of a crime, repudiating the validity of the whole Southern judicial system. Give us a Federal law to check lynching in the South.

Seven States Pass Anti-Lynching Laws

Washington, D. C.—During the last ten years seven states that passed new laws for the suppression of lynching, according to a report prepared by Dr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, which is to be published shortly. Virginia, Georgia, and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all, thirteen states have special anti-lynching laws. Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all southern states. Four of the States passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, Kentucky and West Virginia, may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

NEW YORK CITY GRAPHIC
DECEMBER 30, 1925

The Dyer anti-lynching bill has again bobbed up in Congress under the spurring of negro lobbyists and politicians foresee a recurrence of the fight over it following its defeat after a filibuster three years ago. The bill has been introduced simultaneously in the Senate and the House.

Anti Lynch Bill Introduced In Senate And House

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10—Senator William B. McKinley, Republican, of Illinois, introduced an anti-lynching bill in the Senate Tuesday afternoon.

His bill is identical with the one introduced by Representative Leonidas C. Dyer, Republican of Missouri, in the House shortly after it convened Monday afternoon.

The bill provides that any state officer, who fails to make all appropriate effort to protect a prisoner in his charge from mob violence or apprehend any person participating in mob violence, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding $5,000 or both.

The bill also makes it a felony for any state or municipal officer to conspire with any person to injure or kill or suffer a prisoner to be taken from his custody. Those who conspire with him likewise shall be guilty of a felony. Upon conviction the persons so conspiring shall be punished by imprisonment for life or not less than five years.

District Court

The district court of the judicial district in which a person is injured or put to death by a mob is given jurisdiction to try and punish those who participate when it appears that the state courts fail or refuse to apprehend and punish them or when the jurors obtainable for service in the state courts are so strongly opposed to such punishment that there is no reasonable probability that those guilty of the offense can be punished in the state courts.

$10,000 Forfeits

Any county in which a person is put to death by mob violence shall forfeit $10,000 to the family of the victim. If he has no family, then the money shall go to his dependent parents, if any; otherwise to the use of the United States.

In the event that any such person put to death by mob violence shall have been transported from one county into another during the time intervening between his capture and putting to death, the two counties shall be jointly and severally liable.

The bill also makes any act committed in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country a crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in like manner as in the state courts.

Three Persons a Mob

Three or more persons, acting in concert, without authority of law, for the purpose of depriving any person of his life or doing him physical injury is defined in the act as a "mob or riotous assemblage."

The bill is designed to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every state the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching.

It is provided in the bill that if any section or provision of the act shall be held by any court to be invalid, the balance of the act shall not for that reason be held invalid.

ANTI LYNCHING BILL AGAIN

The introduction of the Anti-Lynching Bill, in the sixty-ninth Congress of the United States, lends very little encouragement to the Negroes of the country under the present circumstances. Mr. Dyer, who has fathered this bill in the House of Representatives for many years admits that he holds out little or no hope of it becoming a national law, because of what he calls a hostile Senate. So there we are.

Of course, this will be very disappointing to many of the faithful men and women of our race. They will feel like one who awakes after a night of pleasant memories to find it all a dream. They will find that the anti-lynching bill has been to us like the fleeting shadow or the chasing of the rainbow. We will remember that year after year, when it seems so near, we found it yet so far. Somehow, this bill could get caught in the last day's rush and perish.

We believe that Mr. Dyer has been sincere and has worked hard to have this particular bill become a national law; but we also believe that the big bosses, the leaders of the Republican party; those who plan and shape the program and policies; those who hold the whip-hand, have decreed the course of this bill and Mr. Dyer is just now beginning to find it out. Their hands were forced and their real purpose was exposed during the last Congress when the Republican Congess allowed the Anti-Lynching Bill to perish under the pretext of filibustering on the part of the Democrats.

We all know that the Republicans had the power, by virtue of their majority in the Senate, to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. This talk about Democratic filibuster is all bunk, pure and simple. The more one thinks about it (one who really thinks) the more impatient we become. We feel like one who has been betrayed because we have trusted the Republican party. And only those whom you trust can betray you.

Some of the political prognosticators have already said that the colored people may expect very little from the present Congress. In fact, it is said that the national administration under Mr. Coolidge, is offering us no encouragment, so far as action in our behalf is concerned. Segregation in the public offices at the Nation's Capitol is held before our eyes as the strongest evidence as to the real attitude of the administration toward us.

Can't we see these things? Are there any among us who can apologize or make excuses for these conditions?

You tell us to have patience. Have we not had patience for lo! these many years?

For almost forty years the Republican party has been in power. Even now, in our national government, from the United States Supreme Court down, Republicans rule. Count our losses and sum up our gains during the past forty years and think. Do a little real thinking. It is time to think.

Lynchings—1925
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ANTI-MOB BILL

Spokane, Washington, Jan. 16.—Local counsel of the N. A. A. C. P. has drafted an anti-lynching bill for the Legislature in session here.

DROP LYNCHING SUITS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2 (By the Associated Negro Press).—The suits planned against the officials of the Missouri & Northwest Arkansas Railroad and the members of the mob who lynched E. C. Gregor at Harrison, Ark., in January, 1923, have been dropped because of the reluctance of the principal plaintiffs to go ahead for fear of reprisals by representatives of the railroad. The statute of limitations in the chief suits expired Jan 15, and only minor cases could now be brought.

LAWS TO PREVENT LYNCHINGS URGED

Enactment of an effective anti-lynching law, provision of a state institution for delinquent colored girls, survey of housing conditions, and securing for colored people more adequate educational advantages, better conditions of travel, and justice in the courts were among the immediate objectives set by the Georgia committee on interracial cooperation at its annual meeting at the Central Y. M. C. A. Tuesday morning and afternoon.

Sixty committee members were present from every section of the state—ministers, educators, business and professional men, social workers and club women. Bishop F. F. Reese, of Savannah, chairman, presided.

Boost to Georgia.

Reviewing the present status of the interracial movement E. Marvin Underwood, local attorney, stated that in his judgment Georgia and the south are being more favorably advertised to the world by this movement than in any other way. It has been a gradual, sane evolution, along educational, moral and religious lines, to the advantage of both races, he said.

Speaking for the colored group, Rev. P. J. Bryant, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist church, expressed warm appreciation of the committee's efforts to promote interracial understanding and justice. He paid a high tribute to the late John J. Eagan and to the group of Atlanta citizens who, after the riot of 1907, inaugurated the plan of conference and cooperation, out of which the general interracial movement has grown.

Colonel A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, expressed the opinion that the effort for more effective legislation against lynching should be kept up. By unanimous vote the executive committee was instructed to work for the enactment of a bill giving the governor power to displace any sheriff who permits a lynching to take place in his jurisdiction. Such laws, it was pointed out, are in effect in Alabama and other states.

School Funds.

Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., declared that many counties are diverting to the support of white schools educational funds received from the state on the basis of colored school population. The total so diverted in the whole state, amounted to several hundred thousand dollars a year, he said. The executive committee was instructed to give these facts to the public in pamphlet form and through the press.

John A. Manget, Bishop Reese, Burr Blackburn and others made a vigorous arraignment of negro housing conditions, pointing out that negro rental property is often unfit for human habitation and yet pays a higher return on investment than any other class of property. The committee was instructed to get all the facts possible with regard to these conditions, that they may be brought to the attention of authorities and the public.

It was decided that the annual meeting of the state committee should be held in Atlanta each year during the week of the Southeastern fair.

GEORGIA CONSIDERS DRASTIC ANTI-LYNCHING MEASURE

Atlanta, Ga., July 27 (ANP).—Last Friday a drastic anti-lynching measure was introduced into the state legislature. It provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in a "riot, riotous assembly, or mob violence" shall be removed fro moffice and the sheriff of the county involved be subjected to a suit for $5,000 for each homicide by the mob and "for the full value of the property injured or destroyed."

Salaries are deducted, the balance of the money is to be turned over to the heirs of the victim or victims.

"Proof that any person was in the custody of the respondent officer, or any of his deputies and was killed or injured while in such custody, or taken from the custody of such officer by a mob or riotous assembly shall be prima facie evidence of such neglect," the measure reads, "to be rebutted only by proof."

Southern leaders point out this action in Georgia is the south's answer to the efforts made in the north to have a federal anti-lynching measure passed. Seven states already have laws directed against lynching.

Miami Fla Herald 7-7-25

ANTI-LYNCHING BILLS GAINING

Thirteen States Have Special Laws, Tuskegee Professor's Survey Shows

(New York World News Service)

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Seven states have passed new laws for suppression of lynching during the last 10 years, according to a report prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute for the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, to be published shortly. Two other states, Oklahoma and North Carolina, have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all, 13 states have special lynching laws.

Bills for suppression of lynching have been introduced in virtually all southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are northern or western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MARCH 8, 1925

Protests Lynching to Coolidge.

James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, made public yesterday a letter he had sent to President Coolidge, in which he pointed out that the lynching of a negro in Georgia March 2 proves the President's statement that Congress "ought to exercise all its powers of prevention and punishment against the hideous crime of lynching," because the press reports show the lynchers are known, but have not been arrested.

LAW A DER BIL AVORED

The so-called "law and order bill," aimed at lynching and mob violence, was given a favorable vote by house judiciary committee No. 2 Wednesday.

The bill provides for removal from office [illegible] deputy who permits rioting or mob violence. This step by the governor would follow an investigation by a law and order commission, appointed by the executive, which would be composed of judges of supreme and superior courts. Investigation would be started, under provisions of the measure, by the judge of the superior court in the district in which such violence might have occurred.

The committee amended the bill, which was introduced by Representatives Lumpkin, of Bartow, and Lawton, of Chatham, by striking out that portion of the measure providing for recovery on the bond of the sheriff.

Among those appearing before the committee to speak in behalf of the bill were Dr. C. B. Wilmer, of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., but formerly of Atlanta; Dr. T. J. Woofter, secretary of the committee on inter-racial cooperation, and Mrs. McEachern, representing the home missionary societies of the Southern Methodist Church.

Dr. Woofter told how Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina had by similar measures practically eliminted lynchings in those states. In conclusion, Dr. Woofter stated: "In investigating the labor conditions of the south a few years ago for the United States department of labor, I found that the greatest number of negroes was [illegible] mob violence had upset and replaced the regular course of law."

Dr. C. B. Wilmer in addressing the committee said that "every bullet fired by angry passion into the body of an alleged or real criminal is really fired into the prostrate body of the state itself, the protector of the rights and liberties of us all. The majesty of the law, is not an abstraction; it is the concrete body of civil government."

Pensions for Firemen

The committee also gave favorable votes to a measure by Representative Kempton, of Fulton, providing for pensions for firemen and policemen of the city of Atlanta; to a senate bill raising the advance cost in divorce cases from $6 to $10; and to a bill by Representative [illegible]yson, of McIntosh, dealing with [illegible]ocessioners.

Dyer Bill Dead For Present

Measure To Be Introduced In Both Houses Next Season

New York, (N. A. A. C. P.)—James Weldon Johnson, today returned from Washington, where he conferred with leaders in both Houses of Congress on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

"As is known, nothing further will be done about the Bill in the present Congress, but the plans are to introduce the Bill in the 69th Congress simultaneously in both houses. This will increase the probability of final passage.

"The greater effort will be centered upon getting the Bill through the Senate. If the Bill can be passed in the Senate, there is little or no doubt that it will be passed in the House.

"The N. A. A. C. P. will continue unremittingly the fight it has been making for upwards of five years to have this Bill enacted into the law of the United States."

GOVERNMENT TO QUIZ MOB INCITING PAPER

NEW YORK, June 17.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been informed by a letter from the U. S. Post Office Department that its complaint against "The Argus," a newspaper of Rockaway Beach, N. Y., which published an incendiary anti-Negro editorial, had been referred to the Department of Justice for investigation.

The editorial complained of, advised white men to take into their own hands the cases of Negroes accused of annoying women and not let the cases come before the courts.

GEORGIA LEGISLATOR WOULD PREVENT LYNCHING—LAW IMPOSES PENALTY ON NEGLIGENT OFFICER; PASSAGE IS LIKELY

Georgia will join the growing list of Southern States which are taking active steps to end rioting and mob violence if the Legislature enacts the Law and Order bill introduced in the House last week by Representatives Lawton, of Chatham, and Lumpkin, of Bartow.

The bill, entitled "An Act to Maintain Law and Order," provides that in any case of riot, riotous assembly, or mob violence, careful investigation shall be made by the Judge of the Superior Court. If it appears from this investigation that any sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailor, or other peace officer was negligent or incompenent in dealing with such disorder, the Chief Justice or other Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint a special Law and Order Commission composed of Justices of the Appellate Courts and Supreme Court of the State, which Commission shall hear all the evidence in the case and render judgment as to the faithfulness or negligence of the officer in question. If he is found by the Commission to have been negligent, judgment to that effect shall be communicated to the Governor, who in turn shall remove the officer from his position and take steps to fill the vacancy as provided by law. Proff that any person was taken from the custody of the officer by the mob, or killed or injured while in his custody, shall be prima facie evidence of neglect, to be offset only by affirmative proof that the officer had in fact used all reasonable precaution and exercised the utmost diligence in the effort to maintain order.

The bill provides further that in the case of an officer so adjudged negligent in the prevention of rioting or violence,

LAW AND ORDER BILL INTRODUCED

(Continued from Page 1)

the Attorney General of the State shall bring suit against such officer for the full value of any property destroyed by the mob and for the sum of $5,000 for each homicide committed by it. Any person removed from office under the provisions of this Act shall be disqualified for a period of five years to hold any peace office of the state county, or municipality.

Friends of the measure point out that it is in line with similar laws enacted in other Southern States which have been found very effective in the reduction of mob violence. It is said to be widely supported by religious, civic and welfare organizations over the state.

Erection of building at Sanatorium for tubercular negroes.

Determinde stand against riots and lynchings, with the result that only one lynching occrred in four years.

Prison reform.

Strong campaign for state ports and terminals, defeated in November election.

Scholarships Are Secured For Two Race Youths

NEW YORK, July 30.—James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announces that the American Fund for Public Service has provided two scholarships of $500 each to be awarded to colored students to attend Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, New York.

Brookwood College is designed for the scientific training of men and women who desire to be effective and useful in the labor and farmer movements, whether as rank and file member or as officials, and to give training in the technique of labor union administration and of activities such as speaking, writing, organizing, teaching, in which they may be called upon to engage. In a word, Brookwood is established for the scientific training of leaders and workers in modern industry.

Applicants for these scholarships may write, giving their age, training and a statement of their plans with regard to industry as a career. Letters should be addressed to James Weldon Johnson, 69 Fifth avenue, New York.

No Anti-Lynching Bill

Washington, D. C.—Threat of Democratic leader Garrett to tie administration legislation in a knot will preclude the Dyer anti-lynching bill from coming up before the House this session, according to Representative Longworth, majority leader.

The Achievements Of Gov. Morrison

Inauguration of $10,000,000 highway construction program.

Creation of state department of revenue.

Extensive educational program.

Establishment of training school for delinquent negro boys.

EFFORT TO CHECK EVIL LAUNCHED

$5,000 Penalty On Sheriff For Each Homicide — Money to Heirs of Victim

ATLANTA, Ga., July 30.—An anti-lynching bill Tuesday was introduced in the Georgia house of representatives.

The measure provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in a "riot, riotous assembly or mob violence" shall be removed from office and the sheriff of the county involved be subjected to a suit for $5,000 for each homicide by the mob and "for the full value of the property injured or destroyed."

Money to Heirs of Victim

After fees are deducted, the balance of the money would be turned over to the heirs of the victim or victims.

Other sections provide that the judge of the Superior Court in the county where mob violence occurs, shall. with the aid of the solicitor

Anti-Lynching Bill in Georgia

The anti-lynching bill which has been introduced in the Georgia house of representatives provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in "a riot, riotous assembly or mob violence" shall be removed from office and "the sheriff of the county involved be subjected to a suit for $5000 for each homicide by the mob and for the full value of the property injured or destroyed." After the fees are deducted, the balance, if any, would be turned over to the heirs of the victim.

The most praiseworthy feature of the bill lies in the fact that a Southern State is endeavoring to find a solution of a serious problem. It is not likely that the provisions of this bill will find their way to the Georgia statutes during the present session. Even if they should they would not prove a solvent for the lynching problem. Unless the power of summary removal from office were vested in the executive, it is not likely that recreant peace officers would be disturbed. As for suits against such officers, they would exert but little influence upon mobs.

Lynching being an extraordinary crime, only extraordinary remedies could possibly avail. Participants in lynchings are subject to indictment for murder, but they are rarely indicted, and where indictments have been returned, the defendants invariably have been acquitted.

The late Governor Hogg once recommended a statute that would penalize the county in which the lynching occurred, making the heirs of the victim or victims beneficiaries. This method would be far more effective than damage suits against sheriffs. It is conceivable that mob members might exercise self-control if they knew that their crime would inevitably inflict a heavy burden of special taxes upon them for the benefit of the heirs of their victims, but suits against sheriffs would never restrain them.

Whatever may be the defects of the Georgia plan, it is a matter of importance that the legislature of that State has realized the necessity of finding some way to stop lynching. Admittedly, it is a most difficult undertaking, but that fact should not discourage the author of the bill or his colleagues. The Southern States especially are concerned, because a Federal anti-lynching law is not an impossibility, and we do not wish a further invasion of the police powers of the States by the Federal government.

It is both within the province and the statesmanship of State legislatures to deal with the lynching evil, and to adopt whatever reasonable means that may be necessary to crush out mob violence. Of late years, vigilant and courageous officers have shown their ability to protect their prisoners and disperse mobs. To them more than to any other influence must be attributed the gratifying decrease in the number of lynchings. It might be far more effective to

Prompt trials, reforms in the procedure, grant material rewards to brave officers who eliminate of technicalities that tend to defeat justice, and certain, swift punishment will all help. But whatever in reason may aid in attaining the objective ought to be invoked. It is possible for the States to suppress the lynching evil and this they ought to do. If they fail of what is at once a great duty and opportunity, they will have only their recreant legislatures to blame if the Federal government should undertake to solve the problem.

would be a more vigorous punishment of criminals of the average county can boast. would be a more careful exercise of clemency in the cases of convicted criminals. The sentimentalism that leniency can only result in firing the mob spirit. The sentimentalism that would abolish capital punishment and deal lightly with cold-blooded murderers and rapists ought to be seen in its true light as an influence certain to provoke otherwise lawabiding citizens.

1935

Lynchings-1925
Legislation Relating to,

Monitrio, Ga., Observer
JUL 24 1925

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL INTRODUCED HOUSE

Provides for Removal of Officer Guilty of Negligence and Places Sheriff Under $5,000 Liability

Atlanta, Ga., July 24.—(AP).—An anti-lynching bill today was introduced in the Georgia House of Representatives.

The measure provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in "riot, riotous assembly or mob violence" would be removed from office and the sheriff of the county involved would be subject to suit for $5,000 for each homicide by a mob. After the fees are deducted, the balance of the money would be turned over to the heirs of the victim.

ANTILYNCH MEASURE UP IN GEORGIA

Bill Would Make Cops Do Their Duty

Atlanta, Ga., July 31.—An anti-lynching bill has been introduced in the Georgia house of representatives.

The measure provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in a "riot, riotous assembly or mob violence" shall be removed from office and the sheriff of the county involved be subject to suit for $5,000 for each homicide by the mob "for the full value of the property injured or destroyed."

After fees are deducted the balance of the money could be turned over to the heirs of the victim or victims.

Other sections provide that the judge of the superior court in the county where mob violence occurs shall with the aid of the solicitor general investigate and report to the governor.

In case of negligence the chief executive could order the attorney general to file proceedings against the accused officer before the chief justice of the state supreme court. A commission could be named by the justice to hear the charges.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Citizen
AUG 2 - 1925

The Georgia Legislature is working out an ambitious and in many respects valuable plan of making investigations after lynchings and other acts of organized violence. It would be better to adopt some practicable measures of preparedness such as having the militia present before violence can carry out its purpose.

Anti-Lynching Bill Offered in Georgia House

(Enterprise-Blade Service)

Atlanta, Ga.—An anti-lynching bill was introduced in the Georgia house of representatives.

The measure provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in a "riot, riotous assembly or mob violence" shall be removed from office and the sheriff of the county involved be subjected to a suit for $5,000 for each homicide by the mob and "for the full value of the property injured or destroyed."

After fees are deducted, the balance of the money would be turned over to the heirs of the victim or victims.

"Proof that any person was in the custody of the respondent officer, or any of his deputies and was either killed or injured while in such custody, or taken from the custody of such officer by a mob or riotous assembly, shall be prima facie evidence of such neglect," the measure reads, "to be rebutted only by proof."

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL PROPOSED IN GEORGIA

Would Fine Sheriffs in the Counties Involved.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24.—(AP)—An anti-lynching bill today was introduced in the Georgia House of Representatives.

The measure provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in a "riot, riotous assembly or mob violence" shall be removed from office and the sheriff of the county involved be subject to a suit for $5,000 for each homicide by the mob and "for the full value of property injured or destroyed."

After fees are deducted, the balance of the money would be turned over to the heirs of the victim or victims.

Other sections provide that the judge of the Superior court in the county where mob violence occurs shall, with the aid of the solicitor general, investigate and report to the governor.

In case of negligence, the chief executive would order the attorney general to file proceedings against the accused officer before the chief justice of the state supreme court. A commission would be named by the justice who hears the charges.

"Proof that any person was in the custody of respondent officer or any of his deputies, and was either killed or injured while in such custody, or taken from the custody of such officer by a mob or riotous assembly, shall be prima facie evidence of such neglect," the measure reads, "to be rebutted only by proof that the respondents had in fact taken all reasonable and proper precaution and exercised the utmost diligence to maintain law and order, and had offered all possible resistance."

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL OFFERED IN GEORGIA HOUSE

$5,000 Penalty on Sheriff for Each Homicide.

Atlanta, Ga., July 24.—(AP)—An anti-lynching bill today was introduced in the Georgia house of representatives.

The measure provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in a "riot, riotous assembly or mob violence" shall be removed from office and the sheriff of the county involved be subjected to a suit for $5,000 for each homicide by the mob and "for the full value of the property injured or destroyed."

Money to Heirs of Victim.

After fees are deducted, the balance of the money would be turned over to the heirs of the victim or victims.

Other sections provide that the judge of the Superior court in the county where mob violence occurs shall, with the aid of the solicitor general, investigate and report to the governor.

In case of negligence, the chief executive would order the attorney general to file proceedings against the accused officer before the chief justice of the state Supreme court. A commission would be named by the justice who hears the charges.

Burden on Officers.

"Proof that any person was in the custody of the respondent officer, or any of his deputies and was either killed or injured while in such custody, or taken from the custody of such officer by a mob or riotous assembly, shall be prima facie evidence of such neglect," the measure reads, "to be rebutted only by proof."

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEM.
JULY 30, 1925

A State Antilynching Bill.

From the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

An antilynching bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature. If the state lawmakers, in their wisdom, see fit to pass the measure, the officials having the prisoner in custody will be held responsible.

In this the bill differs from the Dyer antilynching bill rejected by the last Congress. The federal measure would have penalized by a fine every citizen of the county in which the lynching occurred. The action would have been against the county, but the damage award would have come out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

The Georgia measure provides that any officer found guilty of negligence in preventing mob violence shall be removed from office and the sheriff of the county shall be subject to a fine of $5000 for each homicide by a mob. The method of procedure against the alleged negligent officers insures the defendants against unjust punishment.

The circumstances of some of the lynchings in different sections of the country indicate they were made possible through the willful negligence of officials. Any officer who fails to give to the prisoner in his keeping the fullest protection possible, ought to be discharged. This, as we see it, is the object of the Georgia bill.

We doubt, however, if any antilynching bill, either state or federal, is necessary. There has been a most gratifying decrease in the number of lynchings during recent years. Public sentiment against mob violence is growing stronger all the time. Officers of the law realize this, and mighty few of them are allowing the mob to deal with prisoners these days. When a sheriff's posse gives the mob to understand that a prisoner is going to receive full protection of the law, the mob weakens, as a rule, for mobs are cowardly.

ALBANY, GA-HER
JUL 24 1925

Further Check On Lynchings in Georgia Sought

Bill Would Provide for Removal From Office of Officers Taking Part—Other Legislative Doings.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24 (AP).—The passage of a law designed place a further check on lynching was sought in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives today.

The bill would provide removal from office of any officer who has any part in a lynching, or a riot, or a riotous assembly. It also would make the sheriff of the county in which such lynching occurs subject to a suit of $5,000, the principal part of which would go to the family of the victim as damages.

Would Probe Highway Department.

In the Senate, Senator J. C. Hutcheson presented a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate the Highway Department of the state on the basis of State Auditor Slate's recent report.

Both the House and the Senate adjourned at noon until Monday morning, the House to reconvene at 10 o'clock and the Senate at 11:15.

Would Raise Gasoline Tax.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24 (AP).—Today's session of the House was featured by the introduction of a bill seeking to raise the gasoline tax to five cents, with the provision that at the end of five years all this tax should go for highway purposes.

During the next five years a portion of the tax would go to educational institutions.

Representative Stone of Union, stated that the bill was introduced as a compromise measure. He believed that agitators for good roads and those seeking larger appropriations for education will both get behind this measure.

The only measure passed by the House today was a Senate resolution authorizing the government to continue the existing contract with Tennessee copper companies relative to damages to North Georgia land from the fumes from the smelting furnaces.

The House adjourned shortly after 12 o'clock until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Big Appropriations Bill.

The general appropriations bill for the biennium 1926-27 will be called up first thing Monday morning, Chairman Barrett of the appropriation committee announced today.

The bill was reported to the House by the appropriations commitee, with the recommendation that it pass by substitute.

The measure, it is understood, carries appropriations of appproximately $1,000,000 a year more than last year's appropriation bill carried.

CONGRESS GETS ANTI LYNCH BILL AGAIN MONDAY

Bill Won't Become Law Unless Dawes Wins Fight Against Filibuster

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READY ON TUESDAY

Document Will Contain Single Paragraph Concerning Negro

Washington. D. C.—During the first session of the sixty-ninth Congress, which will convene next Monday, December 7, many questions of especial interest to colored Americans will be considered.

The Congress will be ready to receive the annual message of the President on Tuesday, December 8. It is forecast that it will contain a paragraph with sole reference to the Negro, urging that he be accorded his full rights and protected from all impositions, especially the crime of lynching.

A year ago the President made such a recommendation, but no legislation based upon it was enacted by the Congress. Several bills, however, were introduced. It is likely that identical bills will be introduced in this Congress.

Dyer Bill

Representative L. C. Dyer, Republican, of Missouri, will introduce a bill to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every state the equal protection of the laws and to punish the crime of lynching. This is the same anti-lynching bill which was killed in the Senate by a Democratic filibuster in the sixty-seventh Congress.

Notwithstanding a Republican majority in both houses, there is no possibility of the Dyer anti-lynching bill becoming a law as long as the rules governing the Senate permit of unlimited debate. This fact will make the fight in the Senate for a cloture rule particularly interesting to colored persons.

Dawes' Campaign

Vice President Charles G. Dawes has been campaigning since the adjournment of the special session of Congress in the interest of a change in Senate procedure and rules to make fillibusters impossible. A majority of the Senators, however, still favor the present rules.

Other bills which will be introduced are a bill to create a Negro Industrial Commission and a bill to build a monument to Negro soldiers and sailors.

Commission

The industrial commission bill provides for a commission of five persons, three members to be colored, to be appointed by the President. The salaries aof the commissioners would be not more than $5,000 a year each, except the chairman, whose salary would not exceed $7,000 a year.

The duties of this commission would be to study economic conditions and labor problems affecting the Negro, to discourage Bolshevism wherever it may exist and to formulate a policy of mutual understanding and confidence between the races.

The question of public bathing facilities in the District of Columbia will be one of the most perplexing with which this Congress will deal. Lieut. Colonel Clarence O. Sherrill, in charge of public buildings and grounds, is certain to propose to the Congress that separate bathing facilities for white and colored persons be established. Such a proposal will evoke a storm of protest.

Howard University

Certain aspects of the Howard University situation are certain to be aired. Representative Louis C. Crampton will likely introduce his bill for the federalization of the university. Persons who are seeking to oust the present Howard University administration will attempt to take advantage of any hearings on this bill for an investigation of the conduct of President J. Stanley Durkee of Howard University. If no committee hearings are had on this bill they will take advantage of the hearings on the Howard University items in the Interior Department appropriation bill to bring about an interrogation of Dr. Durkee on his attitude and conduct of the university. Some phases of the Howard University situation may be discussed in debate on the floor of both houses.

Judge Terrell

Aside from legislation, there may be one or two fights over confirmation of colored persons nominated by the President to fill presidential offices. The term of Robert W. Terrell as judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia will expire in next July. He will hardly be reappointed, but it is very probable that a coolred lawyer will be chosen to succeed him. This appointment requires confirmation.

There is also some likelihood of the appointment of a colored man as minister to Haiti. Despite the statement of Secretary Kellogg that he is not contemplating the appointment of a minister to Haiti as long as the United States troops occupy the island, certain senators are busy in the interest of certain colored candidates.

A STRAW

Straws show which way the wind blows.

This original remark is inspired by the fact that an anti-lynching bill has been introduced in the lower house of the Georgia state legislature.

The bill provides that any officer of the law who is guilty of negligence of duty in time of riot shall be removed from office. It also makes the sheriff liable to a suit for $5,000 for each riotous homicide and for the full value of the property injured or destroyed. After deducting fees from the $5,000, the balance is to be turned over to the heirs of the victim.

Perhaps a little too hard on the sheriff. Considering the way southerners are prone to fly off the handle, it might be hard to get anybody to take the office if he had to pay the whole bill. It is well to make him liable to a certain extent—but the county itself ought to be made to bear the bulk of the liability.

If the county were made to bear it, the burden would fall upon the taxpayers. That would hit their most sensitive nerve—the one that coils about the pocketbook. However, as a straw that shows which way the wind blows, the bill is a welcome innovation. The south is disposed to say that if it wants to keep the indispensable colored portion of its population, it has got to treat the Negroes better and provide them with certain safeguards as human beings. Should the southern states surround the Negroes with safeguards from lawless whites, and also give them their fair share of the educational funds, and quit preventing them from voting, undoubtedly the northern migration

Lynchings—1925.
N. A. A. C. P., Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.- June.

1936

KNOXVILLE, TENN. H.

JUL 9 - 1925

TOO MANY LYNCHINGS

For some years past, there has been a steady decline in the number of lynchings committed in the United States. During the first 6 months of this year, however, there has been a slight movement in the wrong direction. It is disappointing to learn that the national record, instead of showing the anticipated improvement, is worse than at this date a year ago. According to figures just announced at the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Denver, there have been 10 lynchings of Negroes in this country, so far, since January 1. During the first half of 1924 there were only six. The figures are both too small to be very significant, but they point the wrong way.

The south continues to be the scene of most of the lynchings. All but one of the 10 recorded so far this year occurred in the south. The distribution is given as follows: Mississippi 3; Florida, Arkansas, Georgia, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky and Utah, 1 each.

Little can be added to what has long since been said of the enormity and brutality of this crime. It is to no one's credit, no matter what the local or immediate arguments for it may appear to be. Those who have the best interests of both races and of the entire country at heart will not rest until it has been entirely stamped out.

Meanwhile the case for 1925 is not entirely hopeless. By genuine and concerted effort during the last half of the year, it is still possible not only to better the record of the first six months but to improve upon that of 1924. No effort should be left unturned to that end. It is a matter which affects all of the states, in one way or another. Public opinion should not cease to express itself on the matter until the habit is virtually eliminated; but it should be kept in mind that criticism, in order to have the desired curative effect, must avoid any attempt to make sectional or political capital out of the situation.—(Columbia Dispatch.

DALLAS (TEX.) TRIBUNE
JULY 11, 1925.

LESSENED LYNCHING

The reports of the lynching in the United States for the first six months of this year show an increase of four over the same period of time last year but are still many less than formerly. In every case the persons lynched were Negroes and all of the states in which they occurred were Southern with one exception.

The prospect for the complete abolition of lynching in America is still bright. And there can be no doubt but that the improvement in the record for the past few years has been due to the constant and consistent publicity which it has received both at home and abroad through the efforts of the N. A. A. C. P. and the press together with those other agencies which have worked consistently for its abolition. This is one instance where the power of publicity has been well shown. The fact that the attention of the public has been constantly called to this evil has shown up to the world in its true colors and the natural sequence has been the reversal of feeling of the whole country from that of tolerance to one of abhorrence and disdain.

But the end is not yet. It is necessary now that the efforts that have proven so profitable be continued with renewed vigor. America must be freed from this curse which has for so long struck at the most vital parts of its governmental structure. It must be the ultimate goal of those who have wrought so well that America be a lynchless nation; that no longer will it be necessary that any American hang his head in shame because of the occurrence in this nation of such atrocities as would shock even the most blood hungry Hun. This lessening of lynching proves that such an ambition is well founded. It must be realized if America is to endure.

LOUISVILLE, KY., HERALD
Thursday, June 25, 1925

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE

DENVER, June 24.—There has been an increase in the number of lynchings of negroes during the first half of 1925 as compared with the same period last year, James W. Johnson, New York, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced today.

Ten negroes have been lynched in the past six months, Johnson said, while in the first six months of 1924 there were six lynchings. The lynchings for 1925 by states were: Mississippi, three; Florida, one; Arkansas, one; Georgia, one; Virginia, one; Louisiana, one; Kentucky, one; Utah, one.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NEWS
Thursday, June 25, 1925

LYNCHINGS INCREASED IN FIRST HALF OF 1925

DENVER, Col., June 24.—(AP)—There has been an increase in the number of lynchings of negroes during the first half of 1925 as compared with the same period last year, James W. Johnson New York, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced today.

There have been ten lynchings of negroes during the last six months Mr. Johnson said, while in the first six months of 1924 there were six lynchings. The lynchings for 1925 by states were: Mississippi, three; Florida, one; Arkansas, one; Georgia, one; Virginia one; Louisiana, one; Kentucky, one and Utah, one.

Wheeling, W. Va., Intelligencer

JUL 7 - 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Reports from Tuskegee Institute indicate that the disgrace of lynching is being slowly eradicated by better law enforcement and more enlightened public opinion. Nine occurred during the first six months of 1925. While this is four more than the number for the corresponding period of 1924, it is six less than that for the first half of 1923, and twenty-one less than that for the same period in 1922. All the victims were negroes and, with the exception of a single mob crime in Utah, these murders have been confined to the South, so far in 1925.

In view of this trend away from frequent lynchings, it is unlikely that Congress will pass the Dyer bill, which would make mob murders a Federal offense; as undoubtedly they are. Lynching is a crime against the general public welfare and as such gives the Government the right to prosecute under Constitutional power. But with intelligent public opinion now actively against the practice, and better local police protection for the accused and quicker court action following as consequences, lynchings are steadily decreasing, and in a few years should become very rare occurrences, even without Government interference.

MANHATTAN, KAS., CHRONICLE
JULY 5, 1925.

The Lynching Record for the First Six Months 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida 1; Georgia 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah 1; and Virginia 1.

VERNON TEX. RECORD
JULY 3, 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR.

According to figures gathered by the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee Ala., there have been nine lynchings in the United States in the first six months of this year, compared with five for the same period last year. This would indicate an increase over 1924, but it is possible that the record for the remaining six months will overcome the bad start made in the first half of the year.

Through last year there had been a steady decline in the number of lynchings for a number of years. During the first half of 1923 fifteen lynchings were recorded, compared with thirty for the same period in 1922.

This year all of the victims are negroes. Offenses charged were murder in four cases, criminal assault two, attacking woman one, and attacking child one. Mississippi led with three lynchings, while one each occurred in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

So far no lynchings have occurred in Texas this year and none took place last year. This is cause for congratulation. Texas has until the past two years had a rather unenviable record in the matter of mob violence, but more recently sheriffs have been offering resistance with a consequent decline in the number of lynchings. Recently a mob of several thousand people attempted to storm the jail in Dallas to get two negroes charged with murder and attacks upon white women. The Sheriff and other peace officers assisted and one young man was killed, but there was no lynching and the negroes were tried and convicted to die in short order.

One of the main reasons for lynchings in the past has been indifference on the part of peace officers and tardiness in the courts. Apparently there has been a quickening of the conscience of peace officers and courts as to their duty in such matters with highly satisfactory results. Mob violence is indefensible in the abstract, because it is itself a violation of the law, but those who stand charged with the enforcement of the law must recognize an obligation to vindicate the law promptly when heinous crimes are committed. That officers of the law in Texas appreciate this fact is evidenced by the decline in the number of lynchings in this state.

DAYTON, O., HERALD
JULY 7, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1925. This is four more than the number five, for the first six months of 1924 but six less than the number 15 for the first half year of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 which was recorded in the first half of 1922.

The record is, in most ways, good. It goes to show that the low record established in 1924 was not accidental and that the improvement which has been noticed in recent years continues notwithstanding a slight relapse now and then and here and there. Lynching, it begins to appear, soon will become obsolete. Only in the most aggravated cases is it resorted to now, whereas in past years mobs lynched and inquired later and incidentally.

The records show that all of the persons lynched in the first six months of the year were negroes. The offenses for which life was summarily taken included four alleged murders, two attacks on women, one assault on a woman and two attacks on children. The bulk of the lynchings occurred in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

So far no lynchings have occurred in Texas this year and none took place last year. This is cause for congratulation. Texas has until the past two years had a rather unenviable record in the matter of mob violence, but more recently sheriffs have been offering resistance with a consequent decline in the number of lynchings. Recently a mob of several thousand people attempted to storm the jail in Dallas to get two negroes charged with murder and attacks upon white women. The Sheriff and other peace officers assisted and one young man was killed, but there was no lynching and the negroes were tried and convicted to die in short order.

One of the main reasons for lynchings in the past has been indifference on the part of peace officers and tardiness in the courts. Apparently there has been a quickening of the conscience of peace officers and courts as to their duty in such matters with highly satisfactory results. Mob violence is indefensible in the abstract, because it is itself a violation of the law, but those who stand charged with the enforcement of the law must recognize an obligation to vindicate the law promptly when heinous crimes are committed. That officers of the law in Texas appreciate this fact is evidenced by the decline in the number of lynchings in this state.

Some of the northern states in the South. Others these crimes have not had a lynching in years. and Arkansas have had very few. But the South Utah and Virginues to take human life without due process of law on occasion. A bit more mis- as usual, is donesionary work is needed there it appears. to

line it up with the remainder of the states.

RUSTON, LA., LEADER
JULY 8, 1925.

The Lynching Record for First Six Months of 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were murder, 4; rape 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTEN.

HATTIESBURG, MISS., AMERICAN
JULY 1, 1925.

NINE LYNCHINGS IN SOUTH IN HALF YEAR; MISSISSIPPI HAS 3

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923, and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included. Murder, 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

TEXARKANA, ARK-TEXARKANAD
JULY 2, 1925.

REPORTS ON LYNCHINGS

Head of Tuskegee Institute Compiles Some Data.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(By the Associated Press).—Figures compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged included: murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that two persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., CALLER
JULY 5, 1925.

Nine Lynchings in U. S. During First Half of This Year

There were nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1925, according to records which have been made public by R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

This is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924, six less than the number for the first six months of 1923, and twenty-one less than the number for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one; Virginia, one.

LAKE CHARLES LA PRESS
JULY 3, 1925.

9 LYNCHED IN 6 MONTHS

Records Compiled at Tuskegee 1st Half of 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, ccording to the report and the offense, charged included: murder, four; criminal assault two; attacking woman, one; attacking child two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida Georgia, Louisina, Utah and iVrginia.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., TOWN TALK
JULY 4, 1925.

Nine Lynchings First Six Months of 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1. — (By A. P.)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923, and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

LAUREL, MISS., LEADER
JULY 2, 1925.

MISSISSIPPI IS FIRST IN LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Associated Press.

Muskogee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period of 192 and thirty for the first hal of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder, four; criminal assault two; attacking woman one; attacking child two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., LEAF-CHRON.
JULY 2, 1925.

NINE LYNCHED IN PAST SIX MONTHS

Nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1925 are announced in the semi-annual compilations by the department of records and research of the [illegible] Industrial Institute for the training of colored young men and women, located at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The figures announced by Robert R. Morton, the principal, state that the nine for the first half of 1925 is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924, six less than the number for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922. There was no lynching in Tennessee during the past six months.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia 1, Louisiana, 1. Mississippi, 3, Utah, 1 and Virginia, 1.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., TIMES
JULY 2, 1925.

Nine Lynchings Past Six Months; None In Alabama

TUSKEGEE, July 2—(Special) According to the records compiled at the department of records and research in the first six months of 1925, there were nine lynchings.

This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The sattes in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

SAN SABA, TEX., STAR
JULY 9, 1925.

NO LYNCHINGS IN TEXAS IN FIRST HALF OF 1925

Texas had no lynchings during the first half of 1925 according to R. R. Noton, principal of Tuskegee negro industrial school, Tuskegee, Ala.

There were nine lynchings during the half year, all of negroes, as compared with four for the same period last year, 15 the same period of 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

Three of this year's lynchings were in Mississippi, and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

[illegible]

JULY 3, 1925.

LYNCHING RECORD GIVEN

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, there were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1925. This is 4 more than for the same period in 1924, 6 less than the number that was lynched during the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1923.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

AURORA, MO., ADVERTISER
JULY 6, 1925.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

[illegible]

JULY 9, 1925.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynching for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Lynchings- 1925.
N.A.A.C.P., Reports on.

1937

LYNCHING WOMEN AND BURNING NEGROES A PRACTICE OF U. S. "CULTURE," WITH SOUTH LEADING

The Daily Worker.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Ninety women have been lynched in the United States since 1889, the National Asociation for the Advancement of Colored People announces in its compilation of lynching statistics. Most of the women were colored women.

Except for one case in Nebraska, one in Wyoming and two in Missouri (only one of the Missouri women colored; three others white), all the cases are from southern states: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 3; Georgia, 8; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 16; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 7; Texas, 11; Virginia and West Virginia, one each. A full list of names, dates and places is issued by the N. A. A. C. P. The last case occurred in 1923.

A folder entitled Burned Alive in Mississippi—Sunday Sept. 20, 1925, which reproduces the front page of the News Scimitar of Memphis, Tenn., showing the lynching of a Negro at Rocky Ford, Miss., in photos and giving first hand accounts is "submitted without comment to the President of the United States, the Congress, the American People" by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City.

With the quotation "An Odor of Burning Flesh Reached my Nostrils" on the outside, the folder is an effective protest against lynch law in the United States.

NEGO IDENTIFIED AS ASSAILANT OF WOMAN

Sidney H. Ford Says He Cut Him With Knife.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 20.—(AP)—William Martin, negro, held on a charge of having slain Mrs. Lena Blevins near here, 10 days ago, today was identified by Sidney H. Ford of St. Louis as the [illegible] two and a half years ago seriously injured Ford and then attacked his young woman companion. The identification was made from a photograph.

Martin, whose real name is said by police to be William Martin Burg who is known also as "Wash," is being held in an unannounced jail pending grand jury action and trial. He has confessed, police say, that he shot Mrs. Blevins. Mrs. Blevins, before she died, gave a description of the negro and said that he had attempted to force her to enter a thicket with him. He was removed from the city several days ago to avoid possible mob violence.

Ford, who lived in Little Rock at the time of the attack on him and a young woman March 13, 1923, has since moved to St. Louis. He was in Little Rock today on a short visit and called at police headquarters where he made the identification.

Ford and the young woman, according to the story told at the time of the attack, were driving along a lonely stretch of the Mabelvale Pike several miles from the city when the car stalled in a mud hole. The negro appeared unexpectedly, struck Ford on the head and cut him with a knife and dragged the woman from the car. Ford followed them but was unable to fight because of loss of blood. He returned to the car in an effort to start it and obtain aid and the negro again attacked him. Ford managed to get the car started and obtained help but nont until the negro had released the girl and escaped.

Ford was positive in his identification today.

CHICAGO ILL. JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 3, 1925

Civilization!

Ninety women have been lynched in the United States since 1889—an average of one every five months. But according to a report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there have been only three such outrages in the past six years and ten months. A nation that has had even one such crime in six years is in no position to accept congratulations, but the decrease in the number may be cited as evidence that civilization in this land has in some respects been on the upgrade.

The records of two northern states have been stained by the lynching of women. Vigilantes lynched a woman in Nebraska in 1895, and a woman was lynched for stealing cattle in Wyoming in 1889. Both were white. The total toll of the lynchers in thirty-six years has been fifteen whites and seventy-five negroes. Fifteen southern and border states have seen these crimes. Mississippi's record is the worst with sixteen lynchings; Texas comes next with eleven, and Alabama and Arkansas follow with nine each.

That crime of this kind is apt to be contagious is indicated by the fact that there were twelve instances of it in 1895. It is prayerfully to be hoped that America will never again face this shame anew.

American Year Book Asks for Article on Lynching

The American Year Book, to be published by the Macmillan Co., has asked James Weldon Johnson to write the article dealing with lynching and mob violence.

The Year Book deals with progress in various fields of American life and calls upon authorities in their subjects to write its chapters.

LYNCHINGS FOR 1925 SHOW INCREASE OF 2

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, Thursday, made public lynching statistics for the year, showing 18 mob murders, an increase of 2 over the 16 recorded last year. Mississippi led the states with 6 lynchings, Florida was second with 3 and Georgia third with 2. The Advancement Association announces that it is including as lynchings two mob murders not included in the figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute, the two lynchings being the shooting to death by a mob of 200 people of Jim Evans at Jellico, Kentucky, on April 13, and the shooting to death by police and citizens of Odum Dunlap in Haines City, Florida, on December 20.

Two of the 18 of the mob victims, were burned to death. All of the victims were Negroes. The list of lynchings by States is as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

THE LYNCHING LEAGUE, 1925

The recently published lynching statistics for the year 1925 show some interesting features. There is first the discrepancy in totals in the reports sent out by Tuskegee institute and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Tuskegee reports 18, and the N. A. A. C. P. 18, with the announcement that it "includes as lynchings two mob murders not included in the figures compiled by Tuskegee institute, the two lynchings being the shooting to death by a mob of 200 people of Jim Evans at Jellico, Kentucky, April 13, and the shooting to death by police and citizens of Odum Dunlap in Haines City, Florida, December 20."

The gathering of accurate figures on lynching presents some difficulties. Surely there are many more than the 18 recorded who met death at the hands of groups of three or more persons —the required number to constitute lynching in Ohio and many other states. The question that confronts the compiler of lynching statistics is: When is a mob murder a lynching and when a mere manslaughter? There is certainly no reason why the slaying of Albert Morrison by the Woodland avenue mob should not be recorded as a lynching and thus give Ohio a place in the Lynching League of America.

Mississippi, from which state many protestations of self-righteousness have lately come, leads the league with six lynchings to its credit. Texas, which three years ago lead the league closed the season with .000 percentage.

Lynchings-1925.
N.A.A.C.P., Press Reports on.

Jan.-June.

1938

Evening World N. Y. City

JUN 23 1925

Sixteen Lynchings in U.S. in 1924 Less Than in Any Other Year for Last Forty

Four of Victims White—Church Council Aims at Lynchless 1926

WASHINGTON, June 23 (A. P.)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it is shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that twelve of the victims were Negroes and four white.

In the ten-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded, as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the forty-years period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of Negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," said Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life."

BUTLER, MO., TIMES
Thursday, July 2, 1925

Lynching of Negroes On Increas In 1925

Denver, June 24.—There has been an increase in the number of lynchings of Negroes in the first half of 1925 as compared with the same period last year, James W. Johnson, Nw York, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced here today.

Negroes from every section of the country are here for the annual meeting of the association, which opened tonight and will continue until June 30th.

There have been ten lynchings of Negroes in the last six months, Johnson said, while in the first six months of 1924 there were six lynchings. The lynchings for 1925 by states:

Mississippi, 3; Florida, 1; Arkansas, 1; Georgia, 1; Virginia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Kentucky, 1; Utah, 1.

LYNCHING PARTIES FOR 1925 CRACK RECORD FOR 1924

Denver, Colo., June 24.—(AP)—There has been an increase in the number of lynchings of Negroes during the first half of 1925 as compared with the same period last year, James W. Johnson, New York, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced today. Negroes from every section of the country were gathering here today for the annual meeting of the association.

There have been ten lynchings of Negroes during the last six months, Mr. Johnson said, while in the first six months of 1924 there were six lynchings.

The lynchings for 1925 by states were: Mississippi, three; Florida, one; Arkansas, one; Georgia, one; Virginia, one; Louisiana, one; Kentucky, one; Utah, one.

NEGRO LYNCHING SHOWS INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR

Mob Murder Virtually Unpunished in U. S.

NEW YORK, June 10.—(F.P.)—Lynchings for the first five months of 1925 show an increase over lynchings for the corresponding period last year, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports. Eight person have been lynched up to June 1, 1925 while only five were in that period last year.

Mississippi had two lynchings, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana and Virginia had one each. One victim was massacred and burned alive at the stake in Rocky Ford, Ga.

Only four of the vicitms had charges of assault on a woman alleged against them and in the Florida case the man had been acquitted in court.

"Mob murder still continues virtually unpunished in the United States," asserts James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association, "when the victim happens to be a colored man. So long as the states fail to put an end to this foul disgrace to our country, just so long will there be a public demand for a federal law to put the power of the fedderal government behind the suppression of lynching."

The Dyer Anti-lynchings bill is scheduled to be presented again in the next congress.

TOO MANY LYNCHINGS

For some years past, there has been a steady decline in the number of lynchings committed in the United States. During the first six months of this year, however, there has been a slight movement in the wrong direction. It is disappointing to learn that the national record, instead of showing the anticipated improvement, is worse than at this date a year ago. According to figures just announced at the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Denver, there have been 10 lynchings of Negroes in this country, so far, since January 1. During the first half of 1924 there were only six. The figures are both too small to be very significant, but they point the wrong way.

The South continues to be the scene of most of the lynchings. All but one of the 10 recorded so far this year occurred in the South. The distribution is given as fololws: Mississippi, three; Florida, Arkansas, Georgia, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky and Utah, one each.

Little can be added to what has long been said of the enormity and brutality of this crime. It is to no one's credit, no matter what the local or immediate arguments for it may appear to be. Those who have the best interests of both races and of the entire country at heart will not rest until it has been entirely stamped out.

Meanwhile the case for 1925 is not entirely hopeless. By genuine and concerted effort during the last half of the year it is still possible not only to better the record of the first six months but to improve upon that of 1924. No effort should be left unturned to that end. It is a matter which affects all of the states, in one way or another. Public opinion should not cease to express itself on the matter until the habit is virtually eliminated; but it should be kept in mind that criticism, in order to have the desired curative effect, must avoid any attempt to make sectional or political capital out of the situation.—Evening Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio.

Lynching Rec[illegible] Is Mount Over That of 1924

NEW YORK, June 19.—Lynchings for the first five months of 1925 show an increase over lynchings for the corresponding period last year, the N. A. A. C. P., reports. Eight persons have been lynched up to June 1, 1925, while only five were in that period last year.

Mississippi had two lynchings, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana and Virginia had one each. One victim was mutilated and burned alive at the stake in Rocky Ford, Ga.

Only four of the victims had charges of assault on a woman alleged against them and in the Florida case the man had been acquitted in court.

"Mob murder still continues virtually unpunished in the United States," asserts James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association, "when the victim happens to be a colored man. So long as the states fail to put an end to this foul disgrace to our country, just so long will there be a public demand for a federal law to put the power of the federal government behind the suppression of lynching."

The Dyer Anti-Lynching bill is scheduled to be presented again in the next congress.

(From the Tribune, Providence, R. I.)

New York, Aug. 10.—The annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is always an enlightening document upon the course of the social and economic life in the United States. The fifteenth annual report, recently issued, is interesting in many ways. Along with the evidence of the humiliation and shame of racial discrimination as practiced against the Negro, an old and black heritage, there is cited proof that this discrimination is gradually on the wane and that the Negro is being accorded rights, previously denied him, with a growing willingness to recognize these rights.

The most heartening sign of the progress of civilization and understanding in this country is the decline in the number of lynchings. In 1920 they numbered sixty-five; in 1923 they declined to twenty-eight, and last year there were only sixteen. The association is in the belief that this decline is due to the threat of a national anti-lynching bill, and the publicity that was given it. It seems, however, that the reason is more economic than political. The great trek of the Negro northward has caused a revalution of his worth in the southern states. The movement has caused a scarcity of labor in some southern states, has raised the standard of wages, and has made the southern employer appreciaitve of the economic value of obedient colored labor. Better treat-

ment is being accorded to the Negro in an effort to hold him to the southern soil and plant.

The association has done a meritorious service in pointing out a joker in the Sterling-Reed education bill, which adds one more black mark to a long list. It seems that this bill would distribute one hundred million dollars among the several states under condition which would not have prevented discrimination against the Negro. In other words, the people who most need education and are scantily provided with it, would benefit to no great extent in a measure designed to raise the level of education in the country.

take place in the South, we doubt if the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had any influence whatsoever with it, as the association is far from being popular in this section.

We have been reading its literature a long time and have been fighting against lynching and endeavoring to create a public sentiment that will make lynching impossible, but it has never been our good fortune yet to find the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People exerting its influence to prevent the commission of crimes that result in lynching. The best results can be obtained by combining the efforts of those who would prevent the commission of heinous crimes and those who would prevent lynching.

FEB 2 - 1925

Lynching Business

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is apparently alarmed over the outlook for the disappearance of lynching. In a recent statement it recites its activities over the past 12 years to show that the association is entirely responsible for the decrease in the number of persons illegally put to death and that it costs a lot of money.

The recital of its achievements alone is sufficient to indicate that the association had nothing to do with the gradual elimination of lynching. For example, its activities, beginning in 1912, were simultaneous with 64 lynchings that year. The number varied until 1919, when it went to 83. It happens that the association points to that year as one of the most active in its history. Then lynching gradually decreased. In 1920 there were 65; in 1921 there were 64; in 1922 there were 60, or within four of the number lynched in 1912, or 11 years previously, despite the influence the association claims to have exerted. In 1923 the number dropped to 28 and last year there were 16.

The association insists on the passage of the Dyer bill and declares that "failure to go ahead will result in lynchings increasing until they will be as bad as they were before we started this work in congress."

What work the association started in congress is beyond our knowledge. No legislation has been enacted, and as the greater part of the lynchings

Ninety-One

Ninety women have been lynched in the United States since 1889, according to records kept by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Louisiana soaked the naked body of another in gasoline and set it afire last week. The count is now 91.

Mississippi leads with 16 women lynched; Texas next with 14; Alabama and Arkansas 9; Georgia 8; Tennessee 7; South Carolina and Louisiana 6; Kentucky 5; Florida and Oklahoma 3; Missouri and North Carolina 2; Delaware, Virginia West Virginia and Wyoming one each.

Here they are, 91 states discredited before humanity as lynchers of women. Fifteen of their victims were white, 76 were colored.

Color does not matter much to a mob which knows that it will not be punished. Neither does sex. If the N. A. A. C. P. looks carefully into the matter, we suspect it will find that age doesn't matter either. The younger they are the more will the victims writhe and scream.

This is the record the N. A. A. C. P. sent down to President Coolidge last week, just after he had made his appeal for tolerance before the American Legion.

Along with it the Association sent press accounts of the "little Sunday celebration" they had down in Mississippi last month when they burned Jim Ivey at the stake..

On the front page of the matter sent Mr. Coolidge is printed these words

"To the President of the United States

The Congress
The American People
Submitted Without Comment

No comment is needed, unless we are permitted to add this: "Civilization in the United States of America in 1925."

AMERICA HAS LYNCHED NINETY WOMEN

According to a statement sent out from the offices of The National Association, ninety women have been lynched by American mobs since 1889 for alleged offenses which ranged in seriousness from "making threats" and "searching for a brother" to murder and well poisoning. Mississippi leads all of the other states of the Union in the number of those lynched with a total of sixteen while Texas runs it a close second with a total of 11. Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming have had only one each of such occurrences.

This statement, contained in the same release with a reprint of the story of the lynching of J. P. Ivy in Rocky Ford, Mississippi, and the pictures of the mob and its leader as published in The Memphis News Scimiter on Monday, Sept. 21 compose one of the most startling bits of argument offense against civilization, to be found. The frankness with which the facts are set forth in the case of the lynching is surprising, particularly as it comes from the pen of a Southern newspaper reporter who was an eye witness to the burning. To the reader who lives in the South and knows that none of the facts are exaggerated, there comes the wonder that such things can happen in a country which is boastful all over the world of its civilization and culture. To a reader who knows nothing of America, and particularly of the South, there must come a feeling of horror and repugnance as great in intensity and as justifiable as that which came at the news of the German atrocities in Belgium of the Turkish persecutions of the Armenians.

But to every reader, wherever he may be, there should come a determination to aid in every way, the drive against this lawlessness which hopes to reap success in the passage of a Federal law against this evil. And, there can be no doubt of the need of a Federal law when the story under caption of "Mob Member laughs at Probe" is read. Utter hopelessness at the creation of a public sentiment against this evil in a section where it is possible for such expressions to be made by men who admit that they are members of a mob "the best thing he could do would be to grab an air- is not only natural but sensible. Where such men tell without hestitation of the arrangements made with sheriffs "to overpower" them, and where "nobody is mad about it"; where "no officer of the law would dare to identify anyone" and where, if a man dared to point out any member of the mob "the best thing he could do would be to grab an airplane for Germany quick," there will be many generations to pass before sufficient progress in civilization is made to guarantee the public opinion necessary to cause a cessation of this savagery.

In some way, the government itself must be awakened to the necessity for action. Politics, economic pressure, as well as public opinion must be aroused to the point that the Republican majority in Congress will see the necessity for this action. There is no reason to speak of anything but a Republican Congress in connection with the passage of such a law for it is a well known fact that such a thing would not be possible for Democrats even though there were those among them who felt the necessity for such a step. And members of the race who hope in time to come for a cessation of this evil may as well come to the realization of the fact that it is up to them to create the desire for it in the minds of those who are able to bring it to pass. Not only must moral support be given to those agencies which are striving by all means possible to bring it properly to the notice of the public, but money in sufficiently large amounts must be furnished them. It is the fight of the whole race. If this fight is lost, not only is civilization in America doomed together with the government, but all of the hopes for the race in the future may as well be consigned to the region of blasted ambitions. As long as lynching continues without any punishment to follow and segregation grows each year in intensity, there is no reason to hope for acceptable contribution to society by members of the group. Accomplishment thrives where there is freedom. Lynching and its kindred evils limit freedom.

America has lynched ninety women, thirteen of them white, and many hundred men, many of them white. How long will it continue? How can the nation thrive as long as this thing continues?

Lynchings— 1925.
Prevented.

Alabama.

1940

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Journal

FEB 2 - 1925

Sheriff Foils Mob In Lynching Plan

DECATUR, ALA., Feb. 2.—It became known today that the presence of mind of Deputy Sheriff Len Poole Saturday evening probably prevented a serious outbreak when about 125 men called at the Morgan county jail, presumably to question Andrew McWilliams, negro, who was held in connection with the attack on a well-known Austinville woman Friday morning.

The negro had been sent away during Saturday, his destination not being disclosed. Deputy Poole informed the visitors of the fact and permitted two of the crowd to go into the jail and see for themselves.

Mob Violence Feared Negro Man Is Rushed To Birmingham Jail

Rome, Ga., April 6.—(Special.)—News reached here today from Cherokee county, Alabama, which adjoins this county, that Bill Sharp, negro, charged with killing Jesse Pace, of Piedmont, Ala., one of the most prominent citizens of that section, has been sent to Birmingham for safekeeping from fear of mob violence.

Sharp voluntarily surrendered to the sheriff of Cherokee county after the killing and told the officers that six masked men came to his house and tried to call him outdoors and when he refused to go out, made an attack on the house. Sharp says that he fired on the first man who broke through the door and then ran out the back way.

He says one of the men had on a klansman's robe. Alabama officers admit that the men making the attack were masked, but deny that any one in the party wore a k lansman's robe.

The current story of the killing around Pleasant Gap, where Sharp lived, is that the men were out to whip a neighborhood negro and went to Sharp's house by mistake.

Jesse Pace, the man killed in the raid was one of the leading citizens of Piedmont, and his funeral yesterday is said to have been one of the largest ever held in that section. Notwithstanding the circumstances surrounding the killing, the people of the Piedmont section showed so much indignation and evidence of excitement that it was feared Sharp would not be safe.

Florence, Ala
Times
4-7-25

THREATS OF LYNCHING CAUSE COLBERT SHERIFF TO REMOVE NEGRO MAN ASSAULTING GIRL

Young Woman Attacked on Way Home From School and Screams Bring Group of Students When Assailant Becomes Frightened, Runs

Man Lay in Waiting in Culvert Near Reservation of Plant

SLIGHT INJURY DONE TO GIRL

Fights Negro When He Seizes Her and Attempts Choking

Frank Moore, negro, was spirited away from the Colbert county jail shortly after six o'clock yesterday afternoon by Sheriff E. G. Cobb and his force of deputies to prevent a lynching, the danger of which was imminent, following the arrest of the black at 5:30 o'clock on a charge of attempting to assault Miss Agnes James, 17-year-old school girl, who makes her home with the family of her uncle, a Mr. McGuire, who lives near the United States Nitrate Plant Number One reservation, on the Cherokee pike.

According to the girls version of the story, and that of some boys who arrived on the scene at the time the negro was in the act of choking the girl, the negro way-laid her a short distance from Tuscumbia on the Cherokee pike, hiding himself under a culvert. As the young lady approached about 4:30 o'clock enroute to her home, he clamered up onto the road catching her by the throat and dragging her toward the side of the road. She fought him vigorously and in spite of the fact he was trying to choke her to prevent her from screaming, made sufficient noise to summon aid. A group of boys, pupils at the same school that Miss James attends heard her cries and rushed to the scene, frightening the black so that he released his victim and fled.

The sheriff was immediately notified and went in hot pursuit. Within a very few minutes he was run down on the Frankfort road, placed under arrest and rushed to the jail in Tuscumbia. As news of the attempted assault spread little knots of men were seen to gather in front of the court house, county jail and along the block. Within a few minutes the crowds grew larger and the rumor spread rapidly that a mob was forming for the avowed purpose of storming the jail and lynching the negro. At this juncture Sheriff Cobb decided it unsafe to keep the prisoner in Tuscumbia and spirited him away, his destination being unknown although it is said he was brought to Florence for the night.

It is reported today that the condition of the girl is not serious. While she suffered considerably from shock her presence of mind in calling for aid and fighting the brute saved her serious harm and it is announced she will be fully recovered within a few days.

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution

APR 7 - 1925

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Lynchings—1925.
Prevented.

Arkansas.

1962

TROOPS GUARD SLAYER FROM ARKANSAS MOB

Osceola, Ark.—Promises that either a lynching or an armed clash would result if authorities ever returned Son Hilliard, Negro, charged with the murder of George Edrington, Jr., last November to Mississippi county, has drawn a veil of mystery around the movements of Sheriff J. A. Bass on the eve of Hilliard's trial.

Citizens on the street were informed that Hilliard was held at Little Rock. In reality Sheriff Bass had placed him in jail at Memphis and appealed to Adjutant General Heber B. McAlister for aid in bringing him safely back here.

Guardsmen to Scene

A company of 36 guardsmen was mobilized at Forrest City and put aboard the same train on which Sheriff Bass carried the prisoner to Blytheville, the other county seat of Mississippi. At daybreak the authorities brought Hilliard into this place under a guard so strong that no mob dared to force it.

The slaying of Edrington, 20 year old son of George Edrington, Sr., caused much bitter feeling against the accused. It was alleged that a number of workmen were engaged in a crap game at a cabin on the Edrington farm when a fight broke out. The boy foolishly interfered and was killed.

MOB THREATENS NEGRO.

TEXARKANA, Ark., April 25.—Chris Day, 18-year-old negro, was brought from near Avinger, in Cass County about 50 miles south of here, and placed in the Bowie County, Texas, jail at Boston today to avoid a possible lynching at the hands of enraged citizens of the Avinger community, it was said.

Sheriff Stone said he brought the negro to this county on the instructions of the county judge of Cass County.

Day is alleged to have entered the home of Ernest Felker last night and attempted to assault Felker's married daughter, but was frightened away by her screams. Following his capture the negro is said to have confessed. The attack was made about 1 o'clock this morning, and Sheriff Stone, in response to a telephone call, went in person to the scene and trailed the negro, capturing him shortly after daylight.

Recent Lynching Subject of Jury Charge by Judge

Sylvania, Ga., May 21.—In his charge to the grand jury on the convening of superior court here this week Judge H. B. Strange centered attention on the recent lynching at Rocky Ford, the only occurrence of the kind in Georgia this year, and in a very strong statement charged the grand jury to investigate the case thoroughly.

"I do not condone or palliate in the least the crime the victim of the mob is alleged to have committed," said Judge Strange. "If he was guilty, he deserved the extreme penalty of the law, that of death. But the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Georgia expressly provide that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Instead of giving the case this direction, the mob disregarded the law and, I understand, burned this party at the stake. As much as the victim may have deserved death, every man engaged in that lynching is guilty of murder. They have a stain upon them that will be hard to eradicate."

Judge Strange embodied in his charge a striking story of a relative who as a boy he heard make the statement at Springfield camp meeting that God had forgiven him for every sin he had committed except one and that he never expected to be forgiven for that. "I was quite a boy," said Judge Strange, "but I knew what he referred to. He had helped to lynch Brad Jones during the war between the states for buying cotton and other produce from the slaves and because he sympathized with the north. This man was no weakling he was then in his prime and looked every inch a man. But he had made the mistake that a great many men make. He had helped to take a life contrary to law and he was suffering the pangs of his acts. What will these men do when they have to stand before the Judge of all the earth? There will be no escape there. You may escape an earthly judge, but then we shall see Him face to face and we shall know as we are known. You as grand jurors investigate this matter and relieve your own consciences as this cour thas done."

The charge made a profound impression and the result of the grand jury's investigation is awaited with interest.

Judge Strange has been greatly praised for his courageous stand in this matter and in his endeavor to eliminate lynching is backed by the leading people of this section.

ARKANSAS SHERIFF MOVES NEGRO AWAY

Fearing Mob Violence For Suspect in Murder of Mrs. Blevins Prompt Action Taken

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 13.—Fearing violence from a mob which was forming near the home of Mrs. Lela Blevins, who was slain by a negro five miles from here Friday, Sheriff Homer Adkins, of Pulaski county, tonight took George Washington Martin, negro, held as a suspect in connection with the slaying, to an unannounced destination.

All available deputies and policemen were called to duty, but at nine o'clock tonight Sheriff Adkins called on the long distance telephone and directed his forces to disperse, saying he had reached a safe place.

The mob began to form soon after the funeral of Mrs. Blevins today. The funeral was attended by between 4,000 and 5,000 persons.

Mrs. Blevins, wife of a farmer, was killed on a lonely road in Fourche Bottoms, near here, by a negro who commanded her to follow him through the woods near her home. The negro pointed a pistol at her head and told her not to scream. Mrs. Blevins pulled the weapon down from her face and screamed, and the negro fired.

A posse yesterday captured Martin, who admitted, according to officials, that he was near the scene of the killing, but said he had been rabbit hunting and denied he committed the crime.

Lynchings-1925
Prevented.

California

1963

TRUE AMERICAN

When a mob attempted to lynch a negro at Los Angeles after he had stabbed a white man in a quarrel, M. Markowitz, a fruit peddler, hopped from his wagon and after overpowering the negro, kept the crowd from him until police arrived. "I love my country and want the law to take care of this man," he told onlookers.

A groceryman tells us he caught an ant looking at his books to see who ordered sugar.

For stationery, programs, etc.—The News job department.

Lynchings-1925.

Prevented

Delaware.

1964

WILMINGTON DEL. NEWS
JUNE 28, 1925

SPIRIT NEGROES AWAY TO PREVENT LYNCHING

Angered at Attack on Buddy, Soldiers Surround Del. City Lockup.

Albert Anderson and Joseph Draper, two negroes accused of having attacked Private McRider, of Fort Du Pont, with knives on Thursday night, were rushed to the New Castle County Workhouse Friday night from Delaware City jail to avoid violence threatened by 500 buddies of McRider from the Fort, who had gathered about the jail.

Angered by the attack on McRider, who was rather severely slashed, the soldiers formed into a crowd at the post at about 6 o'clock in the evening and marched into Delaware City to the town lockup. Threats of lynching were heard when they surrounded the jail.

Residents of Delaware City became alarmed, and Magistrate Vinton, at St. Georges, notified the State Highway Police. Corporal Cole and Private Carpenter of the State Police hurried to the jail in an automobile with Magistrate Vinton. They managed to get Anderson and Draper into the machine, and spirited them away to the Workhouse.

Private McRider was accompanying Miss Elizabeth Auger, of Delaware City, home from a motion picture show at the army post when it is alleged that the negroes made insulting remarks about McRider's companion. In the fight that followed McRider received a number of stab wounds. Anderson and Draper were held under $1,500 bail each after a number of negroes had been arrested, the remainder being released. They will be given another hearing when McRider recovers. He is reported in good condition at the Fort hospital.

MEN ACCUSED OF ATTACK ON TWO WHITES

Troopers are Compelled to Secrete Prisoners to Prevent Lynching.

Wilmington, Del., June 30.—Last week Delaware City, Delaware and the adjacent villages and towns were on the "Lynch Warpath" seeking the lives of Albert Anderson and Joseph Draper, both colored, who were accused of attacking Alfred McRider, a U. S. regular soldier, at Fort DuPont, while Rider was in company with a woman. It is said Anderson and Draper, without any cause whatever said insulting words to the white woman and when McRider objected they set upon him with razors and knives and left eighteen ugly wounds.

The news of the insult spread like a forest fire and so strong was the lynch desire about Delaware City until the State Troops were compelled to secretly depart from those regions and safely land Anderson and Draper in the New Castle Work-house at Greenebank for protection and to await a "fair" trial". The air seems full of agitation and revenge.

We await the prisoners' story which has either not been told or has been withheld from publicity.

NEGROES TRY TO LYNCH NEGRO

Laurel, Dela., Oct. 5.—Negroes tried to lynch Edward Waters, a colored man, who came here about ten years ago, and was arrested Friday night after a struggle with three policemen, in which he tried to draw a gun. He was given a preliminary hearing and rushed to the Georgetown jail when a crowd of people threatened to lynch him.

Wednesday night Waters made advances to Mildred Cooper, a Negro girl, and when she resented, knocked her insensible with a rolling pin. Later he learned that the girl's stepfather, James Roberts, had sworn out a warrant for him, and went in hiding. Friday night he waylaid Roberts, beating him and leaving him for dead.

Lynchings-1925. Florida. 1961

Prevented

S. J. SCARBOROUGH ONE OF MEN HELD, SIGNS STATEMENT

Says Wright Was Slugged With Iron Bar Carried All Day "To Get Some Man With."

ROBBED OF KEYS, PURSE AND PAPERS

Plan To Go to Ohio Was Hatched in Tampa by McClelland, Says Scarborough in Confession.

Athens, Ga., March 7.—(Special.) S. J. Scarborough, Tampa, Fla., youth, tonight confessed that he with his companions, Coggeshall and McClelland, beat and robbed Professor W. C. Wright of Eatonton, last Wednesday and who today died from injuries received as a result of the attack.

Scarborough with the other two men was arrested Friday near the scene of the crime, and all three men were rushed to the Fulton county tower. Saturday officers removed Scarborough from the Atlanta tower and carried him to the Clarke county jail at Athens, and tonight when carried to the spot where the car of Professor Wright was abandoned by the men, Scarborough "loosed up" which resulted in him signing a complete confession in the Athens jail.

The confession signed follows:

Confession of Youth.

"I met T. L. Coggersall and F. W. McClelland at my father's home in Tampa, Fla., about two months ago. They were boarders at my home. They came from the north, where I had a sweetheart whose home was in Elmira, Ohio.

"On Monday, February 23, McClelland was not at work (he was employed at the High Park garage) and he came to where I worked at a tank company and wanted to know if I wanted to go out for a good time.

"I told him I would go, but I did not have much money. He said it would not take much money and he would furnish it. We went down to Grand Central avenue and sat on a bench until the High Park garage closed and the mechanics had left. McClelland then took his key to the garage and opened the door and went in. He drove out a Jordan car and we took a ride out by Sulphur Springs. Then we went back to town.

"McClelland asked me if I wanted to leave for Ohio. I told him I was not in shape. He said it would not take but a few days to get to Ohio, and he told me he had enough to go on. We went to my home and I got out clothes and my gun. Coggersall was there and McClelland asked him if he wanted to go with us. He said, 'Yes, I am in for it.'

"We left out Monday night and came within five miles of Lake City, Florida, where a bearing in the car burnt out. We changed clothes there and packed the suit case and left the car there, walking the rast of the way to Lake City, where we shipped the suit case to Elmira, Ohio.

"Saturday night we spent the night at my uncle's five miles from Sycamore, Ga. Sunday morning, we started on our way again and came somewhere close to Macon that day. Monday, we reached Macon and went to see my uncle, John Gunn. We left there pretty soon. Tuesday night (I do not recall what we did Monday) we spent the night in the woods near Eatonton.

Stop at Roadside.

"We stopped at the side of the road Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock and McClelland said, 'You boys catch a ride and go back up the road and get out of the car and then catch another ride and come back down here where I am.'

"So we caught a ride with a man in a Ford touring car going back toward Eatonton. We got out up the road and then caught a ride with an old man in a Dodge car. We came back to where McClelland was standing and Coggersall told the old man to stop, that he had dropped his cap.

"I was in the front seat and Coggersall was in the rear seat. As the old man stopped the car, Coggersall reached for a tire spring which he had carried all day, remarking that he would get some man with it before night. Coggersall hit the old man over the head twice, I think, and jerked him into the rear seat.

McClelland then crawled into the car and drove it into some bushes. McClelland took the old man out of the car and searched him, finding a bank book, some notes, a bunch of keys and $5. He then hit him with the tire spring. I don't know how many times. I was standing at the front of the car by the fender. McClelland then backed the car out of the bushes and headed for Athens, driving all the way. About 2 o'clock we reached a place where we left the car. McClelland said he had hid too many of them, and 'they won't find this one.'

"Then we started out walking. About a half mile from where we left the car, McClelland went through the papers he had found on the old man. I don't know what he did with them. We spent that night at a tourist camp near Athens, and next morning, Thursday, caught a ride.

"I have made this statement voluntarily and without force from any officers of the law.

(Signed) "S. J. SCARBOROUGH."

Scarborough reached Athens tonight about 8 o'clock and was reticent. He was carried to the scene where the car was found and he began to talk a little. He was carried back to the Athens jail where he unbosomed the whole story, and readily signing the statement when written out in the presence of officers and other witnesses.

When Scarborough began to talk he did so freely and without restraint. Officers in charge of Scarborough when the confession was made were Charles Seagraves and Jack Lester, city detectives of Athens and R. A. Saye, Sr., and R. A. Saye, Jr., county officers of Clarke county.

CONFESSION DENIED AS MEN ARE SEPARATED.

The persistent rumor that S. J. Scarborough had confessed to his part in the robbery and slaying of Professor W. C. Wright, Putnam county school superintendent, and implicated two others arrested with him, Ted Coggeshall and F. W. McClellan, would not be denied nor confirmed by Chief C. E. Seagraves, of the Athens detective department, who left shortly before 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon to place Scarborough in the Clarke county jail on an order signed by Judge J. B. Parks, of the Ocmulgee circuit.

Grilled Prisoners.

Sheriff A. J. Walton, of Clarke county, and Solicitor General Joe Duke, of the Ocmulgee circuit, with Chief Seagraves, grilled Scarborough at length in the Fulton county jail before the chief left for Athens with the prisoner.

McClellan, who said he was 19 years of age and was an automobile mechanic by trade, seemed more depressed Saturday than Coggeshall over the news of the death of Professor Wright and the rumored confession of Scarborough.

"I can't help what Scarborough says—I just hope he will stick to the truth," McClellan stated when told that it had been reported that Scarborough had confessed.

Coggeshall, apparently indifferent to the rumor, said if Scarborough could be persuaded to tell something that wasn't true, that was his business. "We know nothing of this affair other than what we have been told, and that is all I care to say about it," Coggeshall stated.

One Is Educated.

There is a marked difference between Coggeshall and McClellan. The latter finished high school in the state of Pennsylvania and seems to be more easily affected by his predicament. Coggeshall says he didn't even finish grammar school and has no particular trade—just working here and yonder at anything that happens to come to sight.

Coggeshall's father will arrive in Atlanta Sunday, according to telegraphic information to Sheriff James I. Lowry. McClellan's mother is a widow and lives in Brockton, N. Y.

FUNERAL SUNDAY IN EATONTON.

Eatonton, Ga., March 7.—People of Putnam county and of the bordering counties, will pay tribute tomorrow afternoon to the memory of W. C. Wright, for years superintendent of the Putnam county public schools, who died at 9:20 o'clock this morning, the result of an attack by robbers.

To the last, watchers at the bedside reported, Professor Wright appeared to be fighting off the robbers whom he believed were still attacking him. The fight, shown in gestures of the hands, gradually wore him away. He died without regaining consciousness; without recognizing members of the family and others who stood about his bedside.

The funeral of Professor Wright will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the First Methodist church of this city, of which he was a member. It will be Eatonton's largest funeral, for he was without doubt the most popular person in the county.

Funeral In Church.

The funeral service will be conducted by Rev. T. Z. B. Everton, pastor of the First Methodist church; Rev. James Thomas, pastor of the First Presbyterian church; Rev. J. P. Sheffield, pastor of the First Baptist church; Rev. Walter Crawley, of Oxford, Ga., presiding elder for this district, and probably there will be tributes by other visiting clergymen and educators.

Every school in Putnam county has arranged to send a floral tribute; every school will be represented at the funeral, some by a 100 per cent attendance. Former students of Professor Wright who have moved to other counties have wired or telephoned that they are coming.

Dr. M. M. Parks, president of the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, who when his father was a Methodist minister for four years, many years ago, was a student of Professor Wright, is coming with all of the Putnam county girls in the Georgia State College for Women, it was learned tonight.

Mr. Wright is survived by his wife, Mrs. Leonora Reid Wright; son, William C. Wright, Jr., of Covington, Ga.; daughter, Miss Leonora Wright; sister, Mrs. David L. Anderson, of Barnesville, and half sister, Mrs. Williams, of Greensboro.

First Honor Man.

Professor Wright was a first honor man in Emory university. He was 67 years of age.

Although feeling has subsided since the brutal attack upon Professor Wright, the people here are demanding that the three young men under arrest accused of the assault and now charged with murder be given a speedy trial. A warrant has been issued charging them with murder. This was transmitted to Atlanta today.

This afternoon hundreds of people went to the scene of the murderous assault. The blood was still on the pine straw. One could see where his body had been thrust between two small pine saplings after his skull had been crushed in with nine blows from an iron bar.

When one had seen his shaved head following the operation and observed the extent of the injuries, one cannot understand how he ever got to his feet, staggered to the roadside where he could be found.

Story of Crime.

The assault which caused the death of Professor Wright was committed Wednesday. While going to visit one of the county schools, he picked up two men who were walking in the road and gave them a lift in his car. Later he was found in a dazed condition and was brought to Eatonton. He had been beaten almost beyond recognition, and robbed of personal effects and of his automobile. He was attacked with a leaf of a spring, used to change tires on the car.

Following a hunt in which hundreds of Putnam citizens joined, three men were arrested and later placed in the Fulton county jail for safekeeping on order of Judge J. B. Park of the Ocmulgee circuit superior court.

Court will convene in Eatonton week after next, when the case will be brought before the grand jury. The men were charged with assault and attempt to murder.

MEN WHO FOUND WRIGHT DESCRIBE ACTIONS.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 7.—Charles E. Martin, managing editor of the Athens (Ga.) Banner-Herald, and Ben T. Epps, also of Athens, who picked up W. C. Wright, county school superintendent of Putnam county, Georgia, last Wednesday after he had been assaulted by highwaymen, reached Jacksonville tonight on a trip through Florida.

The men said that when about eight miles north of Eatonton, betwen there and Madison, they found Mr. Wright. He was walking along the road, they said, his hat slouched over his face, which was covered with blood.

Epps, who was driving the automobile, stopped and Martin assisted the injured man into the machine.

Martin said when he asked Mr. Wright what the trouble was, he replied, "I don't know." The injured man told them, they said, that he found himself out in the woods with a hole in his head and discovered his automobile had been stolen.

Talked Brokenly.

"I placed him in the front seat with Mr. Epps," Martin said, "and he talked to Mr. Epps brokenly of what had befallen him."

Epps said that he asked Mr. Wright his name and received a coherent reply, saying he was from Eatonton. Questioned as to how he received his injuries, he replied he had picked up two men in his machine and "now had a hole in his head and his automobile was missing."

"I asked him if he had been robbed," said Mr. Epps, "and it seemed the first time he had thought of that possibility. He felt in both his pockets ad said, 'yes; they have taken my pocketbook.'

"His recollection of the events that had transpired and the time of their occurrence seemed hazy. He did not know whether it was on the night before or on the same day. He only described his assailants as two men he had picked up to ride.

Lost Consciousness.

"Before we reached Eatonton, he seemed to have lost consciousness, and when we arrived at a drug store there we had to take him out of the machine."

Both men said that when they stopped their machine to pick up the wounded man he was leaving the road and starting across the fields. They expressed the belief that if they had not come along Mr. Wright probably would have died before being found.

Slayers Rushed From Miami Jail To Escape Crowd

Miami, Fla., March 18.—William H. Fox, 18, of Columbus, Ohio, confessed slayer of L. L. Wever, Miami police sergeant, and John Naugle, 23, of Toledo, Ohio, his admitted accomplice and companion at the time of the killing, have been taken from the Dade county jail in two closed automobiles to a northern county, by a ruse, according to J. H. Swink, state's attorney.

The men were spirited out through a back kitchen window into a garage and then into the automobiles, one prisoner being placed in each car. This followed immediately after their arraignment before Judge H. W. Penney. Meanwhile the crowd waited in front of the jail.

The cars headed north. Three jails are within a near radius in northern counties, according to Mr. Swink. Soon after the araignment in the county jail, Ed Graham, jailer, with keys dangling on his belt, walked out of the front door, through the crowd.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., March 18.—William Fox, alleged slayer of Sergeant L. L. Wever, of Miami, and John Naugle, his accomplice, were taken through here at 12:3 p. m headed northward to either West Palm Beach or Fort Pierce for safe keeping. The two men were in separate closed automobiles, manned by deputy sheriffs.

Lynchings-1925. Prevented.

Georgia.

1943

OFFICERS CLAIM STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST YOUTHS

Prisoners Taken From Jail in Athens as Crowd Gathers and Brought Here by Auto.

DENIAL OF CHARGES MADE BY SUSPECTS

Eatonton Citizens Identify Prisoners—Car Used by Professor Wright Is Found Abandoned.

Evading a gathering of several hundred people, most of them citizens of Putnam county, who surrounded the Athens city jail, three men arrested in Madison county in connection with the brutal assault Wednesday upon Prof. W. C. Wright near Eatonton, were rushed to Atlanta and placed in Fulton county tower late Thursday afternoon by Clarke county officers. The men have been positively identified, officers stated.

When news spread that the men had been arrested, a crowd began to pour into Athens, and officers immediately telephoned to Judge J. B. Park at Monticello, who ordered the men brought to Atlanta for safekeeping.

Rush Men to Atlanta.

Facing danger in delay the officers rushed the prisoners out of the Athens jail and into an automobile and before the crowd was aware of it, the car was well on its way to Atlanta. Efforts to intercept the machine enroute were futile, for within a little more than two hours after leaving Athens, the men were behind the bars in the Fulton tower and Sheriff Jackson, of Clarke county, was on his way back to Athens.

S. J. Scarborough, 20, of Tampa, Fla.; F. W. McClellan, 19, of Brocton, N. Y., and Ted Coggeshall, 20, of Clayton, Ill., are the three men held. Each emphatically denies any knowledge of the Eatonton affair.

"We have been doing farm work near Tampa for the past few months," Coggeshall declared. "Two weeks ago we started north, walking. We are innocent of the charges against us and developments will prove our claim true."

In company with Sheriff Jackson were Deputy Sheriff C. A. Lester and City Detectives C. E. Seagraves and R. A. Sere, Jr., of Athens.

SMYRNA OFFICER SHOT BY NEGRO

Marietta, Ga., March 15.—(Special.)—John S. Fowler, policeman of Smyrna, is in a local hospital, seriously injured, as result of being shot by a negro, Lester Martin, at Smyrna today.

Fowler, who is traffic officer on the Dixie highway Sundays, halted a speeding automobile which contained four negroes. After the negroes stopped and were being questioned by the officer, Martin drew his pistol and shot Fowler in the abdomen. He was rushed to Marietta for treatment.

The negroes fled and bloodhounds were put on Martin's trail, and he was captured late this afternoon northwest of Marietta and lodged in the Cobb county jail.

It is said he confessed to shooting a negro at Buckhead early today.

Lester Martin, who was arrested near Marietta Sunday night in connection with the shooting of Fowler, was rushed to Fulton county tower shortly before midnight for "safe keeping."

Martin, it was said, shot a negro by the name of Jim Brown, near Buckhead, early Sunday and was fleeing at the time he shot the Smyrna officer, who was pursuing him.

FEAR LYNCHING FOR SUSPECT IN MAINE

State Police Mobilized to Guard Accused Slayer of Women. Held in New Jail.

By International News Service.

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 26.—Harry A. Kirby, arrested in connection with the murder of Miss Aida Hayward, at Winthrop, was spirited away from Cumberland County jail at Portland Tuesday and brought to the Kennebec County jail here.

The authorities admitted that they acted because of open threats to lynch Kirby and every state highway policeman in Maine was mobilized to guard the local jail.

The transfer of Kirby from one jail to another was accomplished with great caution.

Arrested at Newburyport, Mass., Kirby was brought over the road by motor cars to the jail at Portland.

He was awakened early, given a hasty breakfast, bundled into an automobile and in a few minutes the cavalcade of automobiles whisked away for the 55-mile run to Augusta.

A call was sent out to the state highway patrolmen and they covered the Portland-Augusta Highway road on motorcycles.

Arriving in this city, the motor cars made a quick dash to Kennebec County jail.

Plans then were begun to arraign Kirby in court on charges of murder and arson. Warrants charging him not only with the slaying of Miss Hayward, but the shooting of her aunt, Mrs. Emma M. Towns, and the firing of the Hayward cottage at Lake Maranacook.

Kirby has not changed his statement that he was innocent of slaying of Miss Hayward, but that he found her body, feared that because of his record he would be blamed, and sought to hide the body by placing it between two mattresses in the cottage which he occupied at the lake.

Precautions to guard Kirby were taken as the result of a gathering of 5,000 persons in front of the local jail. Shouts of "lynch him" were heard on every hand.

Troops Patrol Darien During Negro's Trial

Guardsmen Protect Prisoner Who Is Convicted for Attempted Assault.

Darien, Ga., September 17.—(AP)—Conviction, carrrying a sentence of 20 years, the maximum penalty, was the verdict of a jury today in superior court here for Lawrence Wiggins, negro, charged with attempted assault upon a Darien woman, the outgrowth of which caused the calling out of the Brunswick riflemen last night to prevent threatened mob violence here.

The negro filed a plea of not guilty. The woman was called to the stand and positively identified him. In his statement, the negro admitted being in the vicinity of the woman's house, but denied the attempted assault. The trial was brief, the jury being out a few minutes when the verdict was brought in.

Immediately after the trial, Major Hartwell, in command of the troops here, escorted the negro out of the court and placed him in an automobile carefully guarded with soldiers. A squad of soldiers was detailed at the Darien bridge, and all traffic halted. The bridge was closed to traffic for 45 minutes, sufficient time to allow the guards to carry the negro to Brunswick for safe keeping.

TROOPS GUARD TRIAL.

Negro Gets 20 Years for Attempted Assault—Rushed to Jail.

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. 17.—(AP)—State troops today guarded the Superior County Courthouse here while Lawrence Wiggins, negro, was tried on a charge of attempting an assault upon a white woman, found guilty and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

After sentence had been imposed, a squad of the guardsmen rushed the negro to Brunswick for safekeeping while the others remained here to preserve order during the trial of a white man charged with attacking a negro girl.

OFFICER KILLED IN RUM RAID; NEGRO HELD

J. E. McNair Shot in Face Near Jackson — Accused Man Taken to Bibb Jail.

Special to The Georgian.

JACKSON, Ga., Nov. 24.—County Policeman J. E. McNair was shot and instantly killed at 9:30 o'clock Monday night while making a raid on an illicit still two miles below Indian Springs, and Tom King, negro, with a long criminal record, is held in the Bibb County jail for safekeeping in connection with the slaying. Officer McNair and Special Deputies W. P. Burke and L. J. McMichael were called to Indian Springs to make a raid and found a moonshine still in full operation. After watching the outfit in operation for some time, the officers approached within a few feet of the still and were preparing to make a rush and capture the negroes when King fired at a distance of less than three feet. The discharge from a double-barreled shotgun struck McNair under the left eye and he was killed instantly. Officer Burke was an eyewitness to the slaying, it is claimed.

After the shooting King fled. Sheriff W. D. Pope was notified and he arrested King in his home at Indian Springs and carried him to the Bibb County jail for safekeeping.

The other negroes at the still included John Bell, who is still at large, and Troy Whitehead, who was arrested and placed in the Butts County jail. The dead officer had been on duty here for the past several months and was recognized as one of the most active and fearless officers in the state.

Mr. McNair, who was 51 years old, leaves a widow and two children, Mrs. E. H. Pace, of Jackson, and H. F. McNair, a rural mail carrier at Griffin; two brothers, John McNair, of Florida, and W. O. McNair, who has resided in the West for some years.

John Bell, who was at the still at the time of the killing, has not been apprehended, but officers are still making a search for him.

Lynchings - 1925
Prevented.

Illinois.

1956

NEGRO SURRENDERS

Mob Violence Is Feared Against Murderer

HARRISBURG, ILL., Aug. 16.—Isaiah "Zeb" Tabor, 45, negro, for whom a posse searched Saline county since the slaying Friday of Deputy Sheriff Royce Cline, surrendered late today and was removed to a neighboring county for safe keeping. Mob violence was feared here.

Fear Lynching, Prisoner Moved to Stronger Jail

Carbondale, Ill., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—S. D. Boone, 22, colored, who confessed attacking Mrs. Earl Bilderback in her home a few nights ago, has been spirited from the city jail here to the county jail at Murphysboro for safe keeping. Boone, confessed, officers say late yesterday that he entered the Bilderback home and attacked the 25-year-old expectant mother while she was alone at her home. The woman, however, successfully resisted the Negro's advance. Whisperings that an effort might be made to take the Negro from the jail caused the prisoner to be removed to Murphysboro.

Lynchings - 1925
6
Prevented.

Iowa.

1957

FEAR IOWA MOB; RUSH PRISONER TO ANOTHER JAIL

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Sheriff Milligan of Harrison county and State Agent Cash left here early today with Alford Sunde, 19 years old, of Sioux City, who is charged with taking part in the raid at Logan early Monday morning when Marshal Armstrong was fatally shot.

Though the officers asserted they were taking the prisoner to Logan, it was learned they were taking him to Denison, Ia., for safe keeping, as feeling is running high at Logan.

Clarence Kinman, another Sioux City youth and pal of Sunde, is being held in connection with the Logan raid, though he has not been identified by the Logan people who identified Sunde. These two young men are already identified as the bandits who held up a restaurant here some weeks ago.

Lynchings-1925
Prevented 6

Kansas.

1958

HERE IS ONE SHERIFF WHO STANDS PAT

And Mob Postpones Lynching Bee

Atchison, Kan., Sept. 11.—Declaring that the lives of a dozen or more white men will be lost before any successful attempt is made to lynch Melvin Bailey, 20, alleged confessor of the murder of Mrs. Mary S. Wilson, Sheriff Ben Fedderson defied the would-be lynchers to storm the county jail where Bailey is held prisoner. In substantiation of his defiance the sheriff slept in a chair in front of the prisoner's door with a riot gun in his hand. Threatening telephone calls and open promises of violence from a cowardly mob refused to move the county official.

Sheriff Fedderson said:

"The law says prisoners entrusted to my custody are entitled to protection and I will protect the Negro to the best of my ability. Personally I think he should be hung, but it should be by due process of law and not by an angry mob of irresponsible citizens. Any man who will engage in mob violence is not a law-abiding citizen and he will obtain no consideration from me.

"I am not going to tolerate the slightest foolishness. If a mob comes to the jail and attempts to storm it I will shoot to kill and the chances are that there will be 15 or 20 persons wiped out before they get to me.

"It would be an everlasting disgrace to the good citizens of this community if there should be mob violence or any attempt at mob violence. Most of the citizens are law-abiding and this community isn't controlled by mob rule. Why should a Negro be lynched just because he is a Negro? If a white man had committed the same atrocious crime there wouldn't be any talk of a necktie party.

"I took an oath to enforce the law. Negroes are entitled to fair play and that's what I intend they shall get in my office."

Lynchings-1925

Prevented.

Kentucky.

1959

1959

RUSH TROOPS TO HYDEN TO PREVENT LYNCHING

Kentucky Town Seeks Vengeance on Slayer of Sheriff.

ACCUSED MAN TRAPPED

Detachment of Kentucky Militia Rushed to Town to Protect Man Surrounded in Bank Building, Accused of Killing Law Officer.

HAZARD, Ky., Nov. 16.—(AP)—Captain James M. Wooten, Company H, 149th Infantry, Kentucky National Guards, tonight announced he would leave here at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning for Hyden, Leslie County, with 20 men, two officers and four machine guns to disperse a mob reported to be seeking the killer of Sheriff Joe Morgan there Saturday.

Dave Steel, the accused man, is said to be in the Hyden Citizens' Bank at Hyden. He is reported to be armed. Outside the bank, Captain Wooten said, friends of the dead sheriff are marching up and down the street. They also are armed, he said.

Steel, he continued, wants to surrender, but is afraid to until he is given protection. Captain Wooten said he had heard of no further disorder since Saturday and that because telephone lines to Hyden had been out of order all day he had been unable to communicate with authorities there.

There is no railroad to Hyden, and the guards will leave here on horseback, arriving in Hyden between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Gov. W. J. Fields is scheduled to speak in Hyden Wednesday.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 16.—(AP)—Adjt. Gen. Kehoe late today ordered out a detachment of Kentucky national guard infantrymen to preserve order at Hyden, county seat of Leslie County, in Southeastern Kentucky, following trouble over the recent election, when two votes decided the sheriff's race.

The order followed a telegram from Gov. Fields at Hindman, in Knott County, where the governor had gone on a road inspection, calling out the troops.

Two officers and 20 men, armed with four machine guns and rifles, will leave Hazard, in Perry County, another adjoining county, tomorrow morning for Hyden, 18 miles away.

Troops were called at the request of County Judge Leslie Combs of Hyden, who rode all night and forded streams to reach the governor at Hindman, 30 miles away.

He declared Leslie County was in a "state of lawlessness" beyond his control; that all county officials had left; that state troops were essential, and that "a couple of hundred armed men were on opposing sides," threatening trouble.

Joe Morgan, sheriff of Leslie County, was shot and killed at Hyden Saturday, as an outcome of an election controversy.

Morgan had been appointed sheriff eight months ago, to succeed J. Maggard, who resigned after a band of armed men rode into Hyden and shot up the courthouse.

Morgan could not succeed himself as sheriff, under the Kentucky law, and his wife ran for the office as an independent candidate. She was defeated by the Republican candidate, George W. Revis, by two votes.

Heated feeling followed the close vote. Sheriff Morgan, just before his death, filed suit contesting the election, and asked for a recount.

No further bloodshed had been reported tonight.

Lynchings—1925
Prevented.6

Maine.

1960

Y. M. C. TELEGRAM & EVE. MAIL
MAY 26, 1925

MAINE GOVERNOR FOILS LYNCHING

Keeps Kirby, Kidnaping-Slaying Suspect, Out of Reach Until Fury Subsides.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday (AP).—Harry A. Kirby, arrested yesterday in Newburyport, Mass., charged with the murder of Miss Aida Heyward, the attempted murder of her aunt, Mrs. Emma M. Towns, and the burning of their cottage on Lake Maranacook in Winthrop, a week ago, was smuggled into the Kennebec County Jail here this morning to await arraignment in Winthrop.

He was brought here from Portland, where he had been ordered held by Governor Brewster, in the custody of Deputy Sheriff William Cole, County Attorney Frank E. Southard and Detective James R. Wood, of Boston. The party reached the jail in two automobiles soon after four o'clock. The Governor took this course to prevent a threatened lynching.

Last evening Sheriff Henry F. Cummings arrived here from Portland, where Kirby was being held in jail, and announced that the prisoner would not be brought here for at least a day or two. The mob of several thousand which had been awaiting Kirby's arrival, and from which the officers feared violence if Kirby arrived, then dispersed.

Word was flashed to Portland that the coast was clear, and the officials took advantage of the opportunity to bring in their man without trouble. Half an hour after his arrival, Kirby was preparing for sleep in his cell, just two doors down the street from the Y. M. C. A. Building, where he slept before fleeing the State last Friday night. The street before the jail, filled with a milling throng a few hours before, was deserted.

The crimes occurred a week ago. The police also are to question Kirby concerning the murder of Lillian White, an inmate of the Letchworth Village Home for the Feebleminded, at Triell, N. Y. Her skeleton was found nine months after her disapearance on Cheesecock Mountain, the skul crushed in as if with a hammer. A man named James J. Crawford, who attendants said had been attentive to the girl, exchanging notes with her often, was mentioned in the inquiry, and Kirby's wife, whom he met and married while they were working at the home, said he married her under the name of Crawford. Later, she said, he told her his name was Kirby. Kirby is alleged to have admitted to police after his arrest at Newburyport, Mass., that he was the man mentioned in the Lillian White case.

Kirby was captured through the alertness and courage of Mrs. Frank E. Pond, of Newburyport, at whose home Kirby had boarded since Saturday. She recognized him through a newspaper picture. He was in bed, and she locked the doors leading to the telephone in the hallway. Then she piled furniture against the doors and telephoned to her husband, who notified police. Three policemen went to the Pond home and arrested Kirby, who admitted his identity.

"I am a crook," he is alleged to have said to policemen, "but I am no murderer. There is no blood on my hands."

"I realize that I am in a serious situation," he added, "but my wife is in no manner implicated. She is a good woman, and I hope she will not be prosecuted because she has absolutely no knowledge of the facts in the case."

Kirby insists that he is shielding some one. "I found the body of Miss Heyward in the woods and carried it to Gray Cottage and concealed it to protect some one else," he said. "I put it in the bed and covered it up, believing that no one would find it, because I was in duty bound to protect some one else."

Asked whom he was protecting, Kirby said:—

"I won't tell who I was protecting, but remember I am no murderer. I did not kill the girl and there is no blood upon my hands. I thought nobody would find the body, and all I wanted was a couple more days. I have got nothing to live for now, and I hope nobody will persecute my wife."

Lynchings-1925. Prevented.

Maryland.

1955

NEW YORK CITY SUN
MARCH 27, 1925

LYNCHING AVERTED

Mob Menaced the Bevans Brothers Who Shot Officers.

SNOW HILL, Md., March 27.—A mob of more than one hundred persons at Berlin, Md., late yesterday afternoon held up and stopped the big automobile in which officers were bringing the Bevans brothers, their father and a negro chauffeur to Snow Hill after their arrest near Wilmington, Del., and threatened to lynch the prisoners.

Around the car the crowd surged. "Turn them over to us! Let's lynch them!" the crowd shouted.

Sheriff Wilmer Purnell drew his pistol and swung out on the running board. He ordered the mob to disperse and declared he and the other officers would defend the prisoners to the last and would shoot their way through the crowd if necessary. The mob finally obeyed.

Last night the prisoners were securely locked up in the Snow Hill jail. A crowd stood outside the building, but police established a "dead line" and none were allowed to go near the structure.

The two Bevans brothers, indicted for arson, escaped from an automobile in which they were being taken to Baltimore Tuesday after they had shot and beaten two officers.

Threaten Whites With Lynching

Mob Stops Auto Carrying Accused Brothers

SNOW HILL, Md., March 30.—A mob of more than one hundred persons at Berlin, Md., late Thursday afternoon held up and stopped the big automobile in which officers were bringing the Bevans brothers, their father and a colored chauffeur to Snow Hill after their arrest near Wilmington, Del., and threatened to lynch the prisoners.

Around the car the crowd surged. "Turn them over to us! Let's lynch them!" the crowd shouted.

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Centerville

"I have done my duty, I will do no more," exclaims Governor Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, when asked by the Afro-American to take the necessary steps to see that members of the Centerville, Md. mob are punished.

Several hundred Eastern Shore farmers were in the mob which attacked the Centerville jail this week, breaking in, disarming the sheriff, and firing into the cell where they supposed a prisoner to be whom they charged with assaulting a four year old child.

Granted the enormity of the crime alleged, the prisoner, under our constitution and laws which the Governor is sworn to uphold, is entitled to a fair and impartial trial and is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty.

The first attack of the mob was frustrated by the steel cell in which the prisoner was confined, the second by the arrival of six state policement sent by the Governor, who declares that "we ought to be glad he has saved the common brute from a lynching," and that he has done his full duty.

The **Afro-American** claims Governor Ritchie has not done his duty unless he as chief executive of all the people of the State uses the influence of his office to bring the members of the mob to justice. Rape is a crime under our State law, so is an attack upo the Centerville jail involving assault upon the sheriff, breaking and entering the jail, assault with intent to kill a prisoner.

Primarily it is the duty of the States Attorney of Wicomico County to prosecute the lawless member of the mob, but it is also within the province of the Governor to order the prosecutor to act.

Governor Ritchie wants to be elected for a third term. He has the presidential bee in his bonnet. He has been made to appear an advocate of States' rights and beauty contests, but he has not yet seemed to realize that his chief duty is to see that the laws of the commonwealth are enforced.

Some years ago, one Governor Brown apprehended that a lynching was about to occur in Kent County. He came to Baltimore, chartered a boat loaded it with national guardsmen went down into the county and brought the prisoners back with him.

This is an indication of how far a Maryland Governor has gone to defend the good name of the State.

TROOPS READY TO CHECK MOB

Centerville, Md., Nov. 20.—Precautions were taken to prevent a repetition of the attempt made several days ago by several hundred men to remove from the Queen Anne's county jail here and lynch Joshua Tiller, charged with a statutory offense.

With the state police on the scene and State's Attorney Brown authorized by Governor Ritchie to call out the Salisbury company of state militia if needed, Centerville is quiet and there are no indications of further trouble.

The mob began to gather shortly after nightfall and reached a number of about two hundred. Lights in the courthouse square were extinguished and several shots fired. The jail was later charged, but the mob was prevented from reaching Tiller's cell by five heavy steel doors, which separated the two sections of the prison.

Governor Ritchie has asked Judge Keating of Centerville to make a personal investigation of and report on the incident.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
NOVEMBER 17, 1925

STEEL DOORS KEEP MOB FROM NEGRO

Father of Child Attacked Pleads for Prisoner.

CENTERVILLE, Md., Nov. 17 (A. P.).—Precautions were taken to-day to prevent a repetition of the attempt made last night by several hundred men to remove from the Queen Anne's County Jail here and lynch Joshua Tiller, negro, charged with attempting to criminally assault the four-year-old daughter of a farmer living near Millington.

With State police on the scene and State's Attorney Brown authorized by Gov. Ritchie to call out the Salisbury company of the State militia if needed, Centerville was quiet and there were no indications of further trouble.

The mob began to gather shortly after nightfall yesterday, when the number reached between 200 and 300, the lights in Court House Square were extinguished, several shots were fired into the air and the jail advanced upon.

State's Attorney Brown, from the jail steps, attempted to stem the onrush by giving assurance that speedy justice would be done. He was brushed aside, as were several other officers and about seventy-five men entered the Sheriff's quarters. They were prevented from reaching Tiller's cell, however, by five heavy steel doors which separate the two sections of the prison.

Apparently lacking leadership and unprepared to overcome such obstacles, the men were baffled and after a little while were persuaded to leave the building. For a time longer they loitered about outside the jail, but finally dispersed about midnight after the child's father had pleaded with them to "go home and think it over."

Gov. Ritchie has asked Judge Thomas J. Keating, of Centerville, to make a personal investigation of and report on the incident.

MOB STORMS PRISON; FAILS TO GET NEGRO

Thick Bars All That Prevents a Lynching.

CENTERVILLE, Md., Nov. 16.—(AP)—An unsuccessful attempt was made tonight by a mob of several hundred persons to remove from the Queen Anne's County jail here Joshua Tiller, negro charged with attempted assault upon the four-year-old daughter of his employer.

Disregarding the assurances of State's Attorney Madison Brown, made from the jail steps, that the negro would be given a speedy and fair trial, the crowd rushed up to him into the jail residence. They were unable, however, to pass the five steel doors which separate the residential section of the prison from the cells themselves.

Baffled here, the mob, lacking organized leadership, was in short while persuaded by Sheriff T. Frank Seward to leave the building.

At a late hour tonight but a few persons weer loitering about the jail, and no further trouble was expected.

Tiller has denied the charges against him, but was identified by the child.

"MY DUTY DONE, I WILL DO NO MORE"—RITCHIE

Maryland Governor Not Interested In Punishment Of Centreville Mob.

DIDN'T KNOW JAIL WAS ATTACKED, HE SAID

Eastern Shore Whites Shoot Up Jail And Town Seeking Alleged Rapist

"My duty's done, I'll do no more," Governor Ritchie told the AFRO-AMERICAN today declining to take any action to bring to justice the mob of 70 whites who stormed the jail at Centreville, Md., Tuesday night.

"You ought to be glad," the Governor said "that I saved a common low brute who assaulted a four year old child. There are six state police there now and everything is quiet.

I am not interested in the matter of bringing the members of the mob to justice. That's something for the State's Attorney at Centreville to take up."

Asked if he knew of the similar case in Asheville N. C. this week, where 38 members of a mob of 38 were given jail terms for attacking the jail and attempting to lynch the prisoner, he replied,

"I don't care what went on in North Carolina."

Believes the Man Guilty

Governor Ritchie's reference to Joshua Tiller, of Baltimore, accused of criminal assault upon the white child, as a "common low brute," indicates that the governor is convinced in his own mind that the man is guilty even before he has had a trial.

About 70 men were in the crowd which stormed the Centreville jail Monday night. The father of the outraged child was said to be the

leader. They carried with them axes, crow-bars and logs with which to break into the jail and enter the steel cell in which Tiller was confined.

Some of the men climbed the walls and fired through the window into the jail. Tiller slunk into a corner and was not wounded.

The alleged attack took place at Millington, about 20 miles from Centreville, Saturday. Tiller worked on the farm for the alleged mob

NEW YORK CITY POST
NOVEMBER 17, 1925

MOB STORMS PRISON FOR MARYLAND NEGRO

Crowd Planning Lynching Dispersed After Father of Alleged Girl Victim Pleads for Safety

READY TO CALL OUT MILITIA

Centerville, Md., Nov. 17 (AP).—Precautions were taken today to prevent a repetition of the attempt made last night by several hundred men to remove Joshua Tiller, negro, from the Queen Anne's County jail here to lynch him. He is charged with attempting to criminally assault the four-year-old daughter of a farmer living near Millington.

With State police on the scene and State's Attorney Brown, authorized by Governor Ritchie to call out the Salisbury company of the State Militia if needed, Centerville was quiet and there were no indications of further trouble.

The mob began to gather shortly after nightfall yesterday. When the number reached between 200 and 300 the lights in Court House square were extinguished, several shots were fired into the air, and the jail advanced upon.

State's Attorney Brown from the jail steps attempted to stem the onrush by pledging that speedy justice would be done. He was brushed aside, as were several other officers, and about seventy-five men entered the Sheriff's quarters. They were prevented from reaching Tiller's cell, however, by five heavy steel doors which separate the two sections of the prison.

Apparently lacking leadership and unprepared to overcome such obstacles, the men were [illegible]d and after a little while were persuaded to leave the building. For a time longer they loitered about outside the jail, but finally dispersed about midnight after the child's father had pleaded with them to "go home and think it over."

Governor Ritchie has asked Judge Thomas J. Keating of Centerville to make a personal investigation of and report on the incident.

STEEL DOORS KEEP MOB FROM MD. MAN

—o—

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Gov. Ritchie has asked Judge Thomas J. Keating, of Centerville, to make a personal investigation of and report on the incident.

Lynchings - 1925
Prevented

Mississippi.

1941

ARREST NEGROES AS MURDER SUSPECTS

Lynching Averted by Action of Officer.

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Oct. 17.—Narrowly escaping death at the hands of a mob of approximately 100 white men, John Fisher, negro, who was trailed by bloodhounds from the Traynham store, where the murder of Grover C. Nicholas was committed Thursday night, was brought safely to Clarksdale last night about midnight and lodged in the county jail by deputies of the sheriff's office. George Banks, another negro, was arrested this morning near Count's Spur and was also brought to Clarksdale and, placed in the jail. Officers are now searching for a third negro boy, aged about 17, who is believed to have been implicated.

Mr. Nicholas was attacked in the store of J. T. Tryanham, 13 miles south of Clarksdale Thursday night by one or more persons, bound and tied and struck in the head with the blunt end of an axe and left for dead. He was discovered Friday morning about 8 o'clock and brought to the Clarksdale hospital. His skull was crushed and he died yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Traynham store had been robbed, the thieves securing about $30.

Yesterday afternoon Bob Gant arrived with his bloodhounds from Crystal Springs. They reached the scene of the murder last night about 9 o'clock and were taken into the store. Immediately they took up the scent, which led to the home of Fisher, about half a mile away. Here the dogs commenced to bay terrifically and when the door was opened they pounced upon Fisher, who apparently was not dismayed or freightened, although the dogs were followed by a crowd of white men, bent upon vengeance.

W. L. Mathews, chief deputy, Hunter Scott, Bob Frazier and "Dusty" Bullock took charge of the prisoner and checked the mob. Mr. Mathews told the men assembled, who were discussing prompt action, that others were implicated in the crime and that hasty action would delay and possibly forestall justice. The officers returned to Clarksdale with Fisher, placing him in jail.

Fisher declared that he and George Banks, a neighbor, together with a strange negro, who had come to his home that day from Mattson, were busy throughout Thursday, working on an old car. He stated that the stranger, a boy about 17, had come to his house and sought a job picking cotton. He said this boy spent part of the night at his home, but left some time during the night of the murder and that he did not know that he had gone until he arose Friday morning. Fisher said if the dogs trailed someone to his house, it was evidently this stranger. This morning Banks, neighbor of Fisher, was arrested.

The officers were notified last night that the strange negro had been seen near the Will Herrin home, south of Clarksdale. The dogs were taken to the spot and immediately took up the trail, going to a cotton house and then straight to Clarksdale and to the Picard store in Riverton, where an attempted burglary was made during Thursday night. Evidently the negro was frightened when he broke the plate glass at the store and disappeared without accomplishing the burglary. The dogs traced the black from the store to the railway track, where the negro apparently boarded a switch engine, riding a few blocks and alighted. The dogs found the spot where he left the engine and it lead to Eighth Street where he was picked up by an automobile.

Officers believe that the capture of the negro boy will take place in the near future.

The murder of Nicholas, coming on the heels of the killing of an unknown stranger here last week, has aroused the people of this community and citizens are co-operating with the officers in bringing the guilty parties to justice.

The funeral of Mr. Nicholas was held today at Lambert. He was a veteran of the World War and had accumulated a small fortune, recently purchasing a plantation near the Traynham store. He had been one of the plantation managers for Mr. Traynham for many years and was liked and respected by all who knew him.

The suposition is that those who robbed the store killed Nicholas because he recognized them. It is stated that several thousand dollars are kept in the Traynham safe during the week end and it is believed that an attempt was made to force Nicholas to open this safe. Mr. Traynham stated he did not know the combination. The $30 that the burglars obtained was taken from the cash drawer.

When arrested, Fisher had about $25 on his person. Thursday night a terrific rain fell here and clothing in Fishers' house was plastered with mud and was soaking wet, indicating he had been out.

Lynchings - 1925.
Prevented.

Mississippi.

1942

"SON" HILLARD GOES.

Alleged Slayer of Planter Delivered to Arkansas.

"Son" Hilliard, negro, slayer of George Edrington, Jr., 20, was removed from the Shelby County jail at 11 o'clock last night and 20 minutes later was delivered by Sheriff W. S. Knight into the custody of 25 Arkansas guardsmen, in a special coach coupled to the Frisco train, which left here for Mississippi County, Ark., at 1:30 o'clock.

Hilliard was brought to the Shelby County jail Monday night and left there for safe keeping. He had been kept in the Arkansas state penitentiary for safe keeping since his arrest following the Edrington slaying on Nov. 11, 1923. He was brought here because violence was feared, should he be held in Mississippi County before his trial.

No, however, it is understood, Hilliard is slated to go to trial today at Osceola. The state guard was requested to avoid any possibility of trouble. Edrington was 20 and the son of George Edrington, wealthy Mississippi County planter.

He was shot to death by Hilliard, according to the indictment. The negro was captured in Mississippi about a monht ago, after a search which had lasted for more than a year, and during which time the negro was thought to have been surrounded on several occasions.

Edrington attempted to quell a disturbance among negro tenants on the Dillahunty Plantation, near Osceola when Hilliard whipped out a gun and fired, killing him instantly.

BULLETIN.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 17.—A detachment of the Arkansas National Guard from Forrest City was ordered by Gov. Tom J. Terral tonight to proceed to the Arkansas end of the Harahan bridge to receive from the sheriff of Shelby County, Tennessee, a negro named Hilliard, who is charged with killing George Edrington, Jr., at Blytheville. The negro has been held in jail at Memphis for safe-keeping and is being returned to Blytheville for trial.

ALLEGED SLAYER HELD.

Negro Accused of Killing Planter Is Jackson for Safety.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 10.—Sheriff Nichols of Tunica County brought to Jackson today Will Dalton, a negro who is charged with the brutal murder of a white farmer in that county last year. The negro was recently captured and held at Rosedale, Miss., but the sheriff thought best to bring him to Jackson for safe-keeping until [illegible] Tunica.

Sheriff Draws Gun To Protect Negro Prisoner

UKA, MISS., Jan. 23.—With guns drawn and a warning to members of a mob that an attempt to invade the jail would prove disastrous, Sheriff Homer J. Bullen and his deputies dispersed more than a score of men who were seeking a negro held on a criminal assault charge early today.

This was the second battle of wits Sheriff Bullen had engaged in to protect the negro since the capture near Tishomingo yesterday. Several men trailed him as he was leaving that place en route here with the prisoner, but the sheriff out-witted them.

GUARD OF 50 PROTECTS NEGRO DEFENDANT

Charged With Murdering Joseph Edwards of Meridian, Miss.

DIXON, Ky., Dec. 31.—Fifty extra deputy sheriffs stood guard at the county courthouse today and all but one entrance to the building was nailed shut as a result of intense interest in a current murder trial in this little town of 800 persons.

Men crowded the streets today and stood about the courthouse discussing the case of Ulysses Williams, 22, negro, charged with the murder of Joseph Edwards of Meridian, Miss., last Nov. 22.

Admission to the courthouse is by pass only and limited to 25 cards.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent possible violence.

Three grand jury indictments and the arrest of Exum Riley, 35, John Parker, 18, and Clarence Rich, 17, all of Providence, Ky., nearby, in connection with the fatal shooting of Charles Risenger, 19, captain of the Providence High School football team, added to the local tension. The indictments and arrests came in rapid succession last night. Riley is an uncle of the slain youth. Young Risenger died in an Evansville, Ind., hospital two days after being shot.

USE TROOPS TO PREVENT LYNCHING IN MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss., January 23.—Orders have been received by Adjutant General [illegible] Governor Whitfield to provide state troops to protect a negro prisoner arrested in Aberdeen, Monroe county, who will be tried at Corinth, next Monday, on a charge of criminal attack.

RUSHING ON THE FARM.

Sheriff McKenzie Saves Negro From Possible Mob Violence.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 7.—Sheriff Floyd McKenzie of Scott County, as a result of his coolness, cleverness and determination to do his sworn duty, has to his credit a signal victory in favor of law and order in saving from possible mob vengeance the life of his negro prisoner, Marsh Rushing, charged with attempted criminal assault upon a young white woman.

The negro, who was brought here a week ago for safe keeping, who had confessed his crime and expressed a desire to plead guilty and submit to the penalty of the law, was quietly spirited away Monday night, taken before the court in Forest, pleaded guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was then rushed immediately to the prison farm where he will suffer the full penalty prescribed for the offense.

All of this programme was carefully planned and executed by Sheriff McKenzie with the co-operation of the court, and so carefully planned that not an inkling of what was in the "wind" got abroad.

Gov. Whitfield promised the sheriff to co-operate with him and to furnish all assistance the sheriff might think necessary to protect the negro against mob violence. The governor conferred with the adjutant general and gave instructions that he be in readiness to respond promptly to a call for military protection in event the situation should demand it.

NEGRO ARRESTED FOR ATTACK ON YOUNG GIRL

Officers Save Alleged Assailant From Lynching.

NEW ALBANY, Miss., Sept. 19.—A lynching was narrowly averted in New Albany last night by the prompt action of [illegible] officers in spiriting away the negro, L. Q. Ivy, who is accused of assaulting a white girl of the Etta community, about 18 miles west of New Albany. The victim is in the Hayes Hospital here for treatment and although her condition is serious, it is thought that she will recover.

The girl, who is the daughter of a prominent farmer of the community, was picking cotton in a cornfield when the negro, who was one of a gang of timber cutters nearby, assaulted her, accomplishing his fiendish purpose.

Though in a serious physical condition, she managed to drag herself to her home, where the alarm was spread and the officers summoned from New Albany. Sheriff Roberts and his deputies, with Zack Camp and his blood hounds took the trail and the negro was arrested and brought in a few hours to New Albany, being hurried at once to some point known only to the officers.

The evidence against the arrested negro is still largely circumstantial since his victim has not been in a condition as yet to identify him.

Feeling is running at high pitch. Large crowds from the Etta community and surrounding sections were in New Albany all of last night and today. Only ignorance of the negro's whereabouts prevents an attempt to lynch him.

Sheriff Roberts and his deputies are using every means to avoid trouble, though yet fearful of what may be the outcome.

HELD FOR SAFEKEEPING.

Negro Confesses Attempted Attack on Girl.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 6.—A negro known as Marsh Rushing is held in jail here for safekeeping, subject to orders of the sheriff of Scott County, on the charge of attempted criminal assault on a lady of that county, committed about a month ago.

Of course, there has been the usual public feeling always aroused on such occasions, and had the negro not escaped at the time of the attempt he would doubtless have received the usual penalty at the time.

Three weeks later he was arrested in Neshoba County and was taken back to Forest, as a matter of precaution, and brought him to Jackson, and suggested to the governor that it would be better to hold him here a while instead of sending him to Forest at once for preliminary examination, as first intended.

It is not true, as published, that the governor sent a member of the national guard to Forest to investigate sentiment and report; nor is it true that the governor has held any troops in readiness to escort the negro. It is true that the governor has been in touch with the situation and means to afford all necessary protection.

Rushing has confessed to his criminal intentions and will plead guilty to the charge. Both the sheriff and the governor are determined that the law shall take its course, and necessary precautions to this end will be taken.

The governor is absent and the prisoner will not be removed for the present. There does not appear to be any organized movement in Scott County to override the law.

SHERIFF SAVED NEGRO FROM HANDS OF MAB

Action of Scott County Official Averted Lynching.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 8.—Sheriff Floyd McKenzie of Scott County, Miss., is clearly entitled to a Carnegie hero medal as a champion of law and order in saving a negro prisoner from threatened mob vengeance by simple, clever ruse, by which he stole a march on the mob and outwitted them without endangering human life.

The sheriff could have made a spectacular, grand stand play by arming a posse of deputies, defying the mob and defending his prisoner at the risk of his own life, and the probable cost of other lives.

Marsh Rushing, a negro, was in the custody of the sheriff on the charge which in Mississippi has meant, in the past, instant and terrible death in defiance of law—attempted violation of the person of a young white woman.

miserable life of the degraded was not worth one drop of he blood, but the life or death of the ro was as nothing when weighed ainst the eternal principle of law d order, which is the life and hope of Christian civilization.

Resolved to do his full official duty under his oath, Sheriff McKenzie's first care was to place his prisoner beyond the reach of the mob, and to this end he brought the negro to Jackson and placed him under the protection of the governor.

The circuit court of Scott was in session; the negro was promptly indicted and had confessed the crime and expressed willingness to plead guilty. Sheriff McKenzie then made public announcement that the trial would be postponed, and quietly arranged with the judge to have a secret trial. The negro was then slipped out of the Jackson jail last Tuesday night, rushed to Forest in an automobile, where the judge had his court held open, and the negro was arraigned, pleaded guilty and was given a life sentence all in five minutes time, when he was then as quietly spirited out of town and conveyed to the prison farm.

Life sentence is the maximum penalty of the law for the offense committed. The law has therefore been fully vindicated and the commonwealth of Mississippi has been spared from the ignominy of at least one lynching atrocity.

This example of Sheriff McKenzie shows what may be done by a brave and conscientious officer who has the Christian courage and the determination to place his sworn duty above all other considerations. He may be censured by little-minded critics who have no conception of duty and no breadth of understanding to appreciate and measure the harvest of ills that must inevtably be reaped from the seeds of lawlessness; but he will be vindicated by history and upheld by every lawabiding citizen of the state.

MOB LAW CHEATED BY SCOTT OFFICERS

TRIAL OF NEGRO HELD SECRETLY TUESDAY NIGHT

Black Convicted and Started to Pen After 5-Minute Hearing at Forest

Scott county officers put one over on the mob law last night.

Marsh Rushinb, negro, charged with attempted criminal assault on a young white woman in Scott county a few weeks ago, was taken quietly out of Jackson Tuesday night by officers, slipped into Forest under cover of darkness, his trial held, and a life sentence given him inside of five minutes after reaching that town, and was rushed to the state farm.

Nobody but the officers themselves and the negro knew what was coming off. Citizens of Jackson, and thoes living in Forest, had no idea that the trial was set for that date, and the work of the officers in quietly slipping the negro into Forest was so wel ldone that not one man of that vicinity knew enough to even start a mob in action.

The little town was quietly going about its every-day affairs. The court house was dark after the officials had put in a good day's work. The merchants had already closed up for the night, and everything was dark and just about ready for sleeping time.

An automobile silently entered the little town, just as quietly passed through the streets, and stopped at the darkened courthouse. All necessary arrangements had ben made and nothing was left to be done except to hear the statement of the negro. He was not long in making it, and simply told the court that he was guilty. The presiding judge listened, then told Rushing that he would have to spend the rest of his natural life in the Mississippi penitentiary.

Just as quietly the negro was hustled to the waiting car, told to get in, and the men noiselessly drove away.

And Forest was none the wiser.

And Rushing is today paying the penalty for his fool act.

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SHERIFF SAVES NEGRO FROM MOB IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Informer.

Forest, Miss.—Sheriff Floyd McKenzie of Scott County is receiving the plaudits of newspapers and of prominent citizens for his fidelity to duty in saving from a threatening mob Marsh Rushing, colored prisoner, and protecting him in his constitutional right to trial by due process of law. Accused of attempted assault, Rushing was arrested and hurried away by the sheriff to Jackson, the state capital, where he was placed under the protection of Governor Whitfield.

There he confessed the crime and expressed willingness to plead guilty. Arrangements for his trial were secretly made and he was brought back to Forest, taken before a special session of court, plead guilty, was sentenced to imprisonment, and, before the community realized what was happening, was on his way to the prison farm.

Lynchings - 1925.
Prevented.

Missouri.

1952

AVOID MOB VIOLENCE.

Man Accused of Running Over Minister, Killing Him, Spirited Away.

BLOOMFIELD, Mo., March 9.—Sherman Tippett, 40, convicted moonshiner and charged in the confession of a companion with the killing of the Rev. C. O. Fitzpatrick on the Bernie-Dexter road three weeks ago, is safely in jail at Jackson, where he was taken for safe keeping when mob violence was threatened.

A crowd of 1,000 persons gathered during the preliminary hearing of the man and after he was bound over for trial congregated about the jail and would not disperse. That plans for mobbing the man were being laid came to the ears of officers and the prisoner was slipped out of jail and rushed in a curtained automobile to Jackson.

Tippett, it is charged, after running over Fitzpatrick and killing him, drove off, leaving the body lying in the road. No one saw the accident but it leaked out from a young woman named Ruth Copper, a sweetheart of Curtis Tucker, who was with Tippett when he is alleged to have killed Fitzpatrick, to whom he had confided the tale. Tucker was arrested with Tippett but was released when he showed willingness to turn state's evidence against Tippett at his trial.

SAVED FROM LYNCHING.

Two in Jail Charged With Death of Tot, Shooting at Father.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., April 23.—Prompt action of Sheriff George Barham, of Stoddard County, probably saved John Burgess, 50, and Dink Lucas, tenant on his land, near Bernie, from lynching at the hands of residents from that section. The men are held without bond in the county jail at Bloomfield for the murder of six-year-old Pauline Miller, Tuesday night. Burgess and Lucas are charged with driving past the home of Miller, father of the dead child, and firing shots into the house to kill Miller, but killed the child instead. They were incensed, it is said, because Miller had given officers information that led to the capture of a still they were reported operating.

Lynchings – 1925.
Prevented. 6

New York.

1953

NEW YORK CITY SUN
MAY 27. 1925

Mob Menaces Girl Stealer

Negro Kidnaper Rescued by Patrolmen as Crowd Threatens to Lynch Him.

Two patrolmen with drawn revolvers last night held at bay until reenforcements arrived an enraged mob from the "Hell's Kitchen" district, bent on lynching a negro youth captured after an attempt to kidnap a young white girl. Four other patrolmen were summoned by their whistles.

The prisoner said he was Wallace Williams, 19 years old, of Hawthorne, N. Y., a grave digger. He was locked up in the West Thirtieth street police station.

Mary Reader, 8 years old, of 456 West Thirty-first street, was the victim of the attempted kidnaping. She was playing in Thirty-second street near Tenth avenue, with several companions when Williams seized her and started to run toward Eleventh avenue.

The terrified screams of the girl and her companions were heard by Patrolmen Edward D. Martini and Vincent Hogan of the West Thirtieth street station, who saw the negro running and gave chase. They were joined by railroad yardmen and residents of the district.

Williams reached Eleventh avenue with the child still in his arms. She was struggling frantically and finally bit him so severely that he dropped her in the street. By this time the crowd, headed by the two patrolmen, was close behind. The chase ended a few moments later in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards.

The crowd pressed closely about the negro and increased rapidly. As the details spread of what had happened an attempt was made to take the prisoner from the patrolmen and lynching threats were heard. Fearful of these threats, the officers drew their revolvers and held every one back until aid came.

NEW YORK CITY MIRROR
MAY 27, 1925

Lynch Law

Mob Nearly Hangs Man Said to Have Kidnaped Girl.

With a rope knotted about his neck and a frenzied mob struggling to hang him from a telegraph post near 31st St. and 11th Ave., Wallace Williams, colored, was rescued last night by a police riot squad from the W. 30th St. station.

Williams, according to police, seized 8-year-old Mary Reader, No. 450 W. 31st St., as she played at 10th Ave. and 32nd St. and ran toward the Pennsylvania railroad yard with the child.

Screams of her playmates brought a mob of more than 500 men and boys, who caught Williams as he attempted, it is alleged, to climb into a moving train with the child.

Several policemen were badly beaten in rescuing Williams, who was held at W. 30th St. station on a charge of attempted kidnaping.

Reserves Called Out To Save Truck Driver

New York.—Reserves from the 135th street police station were called out to quell a crowd of people who had gathered when 10-year-old Arthur Woodward, 290 west 137th street, was instantly killed opposite his home near Eighth avenue, by a truck owned by the Consolidated Gas Company, 20[illegible] Third avenue.

According to the witnesses, the truck struck the boy as he was roller skating in the street, a front wheel passing over his body. The chauffeur, Morrell Gilles, 335 east 122nd street, told the police he was driving west on 137th street, when the child skated directly into his path.

MOB TRIES TO LYNCH ONE-EYED MAN AS GIRL'S KIDNAPPER

John Mills, 40, of 450 3d avenue, a one-eyed man was sentenced to six months in the Workhouse in Night Court by Magistrate Harrell last night. He was charged by Mrs. Delia Lynch, of 400 East 145th street, Bronx, with attempting to kidnap her daughter Margaret, 5, while mother and child were crossing the 130th street bridge over the Harlem river at 5 o'clock yesterday.

Mills was captured after a chase by Policeman Fleming of Traffic B, who clubbed him. After arrest a mob of several hundred threatened to lynch Mills and the police experienced difficulty in saving him from violence.

NEW YORK CITY MIRROR
OCTOBER 9, 1925

Colored Assailant Saved from Mob

Five hundred men and women last night attempted to lynch a young colored man at Lexington Ave. and 114th St., after, it is charged, he had beaten a white girl in a hallway and attempted to attack her.

After being rescued by half a dozen policemen, who had to employ vigorous measures to drive off the mob, the man described himself at the E. 104th St. station as William Mack, 20, No. 19 W. 135th St.

The girl he is accused of having attempted to attack is Marion Alderman, 15, No. 1797 Lexington Ave.

It was in the hallway of that address that Mack felled the girl. Her brother came to her assistance and was one of those who later beat Mack.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
OCTOBER 8, 1925

FIGHT OFF NEGRO MOB.

Detectives Keep Prisoner Despite Menacing Threats of His Friends.

In the heart of he Harlem black belt, Seventh avenue and 134th street, two detectives of the special service division with drawn revolvers battled his afternoon with an infuriated mob of young negroes bent upon rescuing from them a negro whom they had arrested a few moments before.

With backs against the wall, their prisoner held firmly between them, the detectives withstood all attempts of the mob until police reserves from the West 135th street station arrived and clubbed their way to the side of their fellow policemen

The two detectives emerged uncatched, but their prisoner, Otis Wilson, twenty-one years old, of No. 314 West 143d street, was taken to Harlem Hospital with a fractured skull and other injuries. He is charged with felonious assault, violation of the Sullivan law, and being in possession of "policy slips."

NEW YORK MOB TRIES TO LYNCH COLORED BOY

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The arrival of police reserves from the East 104th Street Station prevented the rough handling of a young Negro who was charged with attacking a white girl in the hallway of a house at 1797 Lexington avenue, between 111th and 112th streets. Even before the detectives were able to take the Negro from the crowd he had been beaten and kicked, while many were joining in the cry of "lynch him."

The youth described himself as William Mack, 20 years old, of 19 West 135th street, and insisted that it was a case of mistaken identity and insisted that he had not been near the scene of the attack.

Lynchings – 1925.
Presented.

North Carolina,

1954

Dunn, N.C.
Adopted
4.28.21

NEGRO COMMITS CRIME ON CHILD

Morganton Shocked By Assault On Little 12-Year-Old Girl

Marganton, April 24.—A horrible crime was perpetrated on a little twelve year-old deaf girl at the school for the deaf here this morning by Authur Montague, a negro employe of the school, who was found about six o'clock asleep in the bed which had been occupied by the child. The negro was immediately placed in the county jail but excitement became so tense the officials thought it wise, out of an abundance of precaution, to remove him to another county for safe keeping. Sheriff Michaux hurried him off to Catawba county, but later information is that solicitor Huffman ordered him taken to Raleigh.

Apparently Drinking

About three o'clock this morning according to school officials the negro, who had apparently been drinking, was discovered by the night supervisor prowling around the maids' quarters. She ordered him out of the building and reported the incident to the outside policeman. In a few minutes, a scream was heard coming from the third floor which is occupied by the larger girls of the school. Rushing to a room occupied by a girl about twenty years of age the supervisor arrived just in time to see the negro disappear down the stairway. He had entered the room of the young woman who was awakened by his approach to her bed. She immediately turned on the lights and screamed whereupon the negro fled. Officers were soon on the scene and a search begun. While the premises were being searched and officers dispatched to different parts of the county the brute, bent upon carrying out his dastardly purpose, went to Goodwin hall, the building occupied by the primary department some distance away, and in some manner secured entrance into this building. He made his way to the infirmary on the second floor where three little deaf girls were asleep, one of whom was the victim of the assault. He was found about six o'clock apparently asleep, in the bed occupied by the little girl, who was evidently too excited to make herself heard outside the room.

Presence a Mystery

School officials are unable to say how the negro gained entry into either of the buildings as it is the custom to keep all outside doors locked at night. Two night supervisors are on duty in the building all the time and an outside policeman who makes his round of the building every hour. The father of the little girl, who lives in the eastern part of the State, was promptly notified by wire and is expected to arrive in Morganton tonight.

The little girl, who was immediately placed under the school physician's attention, appears to be suffering no very serious harm as the result of the crime. Montague came to Morganton about a year ago from Jacksonville, Florida, and, it develops, has a doubful record. He had been substitute cook at the school only a few days. It is reported that Solicitor Huffman will ask the Governor for a special term of court to try the the negro.

GIRL MUTE ATTACKED, NEGRO SUSPECT HELD

Morganton, N. C., April 24.—Arthur Montague, negro, was arrested here today on a charge of making an attack on a 12-year-old deaf and dumb girl at the state deaf and dumb school here early this morning. Mob violence was feared, threats against the negro being made when news of the crime became known, and Solicitor R. L. Huffman ordered the prisoner taken to Raleigh and placed in the state prison for safe keeping.

NEGRO SHOOTS PHYSICIAN

Black Taken Out of Town for Safe Keeping.

FARMVILLE, N. C., Aug. 20.—Dr. H. M. Moseley, prominent member of a prominent county family, was shot to death by Frank Frizzell, negro, near here tonight when he went to Frizzell's home on a professional call.

Frizzell was arrested and was rushed out of town for safe keeping in the county jail here.

A load of buckshot was fired into the physician's body, causing almost instant death.

Commercial Appeal
2-21-22
Memphis Tenn.

The first woman to obtain a patent in the United States was Mary Kees, who invented a machine for weaving a mixture of silk and thread.

Newton NC
Enterprise

NOV 13 1925

Feeling is Still High in Asheville

General Thinks Troops Prevented Trouble and Danger Not Yet Past.

"The feeling in Asheville last week was tense, to say the least, and I do not think it would take much to stir up real trouble there now," Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts stated on his return from Asheville where two negroes were tried last week on a charge of criminal assault. One of the negroes was convicted and the other acquitted.

There was a good deal of dissatisfaction whe the second negro was freed, General Metts said, and attributed his safety to the fact that he was whisked out of town immediately after the decision was rendered. General Metts did not think the negro could have gone three blocks from the court house without being molested if he had not been accompanied by an armed guard.

Trouble was undoubtedly prevented of the presence of the armed guards. General Metts stated, and especially after the second verdict was handed down freeing the negro. Feeling throughout both trials was tense, he stated.

Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, negro welfare worker of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, also returned from Asheville where he was sent by Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, State Commissioner of Charities and Public Welfare. He spoke at a mass meeting of the negroes. This meeting denounced the crime, and took a definite stand, agreeing to support the authorities in apprehending the guilty ones. "The Enterprise," a negro newspaper published in Asheville, voices the appreciation of the negroes for the fair treatment they have received from the Asheville press. On the editorial page it urges the colored citizens of Asheville to "think before they speak," and to let the law decide whether the two negroes are guilty or not. It also urges co-operation and enforcement of the law.

In regard to the negroes, General Metts stated that he did not think the negroes as a whole were to blame for the occurrence, and did not expect them to deliberately cause further trouble. It would take very little, however, he added, to seriously aggravate the feeling that had been stirred up by these two cases.

General Metts explained that a close guard was kept on the prisoners by the National Guardsmen who were called out by Governor McLean to protect them, and that little opportunity was afforded for any one to molest them if they had wished.—News and Observer.

Lynchings- 1925. I. North Carolina. 1951

Prevented

Oxford (N. C.) Public Ledger

1-13-25

The Achievements Of Gov. Morrison

Inauguration of $10,000,000 highway construction program.

Creation of state department of revenue.

Extensive educational program.

Establishment of training school for delinquent negro boys.

Erection of building at Sanatorium for tubercular negroes.

Determinde stand against riots and lynchings, with the result that only one lynching occrred in four years.

Prison reform.

Strong campaign for state ports and terminals, defeated in November election.

SHERIFF HIDES NEGRO FROM ASHEVILLE MOB

Asheville, N. C., September 20.—(AP) The Buncombe county jail was today the scene of tranquillity, following a night of excitement in which a mob of between 500 and 1,000 stormed the jail in an effort to take Alvin Mansel, negro, who is alleged to have criminally assaulted a white woman on Sunset mountain near here.

A survey this morning showed that the mob damaged the building to a considerable extent, having broken locks. It also liberated a number of prisoners, but all, except one, returned to their cells.

Efforts to communicate with Sheriff Mitchell, who left with the negro 30 minutes before the mob formed, and who was reported to have returned to the city this afternoon, has been futile.

At 3 o'clock this morning, a crowd, disappointed at failure of finding the negro, went to Hendersonville, where it was reported he was being held. At the Henderson county jail, they demanded admittance, but upon the pleading of the jailer they went away after the officer had permitted a committee to visit each cell.

STORM ASHEVILLE JAIL IN SEARCH FOR NEGRO

Asheville, N. C., September 20.—Twenty-five automobiles, said to be bearing over 100 men, left here early this morning for Hendersonville, where it was said a negro, charged with criminal assault on a white woman near here today, is being held until morning when he is to be taken to Raleigh.

Asheville, N. C., September 19.—(AP)—A crowd variously estimated at between 500 and 1,000 tonight stormed the Buncome county jail in an attempt to take a negro who is alleged to have criminally assaulted a white woman on Sunset Mountain near Asheville early this morning.

Despite the pleading of the sheriff's deputies and chief of police, who advised the crowd that the negro had been removed to another city, the crowd demanded admittance into the jail. Upon the suggestion of the authorities a committee was selected which was shown through the jail. Before this committee could report that the negro was not in the building, the crowd crashed through an outer fence and into the jail where they visited every cell and room. Upon their visit and finding that the negro was not in the institution, the crowd then demanded admittance to the living quarters of the jail. The negro was not found, but at midnight hundreds still surrounded the jail, while others were said to be preparing to start out in the direction in which the sheriff is said to have taken the negro.

Three hundred men today scoured every part of Sunset Mountain in an effort to take the negro, who it was said committed the assault about 8 o'clock this morning, the second assault to have taken place in the same vicinity within the past four weeks. The negro was taken by authorities late in the afternoon and slipped into the jail. There he was held until it was learned that the mob was preparing to form.

TROOPS ON GUARD AT NEGROES' TRIAL

Asheville, N. C., November 2.—A detachment of national guard troops tonight was guarding Alvin Mansel and Preston Neely, negroes, held in the Buncombe county jail on a charge of criminally attacking two white women of this county. Both were arraigned in superior court today and this week will stand trial.

Each of the negroes pleaded not guilty when the charge brought against him and each will be represented by able counsel to assist lawyers employed for the negroes by relatives and friends. This was done, the judge explained, in order that there may be no doubt as to the fairness of the trials.

From a venire of 100 citizens, a jury to try Mansel will be selected, beginning with the afternoon session of court tomorrow. Upon the completion of this case, Neely will be placed on trial. Solicitor Swain tonight expressed the belief that the case against Mansel will be completed by Wednesday night, and Neely will go on trial at the morning session of court Thursday. Judge Stack said today that he would probably order night sessions of court until these cases were completed.

It was announced today by Solicitor Swain that no cases, where defendants were out on bond, would be tried until the completion of the cases against the two negroes. This means that the trial of 43 members of a mob, which recently stormed the county jail in an attempt to take Mansel therefrom, will not be brought before the court until next week.

The court room today was crowded to its capacity, but there was no indication of trouble. Prior to opening court, Judge Stack had the room cleared and ordered a search made for weapons of all persons returning. One pocket knife and a pint of moonshine whisky were taken by officers as a result of this order. The crowd was orderly, but it did not leave the court room for one minute while court was in session. Troops moved about the court room during the entire day and several were stationed on the outside of the building and in the corridors, with others at their armory ready to respond to an emergency call.

TROOPS IN ARMORY FOR NEGRO'S TRIAL

First of Assault Cases To Go on Trial Today at Asheville—Similar Case To Follow It.

Asheville, N. C., November 1.—(AP) Members of troop F, cavalry, North Carolina national guard, tonight were ordered to their armory to be ready for a call in the event Adjutant General Metts or Sheriff E. M. Mitchell think their services are needed tomorrow morning when Alvin Mansel, negro, goes on trial on a charge of criminally attacking a white woman on Sunset mountain, near this city, in September.

Indications tonight were that there would be no necessity for calling out the troops, but authorities said that everything would be in readiness should the slightest disposition be shown to cause trouble.

Judge A. M. Stack, of Monroe, who will preside over this week's term of superior court, arrived in the city this afternoon and was in conference with Solicitor J. Edward Swain tonight. Following this conference, it was said that Mansel will be placed on trial tomorrow. The negro is held in the Mecklenburg county jail at Charlotte and is not expected to be brought to Asheville before the opening of court tomorrow morning.

Following the trial of Mansel, Preston Neely, another negro, will be placed on trial on a charge of criminally attacking a white woman in West Asheville about two weeks ago, the third of a series of similar crimes which caused the formation of two mobs, the first one resulting in the storming of the Buncombe county jail in an attempt to take the negro Mansel therefrom. The sheriff, however, had anticipated this action and had rushed the negro to Charlotte for safekeeping.

Following editorial comment of The Asheville Citizen, in which demands were made on law loving negro citizens of that city to take some action to prevent further outrages, a mass meeting of negro citizens was held this afternoon, at which suggestion was made that cities should name negro police officers who would assist in the apprehension of members of their race who had committed such attacks.

They deplored, they said, the attacks, but one of these negro women urged members of their race "to quit talking so much and keep their affairs a secret."

ASHEVILLE TROOPS AGAIN CALLED OUT AS NEGRO IS FREED

Asheville, N. C., November 7.—(AP) Two hours after a Buncombe county superior court jury had found Preston Neely guilty of a charge of criminally attacking a West Asheville white woman, and after troops who had been guarding him during the trial were dismissed, the militia was again ordered to report to the armory. This action was caused when officials expressed the fear that there may be a race trouble here tonight. The troops are being held in readiness and it was said would be placed on the streets with report of any impending clash.

ACQUITTED NEGRO RUSHED ACROSS LINE FOR SAFETY.

Hendersonville, N. C., November 7. (AP)—Preston Neely, negro, acquitted today in Asheville of an attack on a white woman, was taken through Hendersonville this afternoon and into South Carolina in an automobile closely guarded. The automobile went through the streets at a rapid rate of speed, the guarding cars turning back at the state line.

TROOPS GUARDING ASHEVILLE NEGRO

Jury Sends Alvin Mansel to Electric Chair on Criminal Assault Charge

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 6.—Alvin Mansel, negro, is tonight held under guard in the Buncombe county jail, following his conviction in superior court this morning on a charge of criminally attacking a white woman. Mansel was sentenced to die in the electric chair on January 12. Through private counsel and counsel appointed by the court, Mansel sought a new trial but the motion was overruled by Judge A. M. Stack of Monroe, presiding, and notice of appeal was then given.

A large crowd was at the court house this morning at 9:30 o'clock, awaiting the report of the jury, Judge Stack last night, having directed that no verdict be received before this morning in the event one should be arrived at. This was done, it was said, as a precaution against mob violence in the event the verdict was for acquittal.

Soldiers who have closely guarded the prisoner since his trial began, surrounded him and were stationed at several places in the court room as the jurors entered the building. The presiding judge warned against a demonstration and there was a hush as the spokesman for the jury announced the verdict which carried with it the death penalty.

"I hope to meet you all in Heaven," Mansel said, when Judge Stack asked him if he had anything to say. The negro repeated his declaration made on the witness stand at to being innocent and said that he had nothing more to say. He was then returned to the jail, and will be taken to Raleigh the latter part of the week.

Preston Neely, another negro charged with an offense similar to that for which Mansel was this morning convicted, was placed on trial today.

The prosecution witness, a married woman of West Asheville, had com-

pleted her evidence when court adjourned for the afternoon. She positively identified Neely as the negro who attacked her in West Asheville three weeks ago and told of how she herself had caused his arrest when a few days after the attack she saw him in a store, and pointed him out to a police officer.

It was expected the trial of Neely would consume the entire day tomorrow with the jury getting the case at a night session.

POSSE SEEKS ASSAILANT

KINSTON, N. C., Nov. 5.—County officers, aided by a large posse of citizens, were scouring the woods six miles south of here late tonight in a search for an unidentified negro, reported to have criminally attacked the twelve year old daughter of a white farmer in Woodington township.

Lack of telephone facilities prevented a close check on the progress of the search.

ACQUITTED NEGRO IS GIVEN ESCORT

Asheville Jury Finds Alleged Attacker Not Guilty; Guards on Duty

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 7.—Preston Neely, found not guilty on a charge of attacking a white woman here was escorted from this city by national guardsmen late this afternoon and taken across the state line into South Carolina.

Reports tonight were that Neely had been taken to his home at Laurens, S. C. Troops who had been called for duty here during the trial of the negro, remained on guard to prevent any further outbreaks.

Neely was tried in superior court after his counsel had produced evidence to show that he was not at the scene of the attack when it occurred. The alleged victim identified the negro as her assailant. Testimony to support the alibi was furnished by several white persons.

Solicitor J. Ed Swain announced this afternoon that 43 alleged members of the mob which stormed the Buncombe county jail here September 19 in an attempt to take Alvin Mansel, negro, therefrom will be placed on trial Monday. Mansel was convicted Wednesday on a charge of criminally attacking a white woman and was sentenced to die in the electric chair January 13.

REFUSAL OF VICTIM TO VISIT JAIL SAVES NEGRO FROM DEATH

Two Attempts at Criminal Assault Staged in Asheville Monday; One Prisoner Spirited Away

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 26.—Refusal of a white woman to accompany a mob to the county jail here for the purpose of identifying a negro, accused of attacking her, probably saved the negro's life tonight.

The alleged assailant had been arrested and jailed while the mob was seeking another negro, held on a similar charge. The latter negro was spirited out of town.

Preston Neely, the negro who is alleged to have attempted to attack the woman tonight, was arrested after a chase by citizens and officers, the latter being called by the husband of the woman, who had left her to make a small purchase in a nearby store.

City and county authorities worked with citizens to use their influence with the mob to prevent violence.

The alleged attack by Neely was the third of its kind here within the past six weeks and the attempt of the negro tonight added fuel to the flames of indignation caused by the other occurrences.

The mob went to the city police station where they were advised that no negro was being held there since the city jail was being torn away in preparation for building a new one.

From there they started to the coun- request of the police and county authorities refused to go to the jail to identify the negro, the mob halted. They urged the woman to go to the jail and make the identification, but she refused. The mob then returned to the center of the city and began to disperse.

SPIRITS NEGRO AWAY

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 26.—Sheriff Mitchell announced tonight that Preston Neely, negro arrested here this afternoon charged with criminally attacking a west Asheville white woman, had been taken to the state penitentiary at Raleigh. He is in the custody of four sheriff's deputies.

They are traveling in a motor car and passed through Marion at 6:35 o'clock. It was said they expected to drive to Raleigh without a stop if possible.

The negro, whose home is in Laurens, S. C., was seen by the victim on a downtown street this afternoon and was pointed out to an officer who followed him a short distance and placed him under arrest. The officer said the first words the negro spoke were: "I am not guilty."

Following his arrest, the negro was taken before the woman when she positively declared he was the one who attacked her. He was then carried to the jail and later the woman went there where she reiterated her declaration that he was the right man.

TROOPS GUARD NEGRO

Protection Of Soldiers Secured For Blacks Accused Of Assault.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 2.—A detachment of national guard troops was tonight guarding Alvin Mansel and Preston Neely, negroes, held in the Buncombe county jail on a charge of criminally attacking two white women of this section. Both were arraigned in superior court today and will this week stand trial with convictions resulting in their dying in the electric chair.

Each of the negroes plead not guilty to the charge brought against him and each will be represented by able counsel, the presiding judge, A. M. Stack of Monroe, having appointed counsel to assist lawyers employed for the negroes by relatives and friends. This was done, the judge explained, in order that there may be no doubt as to hte fairness of the trials.

TROOPS STAND BY AS NEGRO GOES ON TRIAL

Sunset Mountain Aroused by Series of Outrages.

TWO MOBS FRUSTRATED

Mass Meeting of Negro Citizens Suggests That Cities Appoint Negro Police—Woman Tells Race to "Quit Talking."

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 1.—(AP)—Members of Troop F, calvary, North Carolina National Guard, tonight were ordered to their armory to be ready for call in the event Adjutant General Metts or Sheriff E. M. Mitchell thinks their service is needed tomorrow morning when Alvin Mansel, negro, goes on trial on a charge of criminally attacking a white woman on Sunset Mountain, near this city, in September.

Indications tonight were that there would be no necessity for calling out the troops but authorities said that everything would be in readiness should the slightest disposition be shown to cause trouble.

The negro is held in the Mecklenburg County jail at Charlotte and is not expected to be brought to Asheville before the opening of court tomorrow morning.

Adj. Gen. Metts was expected to arrive in the city tonight and go into conference with Maj. E. F. Jones, who will be in command of any troops which may be called out.

Following the trial of Mansel, Preston Neely, negro, will be placed on trial on a charge of criminally attacking a white woman in West Asheville about two weeks ago, the third of a series of similar crimes which caused the formation of two mobs, the first one resulting in the storming of the Buncombe County jail in an attempt to get the negro Mansel. The sheriff, however, had anticipated this action and had rushed the negro to Charlotte for safe keeping.

Forty Men Indicted.

Forty men have been indicted as members of this mob and all but three of them have been placed under arrest. Solicitor Swain indicated tonight that none of the cases growing out of the mob action would be tried until after the trials of the two negroes. All the men, with one exception, are out on bail.

Following editorial comment of the Asheville Citizen in which demands were made on the leading negro citizens of the city to take some action to prevent further outrages, a mass meeting of negro citizens was held this afternoon at which suggestion was made that cities should name negro police officers, who would assist in the apprehension of members of their race who had committed such attacks.

They deplored, they said, the attacks, but one of the negro women urged members of her race "to quit talking so much and keep their affairs a secret."

Lieut. Lawrence Oxley of Raleigh, head of the negro public welfare work in North Carolina, urged the negroes to co-operate with the authorities in apprehending negroes charged with criminal attacks and expressed the belief that the negroes of North Carolina have no doubt of receiving just and fair treatment in the courts of this state. No action was taken other than an expression among the leaders that they should render whatever co-operation to the authorities in such cases as they could.

NEELY SAFE IN GATE CITY JAIL

Alleged Criminal Assailant Taken to Greensboro.

Asheville Becomes Quiet Again After a Period of Excitement Over Negro Attacks.

ASHEVILLE, Oct. 27.—(AP.)—Preston Neely, negro alleged to have criminally attacked a west Asheville white woman Thursday afternoon, is being held in Guilford county jail at Greensboro, for safe keeping, it was learned here this afternoon.

Sheriff E. M. Mitchell, of Buncombe county, told a mob last night that the negro was being taken to the state penitentiary at Raleigh. It is thought this information was given out to throw any of those who were preparing to make an effort to overtake the deputies and prisoner, off the track.

The city was quiet tonight after a period of great excitement following the arrest of Neely yesterday afternoon and another attempted criminal attack on a white woman on one of the city's principal streets last night about 9:30 o'clock. The evidence in this case in police court this morning was to the effect that the negro grabbed the woman, but released her when she screamed. He was sentenced to serve two years on the chaingang.

Charles T. Moxley, by whom Neely was employed, said today that Neely was not away from his work all of last Thursday. He said Neely was busy making sandwiches for a motorcade and that he was on duty during the morning and early afternoon. Mr. Moxley said, however, that Neely's brother had been away from the restaurant for a portion of the time.

ASHEVILLE MOB TRIED TO LYNCH THE WRONG MAN

Prominent White Men State That Accused Was At Work Under Their Charge At The Time of Alleged Attack.

NORFOLK NEWSPAPER MAKES STRONG COMMENT

It is reported here that two prominent white men have made the statements that Alvin Mansel, the Negro arrested at Asheville, North Carolina Saturday and suspected of having criminally assaulted a young white woman earlier in the day, was at least two miles from the scene of the attack at the moment it occurred and working under their charge.

Saturday night a mob of several hundred white men stormed the jail and searched every cell in quest of Mansel so as to stage a lynching party but officers had spirited the prisoner to Charlotte.

Thirty alleged members of the mob have been indicted on charges of rioting, and all but seven of these have been arrested and the Sheriff is confident that they will be quickly apprehended.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, commenting editorially on the incident in its issue of September 24,

Lynchings-1925. Prevented.

II.

North Carolina.

1946

presents a striking contrast with the attitude assumed by Missouri newspapers on the recent lynching of Will Mitchell in that State, when a number of those newspapers virtually eulogized the mob and expressed sentiments favorable to lynch-law by declaring that in such cases there would always be lynching.

It subsequently turned out that Mitchell had not attacked a white woman, but had thrashed her escort, a man alleged to have been a member of a cattle stealing ring, with whom the lynched man had had a quarrel. In reference to the Asheville affair the Virginian-Pilot said:

PORTRAIT OF A MOB

"In Asheville, North Carolina, last week, a mob stormed the jail in which a Negro accused of criminal assault was supposed to be confined. A prudent sheriff had removed the man, and the mob did no more than liberate some other prisoners. Incidentally, reputable white men have now come forward to testify that the Negro suspect was actually at work under their eyes two miles from the scene of the crime at the moment of its perpetration. The prudence of the sheriff saved the State of North Carolina from the disgrace of murdering an innocent man under the guise of wreaking merited vengeance on a criminal.

"But the Asheville jail officials did more than save an innocent man's life. They have issued an interesting description of the mob. They say it was obviously inflamed with whiskey, and that among its members they recognized several individuals who had lately enjoyed the hospitality of the county in the very institution that they were attacking. In other words, the impetuous, chivalric gentlemen engaged in defending the honor of Southern womanhood are partly identified as a gang of drunken jailbirds.

"This bucketful of icy truth dashed in the face of a public intoxicated by false tradition is more sobering than many prosecutions. The Asheville mob undoubtedly was pretty much like all other lynching mobs. Drunk and jailbirds---shallow-pates and thin-wits---there is the type of citizenship that does our lynching for us. The sooner we quit sentimentalizing mobs and see them for what they are, minions of the devil out to serve their master, the sooner we shall proceed to put them where they belong.

And the attitude of the North Carolina authorities also presents a striking contrast to the Missouri authorities relative to these mobs. The Missouri mob was photographed, yet, none of its members was identified and no arrests made, even though they killed their man. Thirty indictments have been returned in the Asheville mob case and 23 arrests made, yet there were no photographs and neither was there any killing done.

AVERT MOB RUSH BY TROOPS

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 13.—Bayonets, fixed to puncture human flesh, calmed the spirit of an angry mob bent on taking Preston Neely from custody of the law following his acquittal in Buncombe county superior court on a serious charge here last Saturday.

Action of the jury in dismissing the case against Neely spread like wildfire, and citizens who watched the trial with keen interest plotted to kidnap Neely from officers of the law and lynch him.

Troops who had been guarding him during the trial were reinforced when the militia was given orders to report to the local armory for "special duty." They were held in readiness and it was said they would be placed on the streets with the first report of any impending clash.

Threaten Witness

Authorities heard that threats had been made against Charles Moxley, white cafe proprietor, for whom Neely had been working, and who was one of the defendant's witnesses, but who did not take the stand. Mrs. Moxley and several employees of the establishment went on the witness stand in Neely's behalf and it was claimed that principally through their evidence in which it was said an alibi for the man was established, Neely was freed.

Indignation with the verdict of the jury was expressed in many quarters, officials learned, and it was decided that the troops, who were called out for the trial, should be kept on duty to prevent disorder. Special police officers and plain clothes men were stationed on every street car as precautionary measures to keep crowds moving and for strict street policing.

Neely, following the verdict, was surrounded by three squads of soldiers and carried to an automobile while hundreds of spectators in the courtroom were prevented from leaving the building until he and his guards were safely out of the city.

The cars took a route through Hendersonville at rapid rate and within a few hours Neely had crossed the state line into South Carolina on his way to his former home at Laurens.

Lynchings – 1925
Prevented.

Ohio.

1947

FEAR MOB AFTER SHERIFF'S POSSE KILLS FARMER

Bellefontaine, O., March 7.—[United Press.]—Special precautions against possible rioting were taken by city and county authorities this afternoon as a result of the slaying of Ray Wren, alleged lunatic, by a sheriff's posse near here Thursday.

Chicago Sunday Tribune

The arrival of a score of automobiles loaded with citizens from Rushsylvania, where Wren was killed, added credence to the rumors which have stirred Logan county for two days.

3-8-25

Sheriff Wooley swore in five special deputies, it was learned. The police department called in all officers for special instructions.

Wren's neighbors are said to feel that the posse killed him without justification. The slaying climaxed a three day siege on the Wren farmhouse, where Ray and his brother, Harry, barricaded themselves against arrest on affidavits charging lunacy.

NEGRO IS GUARDED

Protection Accorded Confessed Slayer Of Ohio Girl

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 18.—James Henry [illegible] slayer of Edna Boswell, 14-year-old Covington, Ohio school girl, will be under constant heavy guard in the Hamilton county jail until the grand jury has taken action in his case.

Lynchings—1925 South Carolina.

Prevented.

1950

CAROLINA SHERIFF UPON LIQUOR RAID SLAIN BY NEGROES

Violence Is Averted by Spiriting Away Three Blacks for Safekeeping at State Penitentiary.

Monetta, S. C., April 25.—Feeling over the murder of Sheriff Henry H Howard near here this morning by negroes is running high tonight. Several attempts to burn the cabin in which the fight occurred were made tonight, but each time the blaze was extinguished. In the cabin, Bertha Lowman lies at the point of death, with a pistol bullet in the stomach.

Aiken, S. C., April 25.—(By the Associated Press.)—Threatened violence was averted here today when three negroes, held in connection with the slaying of Sheriff Henry Howard, of Aiken county, were spirited away to the state penitentiary in Columbia.

Deputy Sheriff Robinson, a member of the raiding party, who was slightly wounded when the party of officers were fired upon during a liquor raid on the farm of Sam Lowman, a negro living in the northern part of the county, made a speech in front of the courthouse before a large armed crowd.

"I know well enough that if Sheriff Howard could speak, he would want the law to take its course," he declared.

Carried to Capital.

The negroes, Sam Lowman, and his two sons, Clarence and "Son," were conveyed to the capital city in an automobile guarded by deputies. A second car of officers followed in order to forestall any attempt at taking the prisoners out of their hands.

The inquest over the body of the dead officer, which was to have been held today, was postponed until Monday morning, it was announced. Tonight the body of the sheriff lay in the courthouse to be viewed by his fellow townsmen. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

The sheriff was instantly killed when a member of the Lowman family fired from within the house during the reading of a search warrant. Deputy Sheriff Robinson was beaten over the head with a pistol when he and his brother officers rushed into the house.

Bertha Lowman, a daughter of the owner of the farm, was shot through the body, and Annie Lowman, her mother, was killed when she attempted to strike one of the deputies on the head with an ax.

Hearing the shots at the house, Clarence and "Son," the negro boys, came running in from the field. They are said to have fired on the officers, later turning and escaping. Clarence was discovered in the vicinity of the house, while "Son" surrendered at a farm three miles distant after a search with bloodhounds.

Officers from surrounding counties arrived during the forenoon to assist in the search, and aided in bringing the Lowmans to the Aiken jail.

SHERIFF'S SLAYERS ESCAPE VIOLENCE

Two South Carolina Negroes Spirited Away as Deputy Pleads For Order

AIKEN, S. C., April 25.—Threatened violence was averted today when three negroes held in connection with the slaying of Sheriff Henry Howard of Aiken county, were spirited away to the state penitentiary at Columbia.

Deputy Sheriff Robinson, a member of the raiding party, who was slightly wounded when the party of officers were fired upon during a liquor raid on the farm of Sam Lowman, a negro living in the northern part of the county, made a speech in front of the court house before a large armed crowd.

"I know well enough that if Sheriff Howard could speak, he would want the law to take its course," he declared.

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LYNCHING AVERTED BY COOLNESS OF DEPUTY

Wounded, He Pleads With Mob in Carolina.

SHERIFF SHOT TO DEATH

Negro Family Kills Officer, Then Blacks Are Spirited Away When Mob Gathers Around Jail at Aiken, S. C.

(By The Associated Press.)

AIKEN, S. C., April 25.—Threatened violence was averted here today when three negroes held in connection with the slaying of Sheriff Henry Howard, of Aiken County, were spirited away to the state penitentiary at Columbia.

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The negroes, Sam Lowman, and his two sons, Clarence and "Son" were conveyed to the capital city in an automobile guarded by deputies. A second car of officers followed in order to forestall any attempt at taking the prisoners out of their hands.

The inquest over the body of the dead officer, which was to have been held today, was postponed until Monday morning, it was announced.

The sheriff was instantly killed when a member of the Lowman family fired from within the house during the reading of a search warrant. Deputy Sheriff Robinson was beaten over the head with a pistol when he and his brother officers rushed into the house.

Bertha Lowman, a daughter of the owner of the farm, was shot through the body, and Annie Lowman, her mother, was killed when she attempted to strike one of the deputies in the head with an ax.

Hearing the shots at the house, Clarence and "Son" the negro boys, came running in from the field. They are said to have fired on the officers, later turning and escaping. Clarence was discovered in the vicinity of the house, while "Son" surrendered at a farm three miles distant after a search with bloodhounds.

Officers from surrounding counties arrived during the forenoon and aided in bringing the Lowmans to the Aiken jail.

Lynchings - 1925.
Prevented. 6

Tennessee.

1948

TENNESSEE SHERIFF OUT-WITS BIG MOB

(P. N. S.)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 24—Sheriff Cormer, of Marshall county, bringing John Henry Wallace, arrested as a suspect in connection with an attempted burglary and murder of a white man at Cornersville, Tenn., won a race from a pursuing mob of white persons Friday morning when he arrived in Nashville shortly before noon with his prisoner.

It is said that more than a score of automobiles dashed but Lewisburg when it was learned that Sheriff Cromer had spirited Wallace away. It is claimed that at Chapel Hill the sheriff's automobile was less than two miles ahead of the pursuing mob terrorists which was being augmented along the way who were in hot pursuit. The canny sheriff commonded another automobile—a high powered machine at Chapel Hill and was soon several miles ahead of the mobbists. The mob followed in hot pursuit until they reached Nolensville where they lost track of the fleeing sheriff and finally decided to give up the chase.

Sheriff Defeats Mob In Auto Race

Nashville, Tenn. (P. N. S.)—Sheriff Cromer of Marshall County, bringing John Henry Wallace, arrested as a suspect in connection with an attempted burglary and murder of a white man at Cornersville, Tenn., won an auto race from a pursuing mob of white persons Friday morning when he arrived in Nashville shortly before noon with his prisoner.

FIVE MORE MEN TO BE PLACED UNDER ARREST

Styles Save From Mob By Quick Action

LAWRENCEBURG, TENN. Aug. 21.—Final investigation of the killing of Constable Dan Smith, known throughout this section of the state for his success in raiding liquor stills, and who was shot during a corn field duel near here last Tuesday, will result in the arrest of five more alleged members of a moonshine ring, it has been announced by officers working on the case.

Dave Styles, accused of the killing following the discovery of tracks leading from the scene of the affair to his house and who was saved from the mob of more than 75 persons by quick action of officers who brought him to jail here directly after the killing was reported, stoutly maintains his innocence.

PRISON SAVED FROM MOB BY TENNESSEE SHERIFF

Anther sheriff has distinguished himse f by saving a pisoner from a threatening mob. This time it is Sheriff Cromer of Marshall County, Tennessee, who with a Negro accused of burglary and murder won a long distance cross county race to Nashville and safely committed his prisoner to jail. He was hotly pursued by a score of automobils and had to change the car in which he started for a faster machine in order to make his getaway. It is notable that the number of prisoners saved from threatening mobs now-a-day is two or three times as great as the number of mob victims

PRISONER SAVED FROM MOB BY TENNESSEE SHERIFF

Another sheriff has distinguished himself by saving a prisoner from a threatening mob. This time it is Sheriff Cromer of Marshall Co., Tennessee, who, with a Negro accused of burglary and murder won a long distance cross county race to Nashville and safely committted his prisoner to jail. He was hotly pursued by a score of automobiles and had to change the car in which he started for a faster machine in order to make his getaway. It is notable that the number of prisoners saved from threatening mobs nowadays is two or three times as great as the number of mob victims

Lynchings—1925
Prevented.

Tennessee

1949

Sheriff Outwits Tennessee Mob

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—(A. N.S.)—Sheriff Cromer, of Marshall County, bringing John Henry Wallace arrested as a suspect in connection with an attempted buglary and murder of a white man at Cornersville, Tenn., won a race from a pursuing mob of white persons, Friday morning when he arrived in Nashville shortly before noon with his prisoner.

It is said that more than a score of automobiles dashed out of Lewisburgh when it was learned that Sheriff Crofner had spirited Wallace away. It is claimed that at Chapel Hill the sheriff's automobile was less than two miles ahead of the pursuing mob terrorists, which was being augmented along the way, who were in hot pursuit. The canny sheriff commandeered another automobile—a high powered machine at Chapel Hill and soon was several miles ahead of the mobbists. The mob followed in hot pursuit, until they reached Nolensville where they lost track of the fleeing sheriff, and finally decided to give up the chase.

Chattanooga Times 4-24-25

TENNESSEE SHERIFF OUTWITS WHITE MOB

Nashville, Tennessee, April 24.—Sheriff Cromer, of Marshall county, bringing John Henry Wallace, arrested as a suspect in connection with an attempt burglary and murder of a white man at Cornersville Tenn., won in a race from a pursuing mob of white persons Friday morning, when he arrived in Nashville shortly before noon with his prisoner.

Louisville Herald 4-25-25

It is said that more than a score of automobiles dashed out Lewisburg, when it was learned that Sheriff Cromer had spirited Wallace away. It is claimed that at Chapel Hill the sheriff's automobile was less than two miles ahead of the pursuing mob terrorists, which was being augmented along the way, who were in hot pursuit. The canny sheriff commandeered another automobile—a high powered machine at Chapel Hill and was soon several miles ahead of the mobbists. The mob followed in hot pursuit until they reached Nolensville where they lost track of the fleeing sheriff and finally decided to give up the chase.

Lynchings - 1925.
Prevented.

Texas.

1939

WHITE BUTCHER STARTS TROUBLE THAT NEARLY CAUSES A RACE RIOT

Orange, Texas, Sheriff Increases Force To Meet Situation

ORANGE, Texas, Feb. 14.—(By I. N. S.)—With a lynch mob rapidly forming, Sheriff Helton of Orange county, tonight increased his force from ten to thirty-five men and ordered electric lights strung around the jail to protect two negroes, held on charges of murdering three white men.

The mob was estimated at 200 men, who had gathered on a downtown and were being harangued by several leaders. When Sheriff Helton and deputies appeared and urged that they allow the law to take its course, his overtures were met with stony silence.

Orange, Texas, Feb. 20.—Although national guard troops have been rushed to this city and extra deputies have been detailed to watch the jail where three persons are being held in connection with the death of three white men Saturday, no serious outbreaks are expected as was threatened Sunday and Monday. Those jailed are Miss Lydia Russell, Joe Batchan and Frank Wilkes. Wilkes is charged with having actually caused the three deaths.

What led directly to the disturbance is unknown. Witnesses who saw the fracas Saturday morning, tell varying stories. According to the report released by the police, Wilkes, the son of Ben Wilkes, a prosperous meat market owner, who had worked up a patronage among white people of the town and who had incurred the enmity of Joe Prejean, 46, also a butcher, met Prejean and Dallas Morris, an employee, driving a delivery truck, at 9th and Cypress Sts., at 9:30 Saturday morning. Wilkes, who was in his father's car with Batchan and Miss Russell, was forced from the street by the white men who began to abuse him and offer threats of violence. When Prejean attempted to enter the car driven by Wilkes, according to statements, Wilkes opened fire with a revolver, which he carried in the tool box of his automobile. Prejean fell with a bullet in his groin and another in his throat. He died almost instantly. Morris, who had attempted to enter Wilkes' car from another side, turned to flee when he saw that Wilkes was armed, but was brought down before he had gone far from the scene.

Deputy Gets Busy

After the shooting Wilkes drove to his home. A few minutes later Basil Stakes, a special deputy, assigned to "get the N—," and known as the strong man of the Orange force, called at the Wilkes' home and meat market with Sheriff Woods and, after assaulting the elder Wilkes, entered the back part of the building where Frank Wilkes, Batchan and Miss Russell had fled when the white men came in the front. Wilkes confronted them, according to witnesses, with a rifle, but was prevented from using it when one of the white men approached from another angle and covered him with his revolver.

Stakes then wrested the rifle from Wilkes and, remarking to Woods that he would just "teach him a lesson" struck Wilkes with the butt end of it. The gun exploded, and Basil dropped with a bullet in his heart. Woods then arrested the trio.

The trouble between Prejean and Wilkes has been brewing for some time, declare those who know. On more than one occasion Prejean would stop Wilkes' delivery and attempt to get the driver in quarrels the only reason being that Wilkes did not refuse to sell to white people who entered his shop or ordered from him. Appeals to the police against Prejean, whose family is one of the oldest and most influential ones in this part of the state, were unavailing. The situation had become so unbearable that it was almost impossible for Wilkes or his family to pass through the heart of the town were the Prejean building is located. All day Sunday and Monday crowds of whites gathered on Cypress St. and talked of reprisals. Late Sunday night it looked as if there would be a storm on the jail, but when word reached the mob that another section of the town was also arming, the whites thought better of their plan, and confined their efforts to talking. City authorities now believe that, with the extra guards they have the situation under control.

Wilkes has been charged with murder and the two with him are held as material witnesses.

LYNCH MOB FORMING

TROOPS GUARD JAIL TO HALT MOB ATTACK

Dallas, Texas, May 21.—A company of National guardsmen, augmented by a score of city and county officers armed with sawed-off shotguns and tear bombs Thursday night were guarding the county jail where Frank and Lorenzo Noel, negro brothers and confessed slayers of two white men, are held pending trial.

Governor Miriam Ferguson ordered the guards mobilized after 2,000 citizens, bent of lynching the negroes, stormed the jail early Thursday, fought hand-to-hand encounters with police, and were dispersed only after five of their number were shot and wounded.

More than 100 men and one woman were arrested and herded into the jail. Later they were released without charges being filed.

Thursday night a crowd of several hundred persons had gathered in the vicinity of the jail, but further disorder was not feared, due to the presence of the soldiers.

Officials said the jail was virtually impregnable and could withstand the onslaught of a small army, but every precautionary measure was taken.

Frank Noel, who was first to confess that he and his brother slew W. J. Millstead, of Washington, D. C., and Ryan Adkins, of Dallas, two motorists, and attacked their women companions, will be placed on trial May 28. His brother, Lorenzo, will be tried June 4.

District Attorney Shelby Cox Thursday appealed to the state adjutant for a contingent of Rangers to guard the negroes from mob violence when their trials begin.

TROOPS MOBILIZED TO PROTECT DALLAS JAIL

Gov. Ferguson Acts After Wild Mob Attack.

NEW DISORDERS FEARED

Thousands of People Attempt to Storm Prison—Five Shot and Seriously Wounded and Many Others Slightly Hurt.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

DALLAS, Texas, May 21.—Two companies of the Texas National Guard were ordered mobilized tonight to protect two negroes held in the county jail here. A mob attempted to storm the jail to get the negroes at 1 o'clock this morning. The mob was driven back after five persons had been shot and wounded seriously and a score less seriously injured.

Gov. Miriam Ferguson, the woman governor of Texas, sent word from Austin tonight to Sheriff Schuyler Marshall that every trooper and guardsman in the state would be mobilized and rushed here if necessary to save the negroes.

The negroes are Frank and Lorenza Noell, brothers. They confessed to the murder of Ryan Adkins and Larry Milstead. After killing the men they attacked their women companions. The crime of the negroes is the most shocking that has occurred in the state in a number of years.

But the authorities are determined the law shall take its course. The negroes were indicted yesterday. Their trial has been set for May 28, the earliest possible date. The trial is expected to be perfunctory in view of their confession.

Grave fear was entertained tonight that another attempt would be made to storm the jail. Every precaution is being taken. Officers on guard at the jail have been ordered to shoot to kill.

Tear gas is being rushed here from the chemical warfare service plant at Fort Sam Houston.

Two Companies on Guard.

Two organizations of state troops, Company G, 144th Infantry, and Troop C, 112th Cavalry, located in Dallas, were mobilized tonight and are ready for duty on a moment's notice. Sheriff Marshall requested that the troops be called out and Gov. Ferguson from Austin immediately issued the mobilization order.

Throughout the day crowds of men hovered about the jail. It was feared a mob would attempt to form late tonight. There were not less than 5,000 men and boys in the mob which attempted to storm the jail last night and early this morning. The mob began gathering at 10 o'clock, but it was not until 1 o'clock when a brother of one of the slain men appeared, that an outbreak occurred. He placed himself at the head of the surging mob and yelled, "Come on, men, let's get them niggers."

The surging mass of humanity started on a run for the jail, but was stopped by a hail of lead. After being checked by bullets the firemen turned on the hose and the mob was driven from the scene.

All of today the city was filled with rumors of a new mob forming. The officers on investigation found the reports correct. Manifesto after manifesto has been issued calling upon the people to let the law take its course, but the lynch mania appeared to be deepseated.

The negroes were indicted today after confessions were made. The trial in the first case is set for May 28. The sheriff said late today he would swear in 100 more deputies and call out all the militia, if necessary, to let the law take its course, in accordance with the accused blacks.

Scores of persons in the mob early this morning are known to officers. None of them has been arrested. I am said they will not be prosecuted.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
MAY 21, 1925

FIVE LYNCHERS SHOT IN TRYING TO STORM JAIL

Officers Repel Mob of 300 Which Seeks Negroes in Dallas Prison.

ONE WHITE SERIOUSLY HURT

Guards Fire on the Lynching Party When Hose Fails to Drive It Back.

DALLAS, Tex., May 21 (AP).—Five men were wounded, one seriously, in an exchange of shots between officers guarding the Dallas county jail and a mob of about 300 persons shortly after 1 o'clock this morning.

The mob, bent on taking Frank and Lorenzo Noel, negroes and brothers who were in[illegible] connection with two murder and criminal assault cases, was driven back after about thirty shots had been fired. All of the injured were civilians. The only officer wounded was Sheriff Schuyler Marshall, who was struck by a flying brick.

100 Persons Arrested.

The wounded are Dwight Stewart, the N. E. Duncan, J. J. Young, Tim Jolly and C. J. Pullman. Stewart was wounded, being shot in the [illegible] seriously, while Pullman received a bullet wound in the leg. His recovery is doubtful. The others were only slightly wounded.

Mob Starts Attack.

The rush which resulted in the shooting started when a band of men, armed with rocks and bottles, attacked the line of policemen and firemen guarding the west side of the jail [illegible] Efforts of firemen to beat the mob back with streams of water were unavailing, and the mob broke [illegible] officers on the alert, although they said they expected no [illegible] Reports that the attack would be repeated kept officers on the alert [illegible] early in the night and at one time [illegible] war estimated at 5,000, gradually [illegible] persed, although several hundred [illegible] sons maintained an all night vigil [illegible] Reports that the attack would be re[

through the line. At this point firing began and policemen standing by opened fire, discharging about thirty shots, most of them into the air. The mob immediately fell back and the attack subsided.

The wounded were treated at hospitals.

Adding to the night's excitement were several fire alarms, all false. They were considered the work of persons who desired to divert firemen from guard duty at the jail.

On Guard All Night.

Armed with machine guns, shotguns, side arms, tear bombs and fire hose, about seventy-five policemen and deputies maintained guard over the jail throughout the night. The jail is considered mob proof. The two negroes are confined on one of the top floors of the eight story structure. The only access to the upper floors is by means of a small elevator, which in time of emergency can be automaticaly fastened to the top of the shaft.

The negroes were arrested last Friday and indicted yesterday after one of them was said to have confessed to the killing of Ryan Adkins and the assault of his woman companion on a lonely road north of the city on the night of April 12. Frank Noel also was indicted for the murder of W. L. Milstead and for an assault upon his woman companion on the night of April 25.

TEXAS RANGERS TO SERVE AT DALLAS

Plans Being Made to Guard Negroes When Trial Begins

DALLAS, TEXAS, May 21.—Quiet reigned in Dallas tonight after 24 hours of demonstration against two negroes held in the county jail charged with the murder of two Dallas men and criminal assault on their companions.

County and city officers are guarding the jail closely and have the situation under control. Preparations have been made to meet any contingency that might arise. Sheriff Marshall is directing the defense plans. It has been reported that Troop C, 112th Cavalry and Company G, 144th Infantry, Texas National Guard, have been mobilized and are ready to aid the civil authorities if necessary. Several Texas Rangers were expected to arrive here tonight or early Friday to remain until after the trials of the negroes. A machine gun is to be placed at the court house.

Warnings have been issued to Dallas citizens not to participate in any further attempt to storm the jail. Mayor Louis Blaylock issued an appeal to the citizens to let the law take its course.

Crowds gathered at the criminal courts building today at noon and it appeared for about two hours that there might be a repetition of last night's disorders, when several men were injured when an attempt was made to storm the jail.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM & EVE. MAY 22 1925

Dallas Quiet After Mob Storms Jail for Negroes

DALLAS, Texas, Friday. — Quiet reigned in Dallas today after twenty-four hours of demonstration against two negroes held in the county jail charged with the murder of two Dallas men and criminal attack on their companions.

County and city officers are guarding the jail closely, and have the situation under control. It has been reported that Troop C, 112th Cavalry, and Company G 144th Infantry, Texas National Guard have been mobilized and are ready to aid the authorities. Several Texas Rangers were expected to arrive here today. A machine gun is to be placed at the Court House.

Frank Noel and his brother, Lorenzo, negroes, were indicted following reported confessions to the slaying of Ryan Adams and W. L. Stead and attacks on Miss Mary Steen and Mabel Berry.

MOB DANGER PASSED, DALLAS OFFICERS SAY

Dallas, Texas, May 25.—Four days of quiet following the ill fated mob rush on the Dallas County jail early Thursday, have led officers to believe no further assaults on the prison of Frank and Lorenzo Noel, confessed negro slayers, are probable, peace authorities said last night.

Forty-six military guardsmen called out following the jail rush shooting have been dismissed. Texas rangers and special deputies, however, still are patroling the court house corridors.

Investigating officials say that one of the accused negroes has expressed a desire to plead guilty to one of the charges on which he is indicted.

TROOPS TO ACT IF MOB STORMS TEXAS JAIL AGAIN

Dallas, Tex., May 21.—(AP)—State militia will be called out if necessary to maintain order at the Dallas county jail, Judge Charles A. Pippen declared today when reports were circulated that a second attempt will be made to reach Frank and Lorenzo Noel, Negro brothers, charged with killing two Dallas men and attacking their women companions.

Authorities have received a supply of tear gas from Fort Sam Houston and pledges of aid from cavalry troops and the local post of the American Legion. Special deputies have been sworn in. The situation is considered grave.

Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson assured officials by telephone that Texas rangers will be on duty during the trials of the Negroes.

In an attempt to storm the jail early this morning five members of a mob were wounded. The mob then dispersed.

DALLAS IS GRIPPED BY MOB

Dallas, Texas, May 29.—Armed with machine guns, shotguns, side arms, tear bombs and fire hose, almost 100 policemen are guarding the Dallas county jail here where a mob of several thousand of the leading citizens of this city were blocked by rifle fire last Friday from taking Frank and Lorenzo Noel, held on murder charges, to a lamp post gallows. Five white men in the mob were shot, one seriously.

The two men brothers were indicted on Thursday, May 20, on two charges of murder.

Mob Forms, Flees

Early Friday evening the mob started to form around the jail where they were being held. Men, women and children gathered and only the word to start storming the jail was awaited. Finally a group of men armed with milk bottles, bricks and clubs attacked the line of firemen and policemen, who were guarding the west side of the jail. Firemen attempted to stop them with powerful streams of water, but this proved unsuccessful and the policemen opened fire. Only about 30 shots were fired and most of these into the air. But these few shots surprised the mob, made them think that the officers really meant to protect the two prisoners and they quickly started to disperse. The wounded were picked up by the police and rushed to the hospital.

Almost a hundred members of the mob were arrested, thrown in jail for a few minutes and then released. They gained freedom, it is said, because officilas thought that this would "quiet the feeling."

Five Wounded

The wounded men were Dwight Stewart, an undertaker; Tim Jolly, C. J. Pullman, N. E. Duncan and J. Young. The most seriously wounded was Stewart.

After the firing, the mob quickly dispersed with the exception of about 200 hanger-ons who remained all night. Preparations to call out the state militia in case it is necessary have been completed.

Texas Rangers will be on duty at the courthouse when the Noel brothers are put on trial, according to a statement from Governor Miriam Ferguson.

FIVE WOULD-BE LYNCHERS SHOT

DALLAS, Tex., May 25.—Five white men were wounded, one seriously, in an exchange of shots between officers guarding the Dallas county jail and a mob of about 300 persons shortly after 1 o'clock Thursday.

The mob, bent on taking Frank and Lorenzo Noel, who were indicted in connection with two murder and criminal assault cases, were driven back after about 30 shots had been fired. All of the injured were civilians. The only officer wounded was Sheriff Schuyler Marshall, who was struck by a flying brick.

Sheriff and Police Shoot to Kill When Mob Storms

Two men were shot and two more are reported injured in an exchange of shots between officers and a crowd of 300 persons shortly after 1 o'clock Wednesday night when a determined sortie threatened to break through police lines to the entrance of the Dallas County jail where Frank and Lorenzo Noel, accused Negroes, are held.

The attack subsided with the discharge of more than thirty shots most of which were fired into the air.

Sheriff Schuyler Marshall Jr., was on the firing line at the outbreak of the firing, although he did not fire a gun. Officers insist that they opened fire only after shots rang out from the attackers.

The most menacing rush, which resulted in the shooting, was started shortly before 1 o'clock, when an unidentified leader started rushing up Commerce street toward Austin street, a large crowd automatically following him. From Austin the crowd went toward the tracks of the Union Terminal Company at the foot of Jackson street and halted briefly in the train yards, where a leader addressed the crowd.

Attack With Bottles

"A member of the Negro race has committed this outrage against women of our race," he told the crowd in substance.

After several minutes of talk the crowd proceeded to the foot of Elm street, where the attack was started on the rear of the police and fire line of defense.

Many rocks and bricks were hurled at the firemen who were directing the water against the crowd when a barrel of empty bottles was found. The barrage of bottles then set up, weakened the line of firemen, which threatened to give way.

At this point firing began and police standing near opened fire in the air with their pistols.

Preceding this rush one well dressed woman in the crowd, who was urging action by the crowd, was taken into custody by officers.

Marshall Addresses Crowd

Sheriff Marshall went to the foot of Main street where the crowd retreated after the unsuccessful attack and made a short talk, urging that law and order be preserved and appealing to the crowd to disperse to their homes.

William Marshall, brother of the Sheriff, suffered a broken nose in the street fighting, with an empty bottle crashing against his face.

Machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, ammonia tear bombs and side arms on the seventy-five or more officers stationed in the Criminal Courts Building will be used in protecting the jail building from violence, it was announced after 2 o'clock Thursday morning by Sheriff Marshall. This equipment, reinforced by additional ammunition, was hurried to the jail after midnight.

A crowd estimated by police at 5,000 gatherer at the Dallas County jail Wednesday night where Frank and Lorenzo Noel, negroes, under indictment charged with murder and criminal assault in the Adkins and Milstead slayings, are being held.

While at midnight the crowd still was predominated by youngsters, among whom a number of young women were noted, Sheriff Schuyler Marshall Jr., assisted by Assistant Police Chief Bert Dellinger, Captains Frank Scott and J. F. Kelsay and Fire Chief Tom Myers, took every precaution to prevent the crowd from approaching the jail building.

Fire apparatus was called from Central and No. 4 Stations and played streams of water on the crowd as it approached the jail, while a squadron of forty policemen assisted in patrolling the outer ring, which extended on four sides of the courthouse to Commerce and three across to Main street, where the water was played after the unsuccessful attack. Inside the jail building in the air, falling on all who remained in the line set by the forty policemen on the outside. Constable Buck Parsons headed a group of Constables who came to the courthouse to lend aid in case A few

Five Hose Lines Laid

Five hose lines were laid near the courthouse and used in holding the crowd in check. Two were laid on Jefferson street to Elm and

urging that all persons found ating be placed in custody im- iately.

few fist fights broke out and e disorder was reported by Fire f Myers, who said that bricks e hurled at firemen engaged in ing the water.

—Dallas Morning News

Lynchings-1925 Prevented. Texas. 1944

Mob Loses Bout With Faithful Texas Sheriff

They Broke Into the Jail but Not as They Had Planned

MARSHALL, Tex., Oct. 19.—Sheriff John C. Sanders of Harrison County has again demonstrated that a courageous officer, determined to stand his ground, is more than a match for the average mob. Some days ago two Negroes killed some white men in a controversy in an adjoining county. Mob violence was threatened and the prisoners were brought here for safe keeping. A mob followed and started to storm the jail. Sheriff Sanders urged them to disperse and all but thirteen left. These persisted, however, and the plucky Sheriff arrested the whole thirteen and locked them up.

This makes five cases in Texas this year in which mobs bent on lynching have been successfully defied by faithful sheriffs. In one case, that in Dallas, a member of the mob was killed by officers defending their prisoner.

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Sheriff Sanders is a target of congratulations for his courageous stand for law and order.

This makes five cases in Texas this year in which mobs bent on lynching have been successfully defied by faithful sheriffs, backed by public opinion. In one case, that in Dallas, a member of the mob was killed by officers defending their prisoner. The people in Texas and throughout the country cite these cases as positive proof that mobs are easily dealt with if resisted with firmness and courage by officers of the law.

HOW A MOB GOT IN A TEXAS JAIL

Thirteen Leaders Discover Themselves Behind Locked Doors, Much To Their Disappointment. The Sheriff Shows Unusual Courage

MARSHALL, Texas, Oct. 19.—The Inter-racial Commission of the South, in its press service recently, gave an account of how a mob broke into jail in Texas.

The story tells of how two Negroes, who were charged with murder, had been lodged in jail for safe keeping, under Sheriff John C. Sanders. A mob followed the prisoners to the jail bent on lynching. Sheriff Sanders urged the mob to disperse, stating that as a sheriff, he was bound to protect the prisoners. All left but thirteen, who hung around rather persistently. So Sheriff Sanders and his deputies made a rush on the thirteen mob leaders and arrested every one of them and locked them up in the same jail they were so anxious to break into a short while before. Now the report states, "they are behind the bars, wanting some one to break into the jail and get them." They are being held charged with inciting mob violence and resisting arrest.

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SHERIFF ROUTS MOB

MARSHALL, Texas, Oct. 22.—Sheriff John C. Sanders, of Harrison County, has again demonstrated that a courageous officer determined to stand his ground, is more than a match for the average mob. Some days ago two Negroes kill some white men in a controversy in an adjoining county. Mob violence was threatened and the prisoners were brought here for safe keeping. A mob followed and started to storm the jail. Sheriff Sanders urged them to disperse and all but thirteen left. These persisted, however, and the plucky Sheriff arrested the whole thirteen and locked them up.

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Mob Loses Bout With Faithful Texas Sheriff

They Broke into the Jail, All Right But Not As They Had Planned.

Marshall, Texas, Oct. 21.—Sheriff John C. Saunders, of Harrison County, has again demonstrated that a courageous officer, determined to stand his ground, is more than a match for the average mob. Some days ago two Negroes. kill some white men in a controversy in an adjoining county. Mob violence was threatened and the prisoners were brought here for safe keeping. A mob followed and started to storm the jail. Sheriff Sanders urged them to disperse and all but thirteen left. These persisted, however, and the plucky Sheriff arrested the whole thirteen and locked them up.

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MOB LOSES BOUT WITH FAITHFUL TEXAS SHERIFF

They Broke Into the Jail, All Right, But Not As They Had Planned.

Marshall, Tex.—Sheriff John C. Sanders of Harrison County, has again demonstrated that a courageous officer, determined to stand his ground, is more than a match for the average mob. Some days ago two Negroes shot two white men in a controversy in an adojining county. Mob violence was threatened and the prisoners were brought here for safe keeping. A mob followed and started to storm the jail. Sheriff Sanders urged them to disperse and all but thirteen left. These persisted, however, and the plucky sheriff arrested the whole thirteen and locked them up.

However, he was assisted by Texas Rangers on duty at Texas & Pacific Railway shops.

This makes five cases in Texas this year in which mobs bent on lynching have been successfully defied by faithful sheriffs, backed by public opinion. In one case, that in Dallas, a member of the mob was killed by officers defending their prisoner.

Lynchings—1945.
Prevented.

Clipping Without Date.

Virginia.

1945

Lynching Threatens Negro Arrested for Murder of Merchant in Virginia

Wife of Slain Storekeeper Identifies One of Two Suspects Held as Result of Murder; Two Arrested Were Caught In Act of Robbing Store at Another Point.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 20. — Although Mrs. Samuel Saunders positively identified one of two negroes alleged to have shot her husband to death late Saturday in his store at Carrsville, a small town near Suffolk, Nansemond county authorities confronted the alleged slayer with his accuser for the second time today at his hearing before a magistrate.

Mrs. Saunders made the first identification upon returning from the funeral of her slain husband.

The negroes held by authorities were arrested at Smithfield, but because of the bad condition of the roads, due to heavy rains, they were taken to Courtland Isle, of Wight county. The suspects were in the act of robbing a store when captured, county officers stated.

Feeling runs so high in the Carrsville section that authorities are taking precautions to prevent a possible lynching.

screams for help frightened the bandit, and after snatching her wrist watch, class ring, pin and silver card case, he hurled her into a ditch and ran.

The girl gave the alarm when she reached her home, several hundred yards away. She was unable to state whether her assailant was white or colored. Posses were quickly formed, and bloodhounds were sent from Norfolk to aid in the search, which ended in the arrest of Ruffin..

TROOPS GUARD SLAYER OF VIRGINIA CONSTABLE

Richmond, Va., June 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—Virginia militiamen have been stationed at the hospital in Chase City, where Lewis Cumbia, who is alleged to have killed Constable Leon E. Smith on June 1, lies suffering from wounds he received in the encounter with the officer.

Eleven men and officers are engaged in the guard duty, the adjutant general's office announced today. It was said the troops had been requested by Sheriff Beales, of Mecklenburg county, who advised the adjutant general threats had been made to take Cumbia from the hospital. Constable Smith died in a hospital here on June 2.

ARRESTED ON THE EVIDENCE OF BLOODHOUNDS

Man Removed From Suffolk To Portsmouth Jail When Mob Threatens.

Suffolk, Va., Feb. 25—Samuel Ruffin, colored, charged with holding up and robbing Miss Helen Williford, 17, senior in Cypress High School, was taken to the Portsmouth city jail this morning at 1:30 o'clock for safe keeping after a crowd estimated at 500 persons had gathered about the jail here.

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Miss Williford was held up in a thicket between the school bus stop and her home in the Cypress Chapel section yesterday afternoon. Her

Lynchings—1925. Alabama. 1987

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

NEGRO IS HELD IN ALLEGED MURDER

Conflicting Stories of Whereabouts Cause Arrest in Lancaster Case

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 6.—Solomon Boyd, negro is being held on suspicion here today in connection with the alleger murder of J. F. Lancaster whose body was found under an automobile yesterday on a lonely road near the new country club.

Boyd was arrested last night and subjected to a grilling examination. He denied his guilt and is being held, police stated, because of conflicting stories as to his whereabouts at the time of the alleged murder.

Miss Hattie Stewart, 18, who was with Lancaster the night he met his death is still in a local hospital with wounds in her face and hands, as a result of an alleged attack by negroes who shot Lancaster after the car stalled and dragged her from the car. Lancaster was a printer while Miss Stewart is a student in a business college here.

NEGROES KILL MAN, ATTACK COMPANION

Brutal Roadside Murder Reported in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 5.—(AP)—The body of F. A. Lancaster 28, was found under an automobile on a road near the new Country Club here this morning with a pistol wound in his temple and Miss Hattie Stewart is in a dangerous condition in a local hospital as a result of the reported attack of negroes, near the spot where Lancaster's body was found.

The couple was out riding when the car stalled, Miss Stewart told police, and while Lancaster was trying to crank it, they were attacked by a band of negroes. Lancaster was shot and she was dragged from the car, choked and left by the roadside, she said.

The attack occurred about 8 o'clock last night, she told the police. The body of Lancaster was found by a negro passing the scene this morning. Miss Stewart told police she made her way to a nearby house at daybreak, whence she was sent to the hospital.

ASSAULT REPORT IS PROVED MYTH

Clarke County Woman Now Says Blacks Frightened Off by Screams

JACKSON, ALA., May 11.—Special to The Advertiser.—The excitement that prevailed in the western part of Clarke county Friday over the rumor that criminal assault had been committed on a white womna there, has abated. The real fact is no assault was committed. As well as could be learned the facts are about these; about 8 o'clock Friday, when the woman, a farmer's wife, was at home by herself, two negro men entered the house, one at one door, one at another door. She saw them and through fear she screamed and they took fright and ran away. It proved to be two negroes that the woman's husband had paid out of prison and had them working out their fines. It is only a surmise as to what they meant to do, whether they intended to steal and rob the house, or whether they intended to harm the woman, no one can tell. The negroes were taken in custody by officers and put in the county jail at Grove Hill, awaiting further evidence.

NEGROES ATTACK JACKSON WOMAN

Feeling High Over Assault on Clarke County Farmer's Wife by Two Blacks

JACKSON, ALA., May 8.—Special to The Advertiser.—Jackson and this vicinity were considerably aroused Friday when reports reached here of a criminal assault upon a white woman living about 15 miles from here, the crime being committed by two negroes about 8 o'clock Friday morning.

Details of the crime could not be learned late Friday as the scene of the deed is rather inaccessible to this city. A telephone call about noon asked that bloodhounds be sent to the scene and this was done, but without results as so many people had been around the place in the meanwhile that it was impossible for the dogs to take up a trail.

The woman, it is said, was alone at her home when the assault took place. She is quoted as saying that she believes she can identify her assailants and two negroes living in the community are under suspicion. Feeling over the case is said to be running high and mob action is feared, should the guilty persons be captured.

NEGRO ENTERS ROOM OF SLEEPING WOMAN

Screams Which Awaken Mother and Brother Frighten Him Away From House

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 11.—An unidentified negro entered the home of Mrs. J. G. Kyser, 1326 Fifth avenue north, early today and attacked Mrs. G. B. Ellis as she lay asleep with her infant daughters.

The marauder, however, was frightened away when Mrs. Ellis screamed for help and awoke her mother, Mrs. Kyser, and her brother, Buster Feltman, who were asleep in another part of the house.

"My daughter and I had been to a hospital to visit a relative, Monday night," Mrs. Kyser told police, "and returned shortly before midnight. Mrs. Ellis, with her two daughters, one six and the other 18 months slept in a bed in the rear of the house, but left the light burning.

"About 1:30 o'clock, I heard a muffled scream and went to my daughter's room. The light had been extinguished, but as I reached the door, I caught a glimpse of a man leaping from the window."

The negro told Mrs. Ellis if she made an outcry he would choke her to death.

Mrs. Ellis said by a desperate effort she finally succeeded in making a sound that awoke other occupants of the house.

Officers who investigated, found the intruder had placed a painter's horse beneath the bedroom window to stand on while he cut the window screen.

Mrs. Ellis' husband was not at home, as he is employed at night.

AGED WHITE WOMAN OF LEE COUNTY IS WOUNDED BY NEGRO

Mrs. Mattie L. Hunt Struck Over Head With Gun Barrel in Own Home by Black Intruder Thursday Night

SHERIFF AND DEPUTIES SEARCH FOR ASSAILANT

No Motive Assigned For Act Following Assertion "I'm Going To Kill You"

OPELIKA, ALA., Dec. 11.—Special to The Advertiser.—Fired with determination to avenge a mysterious attack upon an aged white woman near Salem, Thursday night, Sheriff John L. Moon, of the county and deputies Friday were combing the woods in search of a strange black who entered the home and after crashing the barrel of a shotgun against the victim's head, fled the scene.

The victim, Mrs. Mattie L. Hunt, 80, who with a sister nearly 80 years old, resides alone and unprotected about two miles west of Salem, was recovering Friday night from an ugly scalp wound which the negro inflicted after seizing a shotgun from the full length of the house.

According to Mrs. Hunt's story, the negro entered the home about six o'clock, Thursday evening, without knocking and found Mrs. Hunt in the bedroom of her sister, who is near death with cancer.

The black entered the room, she said, with a shotgun in his hand, and declared:

"D—— you, I'm going to kill you."

Mrs. Hunt declared the negro seized her as she screamed, and thrust her through the connecting door into the front room, and dragged her to the front door. There she grasped the door, and offered what resistance was within her feeble body, when the negro wheeled and struck her with the gun barrel.

Mrs. Hunt dropped to the floor, dazed for the moment, as the negro frightened by her screams, fled through the doorway and into the field nearby. She did not lose consciousness.

Deepest mystery surrounds the motive for the crime. Sheriff Moon discredited the robbery theory, as the women lived humbly. Revenge could not enter into the attack, as Mrs. Hunt declared the negro was an utter stranger. The theory that a criminal assault was the motive was discredited even more by Sheriff Moon, who stated that by no word or action did the negro communicate such a threat.

Word of the outrage reached the nearest neighbor about three-quarters of a mile distant, nearly an hour after the attack, and Sheriff Moon and his deputies immediately hastened to the home.

Bloodhounds were summoned from Camp Kilby, and about a dozen citizens from Opelika and Salem rushed to the scene. The dogs struck a trail that led directly from the home for about a quarter of a mile and then turned and came again in the direction of the house. The dogs followed a trail to the rear of the house for a short distance, and then appeared non-plussed. It was as though the object of the search had vanished into thin air.

Sheriff Moon admitted that he too was non-plussed concerning the strange course of the trail. The hunt for the negro continued through the night, but proved fruitless.

Neighbors in that vicinity told Sheriff Moon that a strange negro had been seen early Thursday afternoon walking across the fields in the direction of the home, carrying a shot gun. The description they gave corresponded with the description given by Mrs. Hunt.

Two shells, both loaded and from a 12-gauge shotgun, were found upon the floor of the home. The shells were charged with No. 6 birdshot. It is believed that the blow unstrung the gun and that the shells dropped from the barrels.

Splotches of blood at the front door were found upon the floor, and the waist which Mrs. Hunt wore was also spotted with blood.

A negro suspected of the crime was arrested Thursday night by Sheriff Moon, but was released Friday, following an investigation. Sheriff Moon declared that an accurate description had been given him, and that the force would rest but little until the negro had been run to earth.

The invalid sister of Mrs. Hunt, who witnessed the struggle from her bed, corroborated every detail of the woman's story.

SHERIFF ARRESTS NEGRO INTRUDER

Alleged To Have Confessed Attack on Dairyman and Wife on Mobile Road

Awaiting a hearing on December 22, Robert Coley, 20, negro, is in the county jail here charged with burglary and assault with intent to murder, following an alleged confession to officers Monday morning of the wounding of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Smith at their home on Mobile road early Sunday morning. Coley was arrested after midnight Sunday by Sheriff Bob Phelps and Deputies Mosley, Tucker and Sellers, and his confession is said to have followed shortly afterwards.

According to the story said to have been told by the negro, he had entered the Smith home while under the influence of liquor, looking for a place to sleep. He is reported to have claimed that he had worked on the place before the Smiths took possession and explained his seeming familiarity with the premises in this manner.

The negro told officers he climbed in the kitchen window, using a cotton basket and a hoe that was leaning against the house, and on hearing a noise, struck out with the implement, which he still held in his hand.

Coley's arrest was the result of an entire day and night of unceasing labor on the part of the officers, who traced their man by means of "loud" cap left on the scene of the assault. After running down this clue, it was discovered that the cap was owned by Coley who was in the employ of W. A. Rucker who lives on the extension of Cleveland avenue. The arrest and alleged confession followed.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are recovering.

INTERRACIAL MEETING IN MADISON SUNDAY

Madison, Ga., December 11.—(Special.)—A mass meeting will be given by the citizens of Madison Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in Calvary Baptist church under the auspices of the interracial committee of Morgan county.

The object of the meeting is to create a more friendly relation between the races and encourage the colored people to educate their children, remain on the farms and check migration. Rev. G. W. Allen, pastor of Calvary Baptist church, will be master of ceremonies and deliver the opening address.

Addresses will also be delivered by Mayor C. M. Furlow and R. W. Parker, ex-mayor.

The principal address will be delivered by Rev. B. R. Holmes, president of the Holmes Institute of Atlanta, who will speak on the superior opportunities offered the colored people in the south where they can reach their highest development.

Closing addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. L. Henderson, Rev. R. G. Cash and Dr. J. F. Smith.

Lynchings—1925

Race: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Arkansas.

1975

ATTACK LAID TO NEGRO

Missouri Girl Victim of Black's Alleged Action.

HELENA, ARK., Feb. 8.—Ollie Slay, aged 28, a negro, accused of attacking a white 7-year-old girl in Steele, Mo., in December, 1924, was arrested here today and will be returned to Steele. A farmer for whom Slay was working recognized the negro through a description published in a newspaper and informed county officials.

CHARGED WITH ATTACK.

Negro Held After Identification As Assailant of Woman.

JONESBORO, Ark., June 26.—Troy Curtis, a negro, who is about 35 years of age, was placed in the county jail here today for safe keeping by the officers of Mississippi County. Curtis is charged with attacking a white woman at or near Blythville and has been fully identified by the woman as her assailant. Feeling was so high, it is said, against the black that the officers feared a mob and in order to prevent this brought the prisoner here. Jailor Cureton will hold the prisoner at all hazards and leave him ready to surrender to the Mississippi county officers when they are ready for him.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN FOURCHE BOTTOMS

Woman Shot by Negro Believed to Be Insane.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 11.—Mrs. Lena Blevins, 40, wife of a well-to-do farmer, was shot by a negro believed to be insane late this evening in the Fourche bottoms, the scene of several homicides during the past three months.

Meeting the woman on a lonely road near Myers' schoolhouse, some two miles from the Little German pike, the negro is said to have opened fire with a gun, without warning, then fled into the dense woods and underbrush.

More than 200 men from the sheriff's office and the section were scouring the woods for the negro as night fell. It is believed that he will be captured.

The murder of Nora Mullins DeJarnett, first tragedy of that dismal district which attracted much attention, was plainly the work of a fiend. Her body, decomposed, was found by a woodcutter buried under a pile of driftwood. She had been outraged.

Mrs. Hamilton, second victim, was shot fro manbush as she was parked in one of the lonely trails leading over the bayou toward Arch Street Pipe. Jealousy and revenge were the plausible theories advanced by the police, but do definite clue has ever unearthed as to the identity of the murderer.

Stranger and more baffling than prior tragedies, was the death of Mrs. Maude Fossard at the hands of an unknown fiend. She was assaulted, cruelly beaten and thrown from a trestle not far from the scene of the DeJarnett murder.

Lynchings—1925
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

California.

1976

SEARCH ABANDONED FOR ASSAILANT OF WHITE GIRL, REPORT

Unable to link up any black man with an alleged attack reported to them as being made on a ten-year-old white girl, police yesterday practically abandoned a search for the man.

Pacific Defender
5-30-25
Los Angeles Cal

According to the report of the girl's parents, the child was playing with playmates in the neighborhood of East Thirty-eighth and La Salle streets when a man, said to be black, flashily clad, appeared, grabbed her and carried her to an alley but let go hold of her when she began to scream. No injury was done.

A squad of police from University police station failed to find any suspect after searching the neighborhood for several hours, and it is held that a further search or a continuation would be futile.

LOS ANGELES CAL. TIMES
OCTOBER 9, 1925

BRUTAL ATTACKERS HUNTED

"Shoot to Kill" Order Issued as Deputies Seek Pair After Man Robbed and Girl Assaulted

Squads of detectives and deputy sheriffs, with orders to "shoot to kill," engaged in a remorseless man hunt last night for the two bandits who held up and robbed C. Kane and his pretty feminine companion yesterday noon and then assaulted the woman while her escort was held helpless at the point of a gun.

The search for the bandits, one a negro and the other white, pivoted about the district at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and South Park avenue, near where the crime was enacted. The feminine victim of the degenerate gunmen remains unnamed, the young woman having refused to divulge it to police. Detective Lieutenants Tuttle and Anderson of the Seventy-seventh-street station, first to respond to the call, stated that she was in a hysterical condition, however, and in need of medical attention.

PAIR STEAL UP

The story of the brutal attack was told to the detectives by Kane. He stated that he was driving along the lonely road between South Park and Central avenue, which leads through a heavily wooded grove bordering One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, with the woman at his side. He had stopped the car for a few moments near a heavy clump of trees, he said, and was talking to his companion, when the negro and his white companion stole up.

The first word, he stated, was a command to keep silent and to raise his hands. He complied and his companion did likewise. The bandits, with the burly white man taking the lead, took $12 from him. Then they turned to the young woman, he said. She was relieved of a diamond ring valued at about $150 and a wrist watch whose value was placed at $40.

The robbing of their victims completed, the bandits commanded the unnamed young woman to get out from the car. She was attacked first by the white man and then by the negro, the bandits taking turns at keeping Kane subdued under the menace of the revolver. The woman fought furiously but was quickly overcome by her assailants, who gagged and choked her into submission and silence.

Then the bandits half carried, half shoved the young woman into his car, Kane said, let the air out of the tires, took the key to his car and departed. Before they left, he said, they warned him that they would kill him should he report the matter to police. A few seconds later, he said, he heard their machine pull out from a clump of trees around a bend in the road and drive away, though he never caught sight of the auto.

He hurried to the Seventy-seventh-street station and reported the crime to the officers. Detective Lieutenants Tuttle and Anderson hurried out to the grove and made a thorough inspection of the grounds but without result. They were soon joined by deputy sheriffs and other officers and the search spread out to cover the entire neighborhood.

The detectives described the woman victim as about 25 years of age, pretty and fashionably attired. A complete description of the bandits was given to the authorities by Kane. The white man, he said, was about 32 years of age, five feet six in height, stockily built and weighing about 165 pounds and wearing an old blue suit, horn-rimmed glasses, tan shirt and a slouch cap.

The negro was described as about 31 years of age, very black, weighing about 160 pounds and five feet eight in height. He also wore a blue suit and has a scar on his right cheek.

Lynchings-1925
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

D.C.

1977

WHITE LOVER WAS BLACK BRUTE WHO OUTRAGED SWEETIE

Washington, D. C.—Contrary to the statement made by her Saturday, when it was disclosed that she had been attacked, and she reported that her assailant was a colored man, Mary Price, 16 years old, white girl of Silver Springs, Md., told the police yesterday that her previous statement was false and that her attacker was an old friend, Robert S. Parkhurst. She intimated that her previous statement accusing a colored man of the attack was an effort to shield Parkhurst, who was later arrested by the authorities.

Parkhurst was questioned for several hours last night by Sheriff Gingerand Joseph C. Cissel, State attorney in Rockville.

Following several hours questioning, young Parkhurst was held for formal charges, which will be placed against him today. The girl expressed the hope that severe punishment would not be meted to him. She and Parkhouse were old friends, she said, and this, she thought, should lessen the seriousness of his act.

Following the announcement made by the girl Saturday, when she alleged she was attacked by a colored man, a posse of citizens was immediately formed to search for the alleged attacker. After a lengthy search no one was found answering to the description given by the girl. The posse then dispersed with the thought that the assailant had successfully escaped. Nothing of the case was heard of until yesterday, when the Price girl broke down and refuted her own previous statement.

Lynchings — 1925
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.
Florida.
1978

NEGRO SHOT TO DEATH FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

Attempts to Escape Through Cordon of Police.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 31.—Driven from his barricaded home by tear bombs, Willie Washington, 22, negro fugitive, believed by police to have criminally attacked the wife of a prominent business man here Sunday night, was shot to death here early today as he attempted to escape through a cordon of police.

The negro was shot as he emerged, gun in hand, from an attic window in an attempt to climb down a ladder to the ground. Struck by three bullets from the gun of an officer, he dropped to the ground dead.

Police said they traced the negro through an automobile he had stolen shortly after the attack upon the woman. Blood-stained clothing was found in the house when they searched it after his death, they said.

The man is said to have answered to the description given by his victim, who still is in a hospital.

The woman was forced at the point of a revolver, to drive into the country by a negro who leaped upon the running board of the machine in which she was riding. Later she was brutally beaten with the butt of the gun.

NEW YORK BULLETIN
JANUARY 31, 1925

Routed by Tear Bombs, Negro Slain

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 31.—Willie Washington, Negro, believed to be the man police have been seeking as the assailant of four white women here last Saturday night, was shot and killed by police early today after he had been driven from his hiding place in an attic by tear bombs.

Photographs of the dead Negro were to be shown victims of the assaults in an attempt at positive identification.

ɔmen's Screams Lead To Negro's Sudden Death

Eau Gallie, Fla., April 1—O Green, a colored laborer was slashed to death by two white men, when the wife and daughter of one became frightened and screamed on seeing him approaching their camp. The whites rushed to the scene from a fishing boat and attacked the stranger without stopping to investigate. Green was thought to have been after water.

Lynchings- 1925

Georgia.

1979

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes

ASSAILANT HUNTED IN FOUR COUNTIES

Macon, Ga., May 12.—Sheriff's deputies from four middle Georgia counties are engaged in a man-hunt in Monroe county for the negro who last night shot Miss Harmon and criminally attacked one of his two young women companions near here.

Harmon's car was found three miles from Forsyth today, the gas tank being empty. This car had been seized by the negro, after he abandoned a stolen car.

Reports here indicate that there are hundreds of citizens aiding the officers in the hunt. Bloodhounds from the state prison farm and from the Jones county convict camp and also from the Monroe county convict camp are on the trail of the negro.

Officers believed tonight that they had him surrounded in a swamp near the Monroe, Pike and Upson county lines.

Police officers in Atlanta and Fulton county were asked Tuesday night to aid in the search for the negro. The local police are keeping a sharp lookout for suspects.

Harmon says that he was driving along the road when the negro came from the side of the road with a gun and ordered him to stop. After he had stopped, he said the black ordered him to run which he did and after getting a short distance away, he says the negro opened fire, the load striking him in the foot.

The young women claim the negro made them get out the car and he attacked one of them. The negro jumped in the automobile belonging to Harmon and drove hurriedly away, according to the story the young women told deputies. A car which is said to be a stolen machine, was found on the roadside near the scene and it is believed that the negro drove to the spot in this car and then used the Harmon car in which to make his escape.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

MAY 15 1925

UPON BEING FRIGHTENED

The Telegraph found it necessary a few days ago to deplore the action of a young man who ran away from two white girls when the party was held up by a negro. One of the white girls was criminally assaulted.

It must now say that running away is not always disgraceful. The remark is prompted by the experience of four young men who were peacefully making their way down the Ocmulgee River in a motor launch when a water moccasin flopped down from somewhere into the middle of the group. One young man grabbed the friendly limb of a tree that projected itself over the river; the other three entered the water post haste and left the moccasin in possession of the boat. The Telegraph inquires: Who wouldn't have run?

NEGRO ATTACKS GIRL AND SHOOTS ESCORT

Macon, Ga., May 11.—A negro held up two Macon girls and their escort as they were riding in an automobile on the River road, just outside the city limits, late tonight, shot the man and ordered him to run, and then criminally assaulted one of the young women, according to reports to the police.

After accomplishing the crime the negro exchanged a stolen automobile for the car in which the young women and their escort were riding and made his escape.

The story first developed when Ross Hammond, 29, painter, arrived at a local hospital, with a gunshot wound in his foot.

Hammond then told sheriff's deputies that the young women were at the mercy of the negro.

Deputies found the girls walking in from the scene. They found the abandoned stolen car, but the one which Hammond drove has not been located.

WOMAN'S SCREAMS FRIGHTEN NEGRO

Coincident with an attack early Wednesday night by an unidentified negro on a prominent white woman in the vicinity of Harlee and Weatherby streets, county police announced the capture of Tom Wyatt, negro, on a charge of attacking a young white woman Saturday night in the Buckhead district.

Wyatt has confessed to the Buckhead crime, county police declared, after grilling the negro.

According to the report of Policemen H. D. Donehoo and H. T. Robinson, the negro in the Wednesday night attack dragged his victim a distance of 100 feet and threatened her life with a knife at her throat.

Lynchings-1925

Illinois.

1965

Rape-Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

MOB TRIES TO LYNCH NEGRO NEAR CHICAGO

Police Reserves Drive 600 From Gates of Jail.

MANY NEGROES IN MOB

Attack on Little White Girl C— Effort at Lynching—N— as Spirited Away as Mob Gathers to Indiana Harbor Bastile

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 15.—Quick strategy on the part of sheriff's men at Indiana Harbor, near here today, saved from lynching a negro who had been identified by a four-year-old girl as the man who had kidnaped her Friday while she was playing outside her home, carried her to a nearby basement and there assaulted her.

The negro, whom a mob of over 600 persons, including many of his own color, loudly demanded he be hanged from a tree, is John Allen, 47 years old. The girl, who named him as her assailant, is Waunell Crockett, daughter of Edward Crockett of Indiana Harbor.

As feeling grew high outside the jail, where Allen had been taken after his capture, the law officers realized that the temper of the crowd was ugly. While policemen kept back the mob outside Allen and his guards quietly slipped out to a waiting automobile at the rear and sped away, presumably to the county jail at Crown Point.

The mob's attempt to storm the jail was foiled when police reserves were called out.

Waunell was playing with other child companions on the street Friday when a negro rode up on a motorcycle. He grabbed the child and shot away.

Waunell was taken to the basement of an empty house and outraged by her captor, who left her there. Hours afterwards she was found and taken to her home, where physicians said she is in a dangerous condition as a result of the brutal treatment she had received.

Saturday morning Allen, who lives in Indiana Harbor, was arrested. It was said the motorcycle had led police to him. He was taken to the jail and a procession of child companions of Waunell started there. All, without hesitation, named Allen as the kidnaper.

Then Edward Crockett, obtaining medical permission, rode to the jail with his child wrapped in blankets. As he and a guard walked through the mob expressions of hot resentment against Allen and urging that he be "strung up" were heard. A surging of the crowd toward the jail started, and police reserves had to be called out to hold the crowd back.

Negroes of the community are as incensed against Allen as were the other residents.

Englewood police were combing the district today for a negro about 24 years old who invaded the home of Ralph Fuller, a railway engineer, held her 19-year-old son at bay with a pistol and attacked Mrs. Pearl Fuller. Her husband, sleeping in a rear room, was not aware of the tragedy being enacted within a few feet of his room.

Numerous cases of children and women being attacked by negro morons were reported during the day. The outbreak of the atrocious crimes has been particularly severe in recent weeks. Authorities say there are at least 25,000 drug addicts and morons roaming the streets of Chicago, and orders have been given the police to round them up and hold them under arrest.

Lynchings—1925.
Rape—Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

1980 Kentucky.

White Woman Claims Man Attacked Her

ACCUSED MAN "LOOKS LIKE THE FELLOW"

MANSON HELD TO GRAND JURY ON WEAK STORY.

A colored man is in jail awaiting grand jury action because a white woman says she "thinks" he is the man who tried to pull her in his car about 2:30 in the morning a few weeks ago. The man, William Manson, is a married man and lives in Jeffersonville, Ind.

He worke dfor an automobile concern at Jackson and Broadway at night.

A representative of The News and of the N. A. A. C. P. visited him in jail and this is the story he told:

He left work about 1:30 on the morning in question to motor home in the company's car as was his custom. He stopped at Seventh and Walnut and went in Coleman's restaurant. When he came out the car was gone. He returned to the company's office, reported the loss of his car and went to sleep in a car in the garage. Later police came and charged him with trying to pull a white woman in his car. They took him to a station at Sixth and Magnolia and slapped him and pounded him, he said, trying to make him admit the charge. Later he said a woman was brought before him and though she said she did not think he was the man, the police insisted that she say he was. Finally she said, "It looks something like him."

The white woman, one Mary Green, a dilapidated looking creature, appeared in Police Court the next morning and the following is a stenographic report of what was said:

Mary Green—I had been to the restaurant and I was going home and I turned Sixth and Broadway and was goin gdown to my house and a car was coming along right round me and some one in it said, "Come here" and I said, "what?" And they repeated it and I looked in the machine. I thought it might be some one I knew and I saw it was a colored man and I tried to get to the house and he attempted to grab me by the throat and he drugme up to the car, and when he got me in the car I could see a uniform but this colored man had hold of my throat and I couldn't holler to to the man in uniform; I couldn't get my breath—I think the officer's name that passed me was Wheat and when he saw the officer, he let me go and I got loose. Then the officer took me down to my house and he got some other parties and they taken me up there and I recognized this man; he looked like the sam efellow.

Q. Is this the man?

A. The best I can say is he looks like the man; it was in the dark.

Q. Well, you are in the light now, can you say he is the man?

A. Well, he had a short mustache and the same kind of a face as this fellow has. Of course, I was s cared and it was in the dark. The only look I got at him was when he had me by the throat.

I was out with another girl, she came there to get a dress and she wanted to get some lunch and we started to the restaurant to get some lunch and the other girl called a taxi. I was by myself when this fellow drove up and talked to me. I don't know whether he attempted to do any thing to me or not but he had me holding me in the car.

Officer Wheat testified that about 2:30 in the morning he noticed this woman at Sixth and Broadway and he kind of watched her because he was suspicious of her being out that time, and he saw this colored man drive up in a machine and then hold over the edge of the machine and was up against her like he was trying to do something to her, and he ran up and the Negro put the woman between him and the officer and the officer said he couldn't shoot with the woman between them and the colored man threw the woman at him and knocked his gun ou of his hand and then the man got away. The policeman identified this man as being the man that got the woman in the machine.

Sgt. Metcalf testified that he investigated this thing. He said this man afte rleaving the motor running got away and he went to the place where he worked and this colored man had reported the car stolen and in all his investigations and questions to the defendant the defendant was very evasive in his answers and the times the defendant gave him did not agree with the time the man the defendant worked for gave him.

$600 to the grand jury in the attempt to rape case and $200 to the grand jury in the detaining a woman case, October 16, 1925.

Manson lives in Jeffersonville and has p roperty, his lawyer says, but that will not get him bail in Kentucky. Mr. Wilson Lovett, president of the N. A. A. C. P. has been approached. He says it is not the function of that organization to take active part in criminal cases unless the accused is being discriminated and treated unjustly because of color or race. However, he agreed to call the Executive Committee together and see if bail can be secured for Manson. It being his opinion that if the man is innocent he can do more toward proving it outside of jail than in.

STEALING: NOT ASSAULT CAUSE MISSOURI LYNCHING

New York, August 27.—The National Associaion for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, has received a version of the Missouri lynching, at Excelsior Springs, published in the Kansas City Call, a local Colored newspaper, in which the charge is made that Walter R. Mitchell was lynched not for assault upon a white girl, but because he quarreled with a cattle stealing ring.

The Kansas City Call asserts that the Colored man had quarreled with the white girl's escort about some money he said was due him, and that the Colored man had whipped the white man, merely thrusting the girl aside when she attempted to interfere. The Kansas City Call thus comments upon the story told by the white man, Utt, and his companion, Miss Holt:

"Three details of the story told by Utt and Miss Holt are improbable. The first is that any meeting whatever occurred on a dark road, with them stopping at the behest of an unknown person, armed with a flashlight. Autoists do not stop at night, no matter how accostd, for fear of robbers. Yet they say they stood still while the man alighted from his horse and threw the light from his flashlight in Utt's face and then hit him in the mouth, either with his fist or the flashlight.' They do not say the assailant was armed with a pistol. They almost say he was not, because Utt was 'struck with fist or flashlight.' If they could identify Mitchell thru the glare, they certainly would have seen any pistol carried in his other hand. Utt would have difficulty in proving to a jury that he was robbed and his companion raped by an unarmed assailant, whom he allowed to dismount from a horse before striking him and entering the car. The fas get-away of a Ford car is too well known to the farmer jurymen.

"Poin No. 2 which would be difficult to prove, after once it was admitted that the three persons did meet in this road, is identification. Human eyes do not see through light into darkness. Utt and Miss Holt could not identify any one behind a flashlight. Police, burglars and ordinary users of flashlights know the impossibility of seeing what is behing them.

"Lastly Utt would have had to prove to a jury that he was stunned the first instant after he identified the assailant, and stayed stunned until the rape was done, but woke up in time for Mitchell to leave after having "warned them."

"Mitchell was tried by a mob and not before a jury, and the evidence was first and foremost the 'positive' identification by a hysterical girl, his having sandal shoes, and his presence in Excelsior Springs. The usual confession with which mobs salve concience, is not claimed in this case. Mitchell's body was strung up with the mouth stuffed with grass. He did not talk the moment before death and the Standard says of him: 'Although kicked and cuffed and others grabbing at his hair, the Colored man showe dremarkable nerve. There was no cringing, no pleading, or yelling for help. He was either a brave, nervy darky, or else he knew how to concal his terror.'

"Mitchell was killed in spite of the pleading of influential citizens. He was killed in spite of the weaknsses of the accusation, and the lack of corroborative evidence. He was found at home asleep, he never resisted, he was unarmed, he protested his innocence and died bravely."

1980

Lynchings—1925

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Louisiana.

1981

GIRL WHO WROTE HIM LOVE NOTES NOW SAYS HE "ASSAULTED" HER

BATON ROUGE, La., March 26.—A black man who dared to win the love of a beautiful southern girl of this city has paid, with frightful mutilation, the price of his mad folly. In this hour of trial and tribulation, he has learned that southern love always bows a servile knee before the shrine of color and that it exists just so long as the eleventh commandment, "Do not get caught," remains inviolate.

Six white men, four of whom are Italians, are being held without bond upon charges of having performed an illegal operation upon Owen Drumgoole, whom they accuse of having committed the "usual" crime upon the daughter of one of the men held.

Those in custody are Tony Ancona, the girl's father; Charley Ancona, a brother of Tony; Joe Stablier, driver of the car in which Drumgoole was kidnaped; Tony Modicatt, Glenn Gunn and B. K. Gunn, neighbors of Tony's. The father of the girl operates a meat market in this city.

Drumgoole, known about the city as "Nubby," lies a patient in the Baton Route General Hospital, where he was thrown after his assailants had forever made it impossible for him to repeat a similar offense as was charged against him. He was helped into the hospital by employees who heard his impassioned pleas for assistance.

Started to Kill Him

During the night deputy sheriffs and police worked on the case and before day the six men were in the parish jail. Tony Ancona takes the full responsibility for the affair. In an examination before District Attorney John Fred Odom Friday morning, Tony Ancona said he was responsible for the whole affair, and said he would have killed Drumgoole had it not been for the others, who urged him to do anything he wanted to less than murder. He said the mutilation idea was his own, and that no one else had suggested it to him.

SOUTHERN 'SURGEON'S' DEED IS WHITEWASHED

BATON ROUGE, La., April 19.—Owen ("Nuvvy") Drumgoole, who was mutilated by six white men of this city three weeks ago following discovery of a love affair existing between himself and the young daughter of one of the men, was indicted late Thursday by the grand jury charged with a criminal attack upon the girl. No bills were returned by the grand jury against the six white men who committed a most horrible "operation" upon Drumgoole.

Thus again it is seen that there is one law for the black man, and one law for the white man below the Mason-Dixon Line; and, as usual, the black man is the one who suffers most.

The white girl, about whom the mutilation took place, was "proven" to be less than 17 years of age.

No bills were returned against the father of the girl, Tony Ancona, who told the district attorney that he and he alone had mutilated Drumgoole because of his relations with his daughter. Five other white men admitted that they were with Ancona when the mutilation took place, about eight miles south of Baton Rouge. Their victim, following the affair, was brought back to Baton Rouge and thrown from a car in front of the Baton Rouge General hospital, where he was cared for until he was able to come to jail, where he has been kept since.

Failure of the grand jury to make a report on a case investigated in this parish is usually equivalent to dismissal, so it is likely that the charges filed by the district attorney against the six white men will be dismissed. Drumgoole is a boy in his teens.

Lynchings-1925

Rape; Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Maryland.

1982

Girl Recants Story Of Attack By Negro

Petting Party Turns Out Disastrously for Fair Maiden; Attempt to Shield White Escort Fails.

(Preston News Service)

Rockville, Md., Aug. 24.—In a frenzied effort to shield her companion from the fury of her parents a 16-year-old white girl whose bruised face and body as well as torn garments bore undeniable testimony that she had been the victim of a vicious attack, told the age-long story, which always causes the public spirited whites to form hastily a group of law-abiding citizens who promptly secure justice in the lynching of a Negro, that she had been attacked by a Negro man.

But it somehow appears that the whites of Rockville were not over enthusiastic to hold a public expression of an American pastime without being a little more certain of the facts in the case and consequently the young lady was subjected to sohme questioning which soon caused her to recant the story about being attacked by a burly Negro.

She then named a white youth, Robert S. Parkhurst, aged 22 years, the son of a prominent family, and whose mother, Mrs. Virginia Peters Parkhurst, recently announced her candidacy for the Democratic senatorial nomination. Young Parkhurst was charged with criminal assault. He is held in jail, the charge being non-bailable. The girl finally admitted to the Montgomery county officials that she and Parkhurst had been on intimate terms, but that she had broken with him after learning that he was paying attention to another girl.

A girl of the other race in an Eastern State last week, after having made the age old plea of "a big black burly brute" broke down under questioning and admitted that her escort was guilty of the crime upon her. That a lynching did not take place was due only to the fact that the authorities of that place took the time to check up on her statements. This case is not singular, it has been duplicated many times in the past few years where there has been a disposition on the part of the authorities to see to it that justice was done. If the truth were known, lack of this sort of checking up has caused the death of many an innocent man with black skin. It should happen that, as it is already happening even in the South, that every man, so accused has the opportunity of having the charge against him checked up on.

POSSE SEEKS ATTACKER.

Victim in Maryland Assault Is Reported Near Collapse.

(By Universal Service.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Armed posses are scouring the country around Silver Springs, Md., just outside the capital, for a man who attacked pretty 16-year-old Mary Price Saturday night. The community is worked up to a high pitch.

Little Mary, who fought off her assailant for more than an hour before she was finally overpowered, is in a state of nervous exhaustion at her home today. Dragged into a dark excavation, she is unable to give a complete description of the man. She believes he wore army trousers with wrapped puttees and that he was a negro.

Led by Sheriff Clay Plummer, the searcing parties have rounded up several suspects, but each was released when Mary failed to identify him. One, Isaac Davis, is still being held for further investigation.

Lynchings—1925
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Maryland.

1983

GIRL RECANTS — ATTACK STORY

BY BURLY NEGRO FIEND.

PETTING PARTY TURNS OUT DISASTROUSLY FOR FAIR MAIDEN;

Attempt to Shield White Escort Fails.

(Preston News Servicc.)

Rockville, Md., Aug. 21.—In a frenzied effort to shield her companion from the fury of her parents a 16-year-old white girl whose bruised face, arms and body as well as torn garments bore undeniable testimony that she had been the victim of a vicious attack, told the age-long story, which always causes the public spirited whites to form hastily a group of law-abiding citizens who promptly secure justice in the lynching of a Negro, that she had been attacked by a Negro man.

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YOUTH ARRESTED ON GIRL'S CHARGE

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Rockville, Md., Aug. 19.—After recanting her story of an attack by a Negro, a 16-year-old white girl charged Robert R. Parkhurst with criminal assault. The girl admits having been on intimate terms with him previously.

Lynchings- 1925

Rape; Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Minnesota.

1984

RELEASE PRISONER AS AFTERMATH OF DULUTH LYNCHING

Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 8 (ANP).—Max Mason, one of the nine Negroes charged with raping a white girl, on the circus grounds, at Duluth, Minn., June 15, 1920, and the only one to be convicted upon trial after three of them had been lynched, was released from Stillwater prison upon a conditional discharge today. One of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in a dissenting opinion said "In my view the evidence does not sustain the conviction." It is the general opinion that Mason was not guilty and that the girl's story of being criminally assaulted by six men was manufactured for the purpose of concealing some other transgression upon her part. One of the jurors is reported to have said that while he voted to convict Mason he did not believe he was guilty, but he did believe that Mason had some knowledge about the matter that he did not tell.

Mason spent some time with Attorney W. T. Francis, in St. Paul, who has been working to secure his release for the past two years.

Lynchings- 1925

Mississippi.

1985

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

GIRL ATTACKED BY NEGRO TIED TO WAGON SPOKES

No Assault Committed Due To Negro Getting Scared.

GULFPORT, MISS., Aug. 14.—A mob was searching the woods tonight for an unidentified negro who seized a 16-year-old girl late today, tied her to the spoke of a wagon wheel and stuffed her mouth with a cloth gag, but was frightened away when an alarm was spread by a boy who heard her screams.

Three rings were taken from the girl's hand, but were dropped by her assailant in his haste to get away.

Physicians said no assault had been committed on the young woman. Bloodhounds have been sent for and will be placed on the negro's trail, it was learned.

Montgomery Advertiser
8-15-25
Montgomery Ala

hings- 1925

Missouri

1986

Rape; Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

WHITE WOMAN GETS $4,000 FROM PULLMAN CO. FOR INSULT BY COLORED PORTER

St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1925.—Miss Pearl Simon of 825 Leland avenue was awarded $4,000 damages in Federal Court yesterday against the Pullman Company for alleged failure to protect her from the unpleasant behavior of a porter.

She testified that she was traveling on a Pullman car from Los Angeles to St. Louis in March, 1921, and that the porter, claiming to act as an intermediary for a white man, made an improper suggestion. She asked for $40,000 damages.

SEEK NEGRO ATTACKER.

Little Girl Is Brutally Assaulted Near Steele, Mo.

STEELE, Mo., Jan. 6.—The eight-year-old daughter of Walter Petty, a farmer living just north of Steele, was assaulted by an 18-year-old negro late yesterday afternoon. The little girl was alone in the house at the time of the attack, her father and mother being away a few minutes. After the assault and frightened the negro away, who was being held by a young man by the name of Earl Jones, who was employed on the farm. The negro escaped through a cotton field at the rear of the house and at this writing has not been apprehended. Sheriff [illegible] his deputies, together with a large body of citizens, conducted a night search and the country was combed by searching parties in an effort to locate the negro. The girl is fairly well known over the county having worked on the Petty farm the past six years.

INSOLENT NEGRO WHIPPED.

HAYTI, Mo., July 8.—Citizens of Wardell, a town near Hayti, resorted to the old-fashioned way of punishing a negro last night. The negro insulted a white girl and soon afterwards was caught by a band of 15 men, then tied to a tree and whipped. After being whipped severely he was turned loose, but was able to run in a direction that carried him farther from Wardell.

Young Football Star Freed Of Serious Charge Made by Fiteen Year-Old White Girl

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—Troy Carr, diminutive Lincoln High School quarterback, will call signals for the Blue and Gold eleven this fall.

Troy was found not guilty Wednesday in [illegible] Landon's court on a charge of disturbing the peace. The charge was brought by the city for Miss Gene Wilson, fifteen year old white girl, who accused Carr of grabbing her by the arm Saturday morning, August 22, near an alley between Brooklyn and Park Avenue on East Twenty-fourth St.

Evidence Insufficient

After hearing the testimony in the case Judge Landon decided the evidence was not sufficient to show Carr was the man pronounced him not guilty.

"The court does not say," said Judge Landon, "that the little girl is telling a falsehood, but a fleeting glance over her shoulder as she ran away is hardly positive enough to hold this boy on such a serious charge. The chances of her being mistaken are too great."

Officer Threatened Lynching

The sensation of the trial came when Officer John E. Yaryan, one of the policemen who arrested Carr, took the stand as a witness for the girl and admitted on the stand that he threatened Carr with the same fate of the "nigger" at Excelsior Springs.

Yaryan made this threat just after he had picked up the boy in a Ford car, before Carr knew what he was arrested for and before he had been charged with any crime.

In answer to the question put by Luther W. Adamson, who with L. A. Adamson, who with L. A. Knox, was defending Carr, Yaryan freely admitted he threatened the boy with lynching and seemed not to realize there was anything wrong in an officer of the law threatening mob violence. Either Yaryan is too ignorant to realize the significane of his remark or else he holds Negroes in such contempt he thinks he can admit making the statement and get away with it. He has been on the force for five years and is serving out of No. 6 station.

Case Appealed Once

Judge Landon got the case after Judge Nelson E. Johnson had set aside his fine for $500 and called for a new trial. Carr was first convicted in Judge Gardner's court and later this sentence was confirmed by Judge Johnson. At Carr's appearance for parole, however, Judge Johnson set aside his fine and this trial clearing the boy absolutely was the result.

Lynchings – 1925

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

New Jersey.

1974

NEW YORK BULLETIN
MAY 14, 1925

Posse Seeks Negro Attacker Of N. J. Girl

MILLVILLE, N. J., May 14.—A posse of 40 armed farmers were scouring the woods between here and Carmel today for traces of an unidentified Negro who dragged Jennie Solof, 9, into the underbrush, severely bruised her and tore her clothing.

The little girl was walking along the road with her brother William, 6, when the man approached them on a bicycle, alighted and dragged the girl in among the trees. She escaped when the Negro was frightened by a passing automoble.

She will not suffer any permanent injury from the attack, physicians said.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
MAY 15, 1925

POSSE CAPTURES NEGRO

Girl Identifies Prisoner as Man Who Dragged Her to Woods

Armed farmers searching the woods near Millville, N. J., for the assailant of nine-year-old Jessie Solof yesterday caught a Negro alleged to have dragged the girl into the woods, torn off her clothes and hit her before making off. He gave his name as Romain Johnson, a paroled prisoner from the Rahway Reformatory. He was identified by Jessie as her assailant.

Johnson said he had never seen the girl. He was locked up and will be arraigned to-day.

New York World Accuses Negro of Daly Crime

How eager the New York World was to fasten the Mary Daly kidnapping and murder on a colored man may be gleaned from the following front page leading column story which appeared the morning after the crime, under the following double column headline:

Negro Kidnaps Girl; Suspect Found Slain; Child Still Missing

"Hundreds of policemen and civilians were searching last night the fields and wooded sections of Cedar Grove, N. J., for Mary Daly, 6, who was kidnapped at noon near her home, No. 5 Prospect avenue, Montclair, N. J., by a Negro, who whisked her away in a taxicab. The kidnapper drove with one hand, stifled her cries with the other, and shot through the head a man who attempted to frustrate the kidnapping.

"Seven hours after kidnapping, the body of Raymond Pierce, 26, almost white Negro taxi-driver, of Montclair, who at first was suspected of having kidnapped the child, was found in Bowden's picnic woods, on Little Falls road, Cedar Grove. An autopsy by County Physician Marshall, of Essex County revealed Pierce had been shot through the back of the head with a 30-calibre steel jacket bullet.

"The autopsy revealed, according to the physician, that Pierce was dead four hours before the kidnapping. Pierce had been shot from behind, the bullet penetrating his skull. The body was found by Herbert Matz, at a time when Mary's father, David F. Daly, treasurer of the Washington Hardware Company, No. 257 Greenwich street, Manhattan, and scores of motorcycle police and state troopers of a dozen towns were hunting the kidnapper.

"Little Mary had finshed luncheon with her mother, kissed her goodby and stepped out to play in front of the home of Joseph A. Bower, vice president of the New York Trust Company, at No. 136 Upper Mountain avenue, two blocks from the Daly home. She was playing with her brother, David, Jr., 4, and two other children, Janet Dix, 11, and Nancy Dix, seven, daughters of R. C. Dix of No. 2 Prospect avenue, when the taxicab appeared.

"The car halted just beyond the Bower home. A Negro leaped from the seat and snatched up Mary. He tucked her under an arm and as she screamed and kicked, tossed her on the front seat and drove off.

. . . . . .

"Fearful that Sandin was desperately wounded, Gould and O'Mara gave up pursuit. The Negro stepped on the gas and his car lunged on, in the direction of West Paterson.

RAYMOND PIERCE KILLED DAY BEFORE GIRL WAS KIDNAPPED

Son of Well-to-Do New York Lawyer Held Also for Murder of Six-Year-Old Mary Daly

That Raymond Pierce, of 119 Willowdale avenue, Montclair, went to his death as the innocent victim of a demented kidnapper, and that he had absolutely nothing to do with the kidnapping and murder of six-year-old Mary Daly last Thursday in Montclair, is proven by the confession of Harrison Noel, of 295 North Mountain avenue, Montclair, a 20-year-old white lad, who committed both crimes.

Pierce was shot through the back of the head by Noel, who had engaged the Dodge taxicab he was driving Thursday evening, but his body was not found until Friday afternoon when the woods around Montclair were being searched following the kidnapping of Mary.

An alarm was sent out for Pierce when the license number on the auto used by the kidnapper revealed that he was the alleged driver of the car.

Capt. James F. Mason, chief of detectives of Essex County, gave out Harrison Noel's confession verbally. His statement follows:

"Noel said that on Aug. 24 he was living at the Mills Hotel, in New York. He went to Francis Bannermann's store, at No. 501 Broadway, and bought a pistol, saying he wanted it to use in case any of the Overbrook Asylum officials came after him and attempted to take him back to that institution.

"'He paid $9.20 for the pistol and 45 cartridges. The firm would not deliver the pistol to him at the store. Noel had it mailed to him in the name of 'Wallace Payne, Falls Road, Little Falls.'

"Four days later he went to the Post Office and secured the package. That afternoon he went out in his car and tried out the pistol, firing 15 or 16 shots.

"On Tuesday, Sept. 1, he made up his mind to kidnap a child for ransom and drove over North Mountain avenue to Montclair, he looked for a handsome residence and selected No. 136 as looking like a prosperous home.

"On Thursday he went to a drug store on Valley road in Upper Montclair, near the Montclair Athletic club. There he telephoned Hanlon's taxi office to send a taxi to the Athletic club. When the taxi arrived he got in the rear seat on the left side beside the driver, Pierce. He told the driver to go to a number on First street in Little Falls. As they were going along Bradford avenue down a hill he took the pistol from his right hip pocket and shot Pierce in the back of the head.

Pierce fell over on the right side of the seat. Noel climbed over the seat, stopped the car with the emergency brake, pushed Pierce out of the way on the seat beside him and drove to Pompton Turnpike. There he turned to the right and down First street after passing the railroad bridge. This was about 2:15 p. m.

"He drove along Little Falls

road until he came to the cement bridge, where he stopped. He dragged Pierce's body out of the car and into the bushes, laying it alongside the brook there. He had driven a mile and a half with the dead man beside him.

"He then took Pierce's car, drove to the old quarry, put the car in there and walked to his home. The following morning, which was Friday, he left home at 4:11 a. m. in his own car, the red Overland. He drove over the hill back of the quarry, parking his own car there by the side of the road.

"He walked into the quarry, got Pierce's car out and drove out over Mountain road into Upper Montclair. He stopped in front of No. 136, saw some children playing, jumped out and requested a little girl to get in. She refused. He grabbed her, picked her up in his arms, and threw her in the front seat of the taxi. Then he jumped in and drove off.

"He took a route to Great Notch and Little Falls, past the Great Notch station, to the first block on the left. There, a few hundred feet distant, three or four men in a closed car came along. He drew his pistol and fired one shot, speeding on.

"He drove on but did not know where he was going. He finally stopped the car, where he later showed the police where the body was found. At that spot he said he requested the little girl to get out of the car.

"He then led her about ten feet from the road and shot her twice. After shooting her, he dragged her into the bushes where he left her, the little girl said nothing. While driving in the car she kept crying, but he said nothing to her, just drove on.

"He then returned to Monclair, driving down to Glen Ridge depot, and there searched the telephone directory for the name of a person living at No. 136 Upper Mountain avenue, where the Bowers reside.

"A lady answered the telephone and he asked her if she was interested in a little girl dressed in pink who had been taken away in the morning. She answered 'Yes.'

"He then said, 'Get me $4,000 as ransom.' He told her she could get the money in banks in upper New York, in the theatre district.

"She then asked who was talking, and he hung up the receiver and drove home. He said he remained around his home and in Montclair until Saturday, when he was taken to police headquarters."

Pierce bore a good reputation where he was employed.

BROOKLYN N. Y. TIMES
AUGUST 17, 1925

Negro Saved From Mob, Arrested on Girl's Charge

Samuel Jefferson, 27, a negro, of 8 Cleveland place, perhaps owes his life to Detectives Bonnano and Capano, of the Grand Avenue Station, who rescued him last night from an enraged mob when he was accused of attempting to attack a seven-year-old girl.

Jefferson was chased three blocks by a crowd of more than one hundred persons, the majority of whom were negroes, and captured at Butler street and Third avenue. A riot call sent to the Grand Avenue Station brought the two detectives and several special men on the run. Drawing their revolvers they fought the crowd away while they placed Jefferson under arrest.

He was accused of attempting to attack Thelma Paul, 7 years old, of 253 Bergen street. He was arraigned today at the Flatbush court on a charge of impairing the morals of a minor and was held without bail for a hearing Wednesday.

Lynchings - 1925.
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

New York.

1972

N. Y. EVENING WORLD
JUNE 11, 1925

SUBWAY THRONG WATCHES NEGRO ATTACK WOMAN

Prisoner Held Until Kane Murder Witnesses Look Him Over

Marcus Glover, thirty-four, a Negro who accosted a white woman and attacked her husband in the Grand Central subway station this morning and was captured after a furious chase, was held without bail in Yorkville Court this morning while police investigate his possible connection with the murder of Florence Kane. Witnesses interested in the latter case will see Glover to-day, in the effort to ascertain whether he was in the vicinity of the Kane home the night she was slain.

Mrs. Johanna Kirby of No. 200 East 97th Street, accompanied by her husband John, entered the subway station at 8.30 A. M., during the height of the rush hour. Mrs. Kirby went through the turnstile first, while her husband followed a few feet behind, counting change. Suddenly Glover ran up to Mrs. Kirby, threw his arms around her neck and shouted "Sweetie!"

Kirby ran to the protection of his wife, but the Negro turned on him, knocked him down and dashed down the steps. Mrs. Kirby and a group of women who had witnessed the incident followed in pursuit, screaming for help. On the lower level Glover jumped into a Corona train, with the women behind him.

Policeman William Cleary was in the train in uniform and he placed the Negro under arrest.

When arraigned before Magistrate Weil in Yorkville Court, Glover gave his address as No. 2 East 131st Street, and said he was a window cleaner in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Detectives in charge of him asked that he be held while witnesses in the Kane case at-

FIND THE NEGRO

LAST WEEK the body of a young white woman who had been brutally murdered was found in a vacant lot in Brooklyn by a milkman making his early morning rounds. So far no one has been found who witnessed the attack on her. The milkman says he saw two men carry a large bundle from an awaiting automobile and deposit it in the lot a short time before he discovered the body of the young woman. He did not say that either of these men was colored. Fear prevented him from making an investigation at the time he saw the two suspicious men. 6-3-25

NEVERTHELESS, every available man in the Brooklyn Police Department, every available detective attached to the District Attorney's office, is out to find the Negro. Scores have been questioned already and scores more will be questioned before it dawns upon them that they should seek the murderer, not the Negro.

Lynchings - 1925
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

North Carolina

1973

Goldsboro, N. C., Argus

AUG 5 - 1925

White Man and Two Negroes Wanted For Criminal Assault

Ashebore, N. C., Aug. 5.—(AP)—Posses early today were searching for an unidentified white man and two negroes wanted for two attacks on white women alleged to have taken place near here and at Pinehurst in Moore County. One negro was carried to Raleigh today charged with complicity in the crimes.

One group of armed men are scouring the woods several miles south of here in search of the white man alleged to have attacked a sixteen year old girl. Another group lead by bloodhounds are searching for the negroes.

The girl had gone to gather vegetables when she was accosted by the man. After the crime was completed the man fled through the woods and the girl returned to her home and reported the occurance. She is reported to be in a serious condition.

Severely beaten by two negroes after they had attacked her the white woman died in a short while. News of this attack spread rapidly and speedily brought armed men to the scene of the attack.

Concord, N. C. Tribune

AUG 20 1925

LEAVING IT TO THE LAW.

Calling attention to the four or five assaults by negroes on white women within the State in recent weeks, and the fact that no attempt was made by mobs to "get" the negroes, The Charlotte Observer says the patience of the State has been put to the test, and the State has so far proved "mob-proof."

After pointing out that in each case the negro suspected of the assault has been turned over to the State for safe-keeping and trial, The Observer says "a situation of this kind could exist in no State except one in which respect for the law is established to a point even beyond that of extreme provocation. We will hear nothing of these assault cases in the Northern papers, while, on the other hand, if a single lynching had developed out of them, the big headlines would have been brought into play the country over. Isn't it so? The assault on a woman is not news; the lynching that might follow is. The patience of the State has been put to the test, and the State has so far proved mob-proof."

In a majority of the cases of this kind, at least, the law has moved swiftly in North Carolina. Special terms of court have been called where the regular session was some weeks off; long, drawn-out trials have been avoided and justice has been true.

These are the reasons the people of the State are leaving these cases to the law. We have made our officers and courts function properly in regard to these cases at least, and when such a case is reported the public confidently awaits the justice of the court.

SEARCH FOR WHITE MAN AND BLACK ON CHARGE OF ASSAULT

8-4-25

Two Criminal Assaults Occurred In the State Yesterday

Night Extra

YOUNG GIRL ATTACKED

16-Year-Old Girl Attacked By White Man Near Asheboro Tuesday Evening

WOMAN ANOTHER VICTIM

White Woman Severely Beaten By Negroes Following Attack and Dies; Posses Are Now On the Trail

RALEIGH, Aug. 5. (AP)—Sheriff R. G. Fry of Moore county early today lodged John McMillen, negro, at the state's prison for safe-keeping. The negro who was wanted for an attack on a white woman of Eaglesprings was captured at Aberdeen.

The negro admitted being at the scene of the crime but denied all knowledge of the affair. He told prison authorities he heard a woman scream and he and another negro named Jack Jackson ran from the place. Posses are still searching for Jackson.

State prison authorities have not yet informed the negro that the woman he is alleged to have attacked and beaten died shortly thereafter.

ASHEBORO, Aug. 5.—(AP)—Posses early today were still searching for an unidentified white man and two negroes, wanted for two criminal assaults alleged to have taken place near here and Pinehurst yesterday. While one group of armed men scoured the woods for the white man several miles south of here, after he is alleged to have attacked a 16-year-old girl, another group followed the baying of bloodhounds which held the trail left by the two negroes.

The young girl had gone to gather vegetables in the section known as High Pines when she was accosted by the man. After the crime was committed, the man fled through the woods, the girl returning to her home to report the occurence. She was in a serious condition.

Severely beaten by two negroes after the assault, the white woman died within a short while. News of this attack spread rapidly throughout Moore county, bringing men to the scene of the occurrence within an hour.

Bloodhounds were rushed from Eagle Springs and the posse started on its long search which lasted through the day and the greater part of the night.

In the meantime the authorities took precautions to prevent violence in case the captures should be effected.

NOV 9 - 1925

ASHEVILLE UNDERCURRENT

(Charlotte Observer) (Shelby, N. C., Star

Two negroes charged with two instances of assault upon white women at Asheville in recent weeks are standing for trial this week, in Buncombe Superior Court. One other negro under similar charge is to be arraigned at some later date. A fourth uncaught. Governor McLean was led them under same charge is as yet to believe that the situation at Asheville was of a nature which might develop into mob violence and as a matter of precaution he fortified the court and city with soldiery. Court opened under military protection not alone on the streets and at the jail but within the Temple of Justice as well. It was rather an exrtaordinary procedure in a North Carolina court. It may not have been necessary, but the Governor acted out of an abundance of caution. The Asheville Citizen had printed an editorial calling on the negro paper, the negro preachers and the negro leaders to make denunciation of the crime which had created disturbed conditions there. In turn, the negroes held meetings in which the attitude of the paper was taken in the offensive sense. The answer to the papers suggestions was of a resentful kind which might have indicated that the negro leaders in the city are in a condition bordering on rebellion against the program outlined for them. It was intimated that the attitude of the paper had "drawn the negroes together," but, that the negroes had any intention of protecting negro criminals, was denied. Then the meeting was disposed to counter to the extent of asking for negro policemen and detectives. On the whole the attitude of the negro leaders was not altogether one to give reassurance of any fixed determination on their part to assist the city in cleaning out the criminals. Manifestly, the situation there was more tense than the published reports might have indicated, for there was disappointment in the developed sentiment of the negro population, as voiced by the leaders. There is a troubled under-current that goes toward explanation for the presence of troops during the trial.

Nevertheless, the public has the word of one of the most determined jurists in the State for one eventuality, and that is for a fair trial for the negroes. Judge Stack has gone so far as to say that in the event the jury should make conviction against developed evidence, he would order a mistrial. It was his further deliverance that the time has come when the law must assert itself, and he warned that "no infringement upon the scope of dignity of the law will be tolerated."

Concord, N. C. Tribune

NOV 9 - 192

A NEGRO COMES CLEAR.

The verdict in the Neely case at Asheville was unusual and at the same time it will do much to stop the oft-repeated statement that the negro has no chance for a square deal in the South.

It is not often that a negro, identified by the woman attacked, escapes with his life, yet Neely's counsel built up for him such a strong defense that it was not surprising that he was found not guilty. The woman who testified against Neely undoubtedly was certain in her own mind that she had the right man, yet the other women, white women at that, whose characters could not be assailed, were just as positive that Neely was at work in a cafe when the alleged assault took place.

We have no sympathy for the man, white or black, who attacks a woman, but at the same time we want to see justice administered in the courts. It is not right to convict a negro just because he is a negro, and members of the colored race can see in the Neely case plenty of evidence that they are not discriminated against in North Carolina.

1973

Lynchings- 1925
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

North Carolina.

1970

North Carolina Daily Defends Race From Blame for Crimes Of Its Individual Members

Says Indicting Whole Negro Population On Account Of Violations Of The Law By People Identified Wit hThat Group Unfair.

Against the inclination to fasten upon the whole colored population of Asheville, N. C., responsibility for a series of criminal attacks upon white women by individuals alleged to be colored men, which have aroused tense feeling in that recent weeks, the Greensboro, N. C. Daily News has spoken sane and logical editorial points to the unfairness in blaming the race for indiyidual crimes of its members.

Says Tendency Is Unfair

The Daily News says: "It is as precisely unfair to blame the whole Negro population of Asheville for violations of the law by members of that race as it is to blame the whole white population for violations of the law by members of that race." This paper adds: "Those persons who committed crimes have not the backing of their race. Indicating the whole population gets nowhere."

The full text of the editorial which appeared under the caption "Asheville Racial Disturbance" follows:

"So far as the Daily News is able to judge from this distance the net result of the outbreak of mob law in Asheville is a denunciation of the dress of women by the solicitor and a denunciation of the negro race by several newspapers. This takes no account of whatever effort is now being made to detect any persons who are guilty. We presume that is being done with all dispatch. The solicitor says it is.

"The denunciation of the dress of women has already been substantially denied by the solicitor. He might have said something about women's clothes being suggestive or in part responsible or something like that, but he did not know he was going to be quoted and he wishes he had not been. That is a healthy wish; it was a ridiculous statement, whether he made it or not.

Attacking the Race

"Attacking the whole Negro race is not much better. "You have failed in your duty," thunders the Citizen in capital letters. 'You have not risen to the trust reposed in you.' 'You have done nothing toward apprehending the criminal of whom we spoke.' 'You do nothing.' And Finally, 'Do something, Negroes of Asheville—hold a mass meeting to declare your stand and put your wits to work to apprehend the guilty—resolutions will alone not serve you at this time of emergency—emergency for you whose like you have not known.'

"It is precisely as fair to blame the whole Negro population of Asheville for violations of the law by members of that race as it is to blame the whole white population for violations of law by members of that race. Neither race is responsible for the acts of individual members except in so far as all members of society are responsible for acts of individual members. Those persons who committed crimes have not the backing of the greater part of their race. Indicting the whole population gets nowhere.

"If the Negro race is to be denounced because some of its members commit crimes, it might be because several hundred of its representatives took virtual command of the law of Buncombe county. It would certainly be wise to denounce those officers who turned over their business to mob representatives, surrendered the keys to their prison and allowed members of the mob to search out the cells for the man they sought. If that is high regard for the law and a zealous devotion to duty, then law and duty take on new meanings and justice ought to be represented by the mob itself.

"Where fault lies in Buncombe we do not know. The facts are not clear. Unquestionably a series of attacks on women will arouse emotions to a high pitch. We don't know why the attacks occurred. But any officer who has appreciation of why he is an officer knows that such attacks will inflame and arouse the savagery and the brutality that still exists in many men and will prepare to meet that savagery and brutality when it crystalizes in mob action. There was some smart work done in Asheville by somebody who got the arrested man away. But there was a complete submission to the mob when an official let its members take control of the situation in front of the jail. That is something for denunciation and for indination and investigation. North Carolina is too close to mob rule every day to countenance any act by an officer or an official which gives away an ounce of his authority. That is merely encouragement for the next mob that assembles in this state."

ASK COLORED POLICE TO AID IN CRIME SERIES

Asheville Citizens Resent Charges of Daily Paper That They Had Not Discharged Their Duty.

Asheville, N. C.—Stirred by the charges of the Asheville Citizen that Negroes of this city had not taken a stand condemning the series of criminal assaults recently committed here against white women by alleged members of the race, the colored people met in a mass meeting in the Y. M. I. here Sunday afternoon to discuss the best methods of meeting the tense situation caused by the alleged crimes.

Lt. Lawrence Oxley, State Supervisor of Welfare Work among Negro population of the city was ing, and he among others urged cool heads during the excitement.

Open resentment against the Nero population of the city was voiced by several of those at the meeting. It was recommended that if the city would appoint some colored men as law officers, the race could better assist in coping with the situation of alleged lawlessness.

No formal action was taken at the meeting, its chief purpose being apparently to acquaint the colored people of the city as to what had been done during the present crisis and to put them in the proper frame of mind to face the events of the week.

Trial of two of the men charged with assaults upon white women were scheduled for this week

Commissioners Affirm Confidence in Negroes; Resolutions Accepted

Asheville, N. C., Times
OCT 30 1925

Resolutions drawn up at a meeting of prominent negroes of the city, in which editorials published in Asheville concerning recent crimes committed by negroes were styled as unfair to the colored race, were presented to the city commissioners, in public session, this morning.

The commissioners accepted the resolutions and ordered them spread on record. Commissioner Conder made a motion: "that the resolutions be accepted, and that we reiterate our faith in the patriotism and citizenship of the good negroes of Asheville."

The resolutions were signed by Dr. J. O. Miller, Dr. J. W. Walker, W. S. Lee, Rev. P. K. Fonville, E. W. Pearson, Rev. E. M. Strong, L. L. Gibbs, Maggie Jones, A. F. Ruffin, F. T. Johnson and H. L. Alston, several of whom spoke in support of the resolutions, which are as follows:

"We, a committee appointed from a mass meeting of our people held at the Y. M. I., October 29, to interview his Honor the Mayor, and this honorable body, with reference to the tense situation that exists in this community because of the perpetration of the most henious crimes alleged to members of our race, beg leave to submit the following:

Cites Editorial

"We are sure you have notices the articles appearing in the editorial columns of the Asheville Citizen of October 29, 1925, the contents of which shocked us beyond expression. As law-abiding citizens, we feel the injustice of the accusations. To our way of thinking the article gives encouragement to the possible shedding of blood should some irresponsible negro commit a crime in the future.

"We hope that the article does not represent the sentiment of his Honor and the members of this honorable body. In various ways, by members of our group, we have offered ourselves to assist in whatever way possible in the apprehension of the guilty parties. The minutes of our churches, superintendents of our Sunday schools, our teachers, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. secretaries, and secret organizations have always stood for law and order

"We want to say emphatically that no criminal is, or would be harbored among us. Trusting and relying on the citizens of Asheville, the law-abiding and industrious negroes have gone about the even tenor of their way. We have gone to the limit of our authority, and, if there is anything further we can do, please advise us. It is your's to command, and our's to obey."

Attack Unfair

Commissioner Bartlett said he considered the editorial attack on the negro race as unfair and unjust. "Occasionally we have white men who commit crimes and make their escapes, but we cannot hold the whole white race responsible for their crimes. Oftentimes we do get assistance from white people who tip the police off to where law violators may be found, but we get the same help from negroes. The races are on a par in this respect. I don't believe it is fair to hold the entire negro population of Asheville responsible for crimes committed by some members of their race. I am sure if the better

element of negroes in Asheville have any information regarding culprits, they would come forward with the information. In fact they have done it in the past."

Mr. Bartlett said white people oftentimes withhold information regarding criminals, that should be given. "Bootleggers often are protected by the so-called better element of the white race," said the commissioner, "but we can't hold all the white people responsible because of this fact. It is up to the citizens of both races to help suppress crime, but just because some negro commits a crime and gets away, that doesn't mean the negro race is harboring him."

Mayor Cathey said: "I don't know what the man thought of when he wrote that editorial. It does not represent the views of this board and I do not believe it represents the views of the thinking white people of this city. I believe if he had taken second thought he would not have written that editorial."

Lynchings—1925

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

North Carolina.

1971

Southern Press Clipping Bureau
101 MARIETTA BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.
P. O. BOX 846
This Clipping From
Statesville, N. C., Daily
Monday, May 4, 1925

A NEAR FATAL MISTAKE.

Recently a negro attacked a young white girl in Moore county and the populace was excited to the point of outbreak, the natural result of a crime of that character. Fortunately the affair was well handled and the law was recognized. A young negro was arrested on suspicion and was identified by the victim of the outrage. A special term of court was called for next Monday, May 11th, to try the case. Friday night a young negro was found in possession of a stolen team, in Moore county, and was arrested. He is a half brother of the negro under arrest for the nameless crime and there is a personal resemblance. When the negro found with the stolen team was arrested he confessed that he was guilty of several robberies and that he and not his half brother assaulted the white girl. He was hurried to the State prison and, if his confession stands up, he will of course be tried for his life in place of his half brother.

If the facts prove to be as stated, the incident illustrates how easily a mistake can be made in such cases. At such times public feeling is outraged and inflamed and under the circumstances a suspect, or one accused, stands little show. Identification is usually a matter of serious doubt unless the criminal is well known to the victim. In this case there was a resemblance and the mistake of the girl was natural. But if that negro had not been found with the stolen team Friday night it is possible, if not probable, that an innocent man would have been sent to his death. The young woman's identification, if it had been positive, would almost certainly have resulted in a conviction. And if a Moore county mob had taken action an innocent man would almost certainly have been put to death.

POSSES HUNT NEGRO WHO ATTACKED GIRL

Carthage, N. C., April 21.—Armed guards patrolled all roads leading from this section last night and posses scoured the surrounding country today searching for a negro who is alleged to have attacked a young white girl near here late yesterday afternoon.

The girl was returning from school when the attack is said to have occurred. Two negro women were attracted to a nearby wood by her cries, where she was found with a strap drawn tightly around her throat.

Bloodhounds failed to track the assailant, but a cap was found nearby and a local merchants declares that the name of the purchaser is known. The name was not revealed, pending arrest, however.

Southern Press Clipping Bureau
101 MARIETTA BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.
P. O. BOX 846
This Clipping From
Salisbury, N. C., Post
JUN 15 1925

NEGRO ATTEMPTS CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON A WHITE WOMAN THEN FIRES BULLET IN HEAD

Joe Shack, negro about 25 to 30 years old, is in the Salisbury jail, hovering between life and death, because of a bullet wound in his right temple, and Mrs. R. C. Little, white woman of about 30 or more years of age, is at the home of a neighbor on the Bringle Ferry road, about two or two and a half miles from the center of the city, recovering from a severe shock and nervousness produced as the result of an assault with criminal intent on her this morning at 8 o'clock by the negro Shack. Sheriff Krider was called at once and the negro was hurried to jail and Dr. Armstrong, county health officer, and Dr. R. J. Plyler were called in and pronounced Shack's wound as a very serious one and one that would probably prove fatal within a few hours.

The Little's live at what is known as the old Chilsom place on the south side of the Bringle ferry road a short distance across Town creek. Mr. Little went to a wheat field near East Spencer early this morning to look after the cutting of the grain and the several children of the family were at a near by pool of water wading. Mrs. Little was at home alone and was in the kitchen ironing some clothes. According to the information gathered the negro, Joe Shack, who had been employed about the place for several years, but who was discharged by Mr. Little yesterday because he was loth to work, came in the kitchen and seized Mrs. Little. She engaged him in a desperate tussle in which he not only choked her but beat her and finally got her down on the floor. However, being a very robust, stout woman, she managed to get up. All the time she was screaming and fighting the negro, and this attracted the attention of women neighbors living only a short distance away and they rushed to the place just as Mrs. Little ran out of the house. As she ran out Shack had hold of her and one of the women called to him to turn her loose and he did so and hastened back in the house ran out again, having a pistol, and fired twice at Mrs. Little. He then ran back in the house again and in a minute or two a shot was heard inside the house and Sheriff Krider and deputies, who had been telephoned for, on entering the Little home found the negro lying on the kitchen floor with a pistol at his side and a wound through the head, the bullet having entered from the right side. In the negro's outside coat pockets was found a large butcher knife. Both the knife and the pistol were secured in the Little home. The pistol had been lying on the cupboard in the kitchen, where it had been kept recently, and Shack undoubtedly knew it was there. He secured the pistol and possibly the knife when he ran back in the house the first time.

So far as could be learned the negro had not given any trouble before, other than to become careless and worthless in his work about the Little home and farm and for which he was dicharged by Mr. Little yesterday and driven from the place. Last night some one broke into the home, Mrs. Little being awakened by a noise and seeing a man she called to her husband but the burglar made his exit before Mr. Little had time to get up. There is a suspicion that the night visitor was the negro Shack, although he was not observed close enough to enable Mrs. Little to identify him.

Mrs. Little was said not to be seriously hurt as a result of her terrible experience and desperate encounter with the negro, although suffering considerably from shock and nervousness. It is possibly due to the fact that she is a stout woman, robust, and was thus able to defend herself that Shack failed to accomplish his purpose.

Blaming the Whole Race for the Acts of A Few Criminals

Following three alleged attacks upon white women in Asheville, N. C., closely upon each other, the *Asheville Citizen* came out with a hysterical demand that Negro residents of Asheville as a whole "do something" to apprehend the offenders and put a stop to such crimes. Negro citizens promptly responded to the demand with the suggestion that if some Negroes were clothed with police authority they could be very effective in checking crime at its source and in promptly apprehending members of their race who are offenders against the law. That is as far as Negroes can go beyond the routine influences of the church, the school, the home and other such socializing agencies. Private citizens are helpless when it comes to running down criminals. The Ku Klux Klan essays that role, and in return for its endeavors much crime is charged against the Klan itself. In the minds of many people it assumes the nature of an outlaw organization. Negro citizens as a whole are certainly not responsible for these violators of the law, and do not sympathize with them any more than the white citizens sympathize with criminals of their race.

The error that the *Asheville Citizen* makes is in holding all Negroes responsible for the crimes of a few. It is common practice in this country to class all Negroes together—the best of them, in the minds of some, being no better than the worst of them. That is as far from the truth as anything could be.

The *Asheville Citizen* should also bear in mind that Negroes are not the only ones who rape women, or who attempt to rape them. Very few if any whites are ever punished however, for their crimes against Negro women. The attention of the *Asheville Citizen* is invited to a recent atrocity in Louisiana, where a young Negro married woman, who resisted being raped by white men was burned alive at the stake, while her husband who sought to protect her was brutally murdered. But the Negroes do not hold all white people responsible for these crimes. Neither do Negroes as a whole feel that these crimes justify such offenses when committed by members of their race. The peremptory demands of the *Asheville Citizen*, uttered in a frenzy of race prejudice, is a valuable contribution to the literature of mob violence in the South.

Asheville, N. C., Times
Citizen
OCT 30 1925

Negroes Present Their Side Of The Situation; Say They Can Not Control Their Race

(By THEODORE HARRIS)

Here's the negro's side of it.

It is no apologia for a sordid saturnalia of beastial ravishment that has stirred Asheville to its depths.

But it is narration of a black man's pathetic plea to his white fellow man to raise no hue and cry against a race for the unwarranted and loathsome behavior of certain of its members. In the hour of his Gethsemane the representative of the better element of negroes here asks that fair minded Caucasians, boasting a long lineage of civilization and poise, refrain from classification of the descendants of slaves, imported from the jungles of barbarism, without regard to efforts and characters as debased despoilers.

Some Logic Maybe

The cry of the agonized sable-skinned citizen rests on something more, however, than the plea of a savage ancestry. It is not without some degree of logic to the student of local conditions. Representatives of the better class of Asheville's colored citizenship, in conference with a Citizen reporter yesterday, pleaded for a word in their behalf, to be spoken in discouragement of what has impressed them as symptoms of general negro-baiting tendency. Throwing themselves on the friendly mercy of a citizenry that has long distinguished between their better types and their low specimens, they said they wanted Asheville to know they are in hearty accord with every effort expended to bring to the electric chair every man of their color who has put hands on a white woman.

"We are striving to be of all the aid we can," said a spokesman whose name is not mentioned because white people might resent the presumption that would attach to colored men's interviews, "and every decent negro in Asheville and every rapist and plunderer of the same race know that we have no sympathy for the assailants who have roamed Asheville's streets recently. But we are begging of Asheville's good white people that they bear in mind certain facts. In the first place, the negro population of the city, now nearly 9,000, has been increased during recent years by the influx of something like 3,000 day laborers from the cotton areas."

These newcomers, in large measure, are of the so-called "boll weevil" type. They were brought to Asheville by construction workers to aid in the gigantic developments that have called for hordes of robust day laborers. The creation of the white man's residential paradise, the miracle of forming new business districts of accessibility and adequacy, the erection of factories and the placing of machinery in an industrial revival have required men of muscle. They have arrived in multitudes. A year and a half ago, one of the leaders of the colored race visualized the condition that their presence would create and at that time confided to a Citizen reporter that he has given some of his ideas to the inter-racial committee.

Many of these strange negroes have been picking cotton and hoeing corn in the flat lands with a month's earning absorbed by a month's appetite, with overseers ruthless and unscrupulous. Suddenly transplanted to a tolerent city like Asheville, they have shown a tendency to run riot and have exercised a bad influence on their fellows. With pockets bulging with money, they have made possible such dives and rendezvous as exert a wicked sway. The Asheville negro can not disclaim a certain racial responsibility for them but neither can he assume a personal guarantee of their good behavior, especially since he had nothing to do with bringing them here. Yet he is beginning to feel the effects of a tenseness on the part of the white people that he regards as ominous in the extreme for his personal safety and, if he may be permitted to say so, for the white man's future complacency in regard to his own spirit of genuine fairness of mind.

Some Disadvantages

The negroes who asked The Citizen to say a word for them recalled that Solicitor Swain has issued two statements commending them for their co-operation. They can not, they point out, mouth their views of the ways laws are enforced against vagrancy except in the mildest terms, they are in no position to tell white folks how they should run down the culprits or try them. A negro, they assert, has not the access to white circles that some white men seem to attribute to him. If one of them should join a posse to bring a black to justice, it requires no very vivid imagination to picture the nature of his welcome. A swarm of them out looking for a criminal would quickly be dispersed. They have formed resolutions and been accused of indulging in lip-services; they have won commendation from the solicitor and been charged with mere perfunctory concern; they have stopped the presses of their colored papers to warn the race of its responsibility and been told they must teach some lessons. Harassed and hampered, everything they do is wrong, some seem to feel.

It is generally admitted that Asheville is in a position that contains some unpleasant potentialities. The negro's best type of citizenship is pleading for a fair deal from a race whose ancestors brought their ancestors here and whose members heretofore have treated them kindly and considerately. It may be pointed out that the two negroes charged with crimes both claim they can prove an alibi. Yet each is being held incommunicado hundreds of miles from home, without a chance to confer with a lawyer or an opportunity to develop a defense, if he has one. Present indications are that after such incarceration both will be brought here and placed before juries. Yet Asheville negroes of the better type are making no suggestion of this somewhat unusual procedure, rather does it come from white people.

As deplorable as the present situation is, Asheville has thus far maintained its reputation for a genuine sympathy between the races. Whether it continues to prevail is on the laps of the gods. The negroes of the city who attend their churches and men their hospitals, nurse the babies of their white employers and serve the food of their families, are making a poignantly pathetic plea for Asheville to distinguish between the race and the individual. If Asheville places upon the heads of 9,000 people the anathema that three degenerates deserve, they realize that they are indeed helpless wretches in a hopeless environment.

Through the intercessions of an inferior race to a superior people runs the plaintive lament of a tribe in torment—and a Citizen reporter passes it on for the white folks to regard as they please.

Asheville, N. C.
Citizen
OCT 31 1925

Negro Citizens of Asheville Call Huge Mass Meeting For Sunday to Consider Situation

Editorial comment in The Asheville Citizen was apparently responsible for action taken by a number of prominent negro citizens yesterday in appearing before the City Commissioners with a resolution condemning the editorial, securing the endorsement of that body and in conferring with officers and county officials in regard to a huge negro mass meeting to be held at the Y. M. I. Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Solicitor J. E. Swain, Sheriff E. M. Mitchell, and others appeared at the conference yesterday and the decision was made to call the mass meeting for Sunday in order that methods of cooperation with the authorities in suppressing crime could be taken up.

The editorial which prompted much of the action taken, sounded a warning to the more influential members of the negro race that affairs in this city had reached a critical stage because of repeated attacks by negroes upon white women and that a definite step in aiding the authorities should be taken.

Yesterday morning a group of negroes appeared before the City Commissioners with a resolution. This was accepted and read into the minutes by the Commissioners meeting after being presented by the following members of the negro race who spoke in favor of its statements: Dr. L. O. Miller, Dr. J. W. Walker, W. S. Lee, Rev. P. K. Fonville, E. W. Pearson, Rev. Strong, L. L. Gibbs, Maggie Jones, A. F. Ruffin, F. T. Johnson and H. L. Alston. The text of the resolution follows:

"We, a committee appointed from a mass meeting of our people held at the Y. M. I., October 29, to interview his Honor the Mayor, and this honorable body, with reference to the tense situation that exists in this community because of the perpetration of the most heinous crimes alleged to members of our race beg leave to submit the following:

"We are sure you have noticed the articles appearing in the editorial columns of the Asheville Citizen of October 29, 1925, the contents of which shocked us beyond expression. As law-abiding citizens, we feel the injustice of the accusations. To our way of thinking the article gives encouragement to the possible shedding of blood should some irresponsible negro commit a crime in the future.

"We hope that the article does not represent the sentiment of his Honor and the members of this honorable body. In various ways, by members of our group, we have offered ourselves to assist in whatever way possible in the apprehension of the guilty parties. The minutes of our churches, superintendents of our Sunday schools, our teachers, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. secretaries, and secret organizations have always stood for law and order.

"We want to say emphatically that no criminal is, or would be harbored among us. Trusting and relying on the citizens of Asheville, the law-abiding and industrious negroes have gone about the even tenor of their way. We have gone to the limit of our authority, and, if there is anything further we can do, please advise us. It is yours to command, and ours to obey."

Other resolutions calling the mass meeting for Sunday were passed yesterday bearing the signatures of W. S. Lee, P. K. Fonville, E. W. Pearson and A. F. Ruffin. The purpose of the meeting is "to focus interest and effort of all colored citizens in Asheville and Buncombe county to cooperate with all constituted authority in apprehending all law breakers of our race," according to this document.

The inter-racial commission met yesterday and issued a statement commending the stand taken by certain members of the negro race in regard to the outbreaks of crime that have occurred here recently among the negroes. The formal statement made by the commission is as follows:

"The inter-racial commission, which is composed of the following: Rev. Dr. R. F. Campbell, chairman; D. Hiden Ramsey, Rev. Willis G. Clark, Judge Thomas A. Jones, Mayor John H. Cathey, Professor W. S. Lee, Dr. J. W. Walker, Dr. L. O. Miller, Rev. P. K. Fonville, and F. D. Johnson, met in the office of the Mayor in the City Hall Friday at 4 o'clock.

"This commission was formed some time ago and is for the purpose of fostering a better spirit of understanding between the two races.

"Due to the rather tense situation which now exists in Asheville, and with which we are all familiar, this committee thought it best to call a meeting. After thoroughly discussing the existing situation from every angle, and after taking into consideration the three mass meetings recently held by the colored citizens of Asheville, at which meetings they pledged their support in any possible way which could be rendered to the duly constituted authorities of the law to apprehend and bring to punishment those guilty of the recent crimes committed in our midst, those present were of the unanimous opinion that the better element of the colored race in the City of Asheville have done all they can do toward apprehending and bringing to justice the guilty parties.

"Those of the commission present were of the further opinion that none of the better element of the colored race has harbored or would harbor any member of their race who was guilty of the crimes committed."

Lynchings-1925.
Rape; Alleged Attacks by Negroes. 1969 Tennessee 1969

Girl's Story Encouraged By Propagandists Is Rumor

BRISTOL, TENN., April 20.—Chief of Police Dave L. Heaberlin issued a statement today absolving any Negro of the charge of assaulting Thelma McCary, 11 years, white girl and further following a visit of the chief to the home of the girl at which time she issued a statement in the presence of her parents, Chief Heaberlin stated that the girl admitted fabricating the tale of having been assaulted by a Negro, and that there was no foundation for the girl's story other than a malicious desire to arouse the community to excitement.

East Tennessee News 4-23-25 Knoxville, Tennessee

MOB SEEKS SOME NEGRO

The white girl came to the Sixth Street filling station last Monday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock and told the several white men assembled there that a Negro had attacked her on the road a few hundred yards away, in broad open daylight, and she exhibited her torn dress in giving a description of the alleged assailant and declaring that the Negro tore her dress in the attack on her. She stated further that only her screams prevented the assailant from doing her further harm and as she screamed for help, the Negro ran off in the direction of the Virginia state line.

The alarm was quickly sounded that "a Negro had attacked a white child." Posses were formed, ropes were secured, guns and ammunition of every description were placed in the hands of irresponsibles. Telegraph wires extending in every direction were kept hot and officers in all surrounding territory were warned to be on the lookout for "the bold black brute." Not only was every strange Negro grabbed and maltreated, but if the actions of any local negro aroused the suspicions of the man hunters, he was thrown into jail and maltreated. Consternation and fear reigned in every section throughout this entire district as the thoughtless element went about in their intimidating tactics.

COOLER HEADS PREVENT LYNCHING

Several of the suspects taken into custody by the posse were threatened with death as the mob attempted to force confession of having assaulted the child and only the intervening of the cooler heads who appeared to doubt the

STATEMENT ISSUED BY GIRL

During the entire week excitement was at the highest pitch. Every clue was run down and failed and the officers and citizens began to give more serious thought to the flimsy story that the girl had told. Several prominent white citizens suggested to the chief of police that he visit the home of the girl and demand a frank statement of the alleged assault from her and the following statement was made by the McClary girl on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock:

"No negro attacked me, but I spread the alarm because I was late for school and was afraid my father would whip me. I tore my dress to help make the men believe me

"I am sorry that I told anything about such an occurance, but I did not know that it would cause such excitement. I did not know that I would cause all the trouble that I have or I would never have told the tale. I am sorry for what I have done and never want to do such a thing again. I wanted to go to live with my mother, who lives on Mary Street, and I thought perhaps I would get to do so if I spread the alarm."

Chief Heaberlin reprimanded the child for the conduct and explained to her the trouble she had caused in creating a story as she did. He told her that she had endangered the lives of innocent persons by telling the story and advised her to never repeat such.

HERALD-COURIER EXHIBITS FAIRNESS

While the news story telling of an attack on a little white girl by a "big black brute" was given to the press of the entire country, thereby bringing the Negro race generally in bad repute and rendering irreparable injury to the Negro as is true in many such other instances where such groundless charges are preferred, the local daily paper—The Herald-Courier exhibited a desire to do the right thing by giving ample space and an accurate account of the confession of the girl as to the falsity of her charges.

Two Colored Men Executed For Assaults

Which White Southerner Now Faces!

Comparison of Handwritings Leads to White Boy's Arrest; 32 Attacks and 8 Murders in Vicinity; Assailant Is Son of Prominent Family.

NEW YORK, April 22.—(N. A. C. P. P. S.)—Two Negroes have been executed, one electrocuted and one hanged for assaults upon white women, of which a white boy is now under suspicion and is being held for Grand Jury action at Maryville, Tennessee.

Courier-Journal 4-24-25

One of the Negroes was Maurice Mays, whose case was fought by the Knoxville, and other Tennessee Branches of the N. A. A. C. P., Mays was accused of having murdered a white woman, and despite evidence that he was at home when the crime was committeed, was convicted on circumstantial evidence and electrocuted.

The second Negro, was hanged in Alabama

The white boy, now charged with crime for which Mays died, is an employee of an aluminum concern. Comparison of the criminal's handwriting with the writing of the young white boys in the company's books led to his arrest. In all 32 attacks have been made in the vicinity of Marysville, eight women having been killed by their assailant when they screamed and a number seriously injured. The first of the cases, that of Mrs. Bertie Lindsey, who was shot and killed, resulted in the conviction and execution of Maurice Mays.

The white boy is off a prominent family, was once tried and acquitted of murder, and served in the World War

Knoxville Riots of 1919 Which Caused The Death of 6 People Was Occasioned By False Charge Against Young Negro

Maurice Mays, Electrocuted A Year Ago For Murder Of White Woman, Believed To Have Been Innocent Of Committing Crime

Knoxville, Tenn.--The arrest of William Sheffy, a shipping cleark of the Aluminum Company of America, here on April 14, will bring about the reopening of the Mrs. Bertie Lindsey case--the cause of the race riots of 1919 in which a score of people were killed or wounded. N. Y. age

In August 1919 Mrs. Bertie Lindsey was murdered in her home by an unknown assailant. Maurice Mays, acolored man was arrested, a few days later, accused of the crime. On the next day a mob of 1000 people stormed the county jail to obtain Mays and lynch him. The State Milita was called out and repulsed the mob, but in the scrimmage Lieut. James M. Payne of the Milita was accidential killed by his own forces and two Negroes--Joe Etter, a storekeeper, and E. V. Henderson, who had just been discharged from the United States army--were shot to death by members of the mob who went marauding the colored section. A score of other people were more or less seriously wounded. 4-18-25

Although the mob did not lynch Mays, he was duly tried and executed more than a year ago. even though he protested his innocence to the end. He was positively identified by the dead women's sister.

Now the Knoxville police say that the murder of Mrs. Lindsey was one of more than thirty cases committed in the last five years, none of which have been really solved.

Sheffey has been under investigation for more than o year in connection with a dozen crimes in and around Maryville and Knoxville. At a preliminary secret hearing he was denied bail.

POLICE SEEK NEGRO BOY.

Mother Reports Attack on Girl of 4 Years.

A 14-year-old negro was sought by police last night in connection with an attack at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning on Ruth, 4-year-old daughter of Mrs. J. L. Henderson, Jackson Avenue. The case was investigated by B. R. Hall and A. F. Fay, emergency policemen, attached to Barksdale station. They said the child was not seriously injured.

MEN WHO ATTACKED GIRL ELUDE ARREST

Sheriff Finds No Clue to Alleged Abductors.

Sheriff's deputies combing the county yesterday for trace of two men who are alleged to have abducted Miss Lucille Dutton, 17, after wounding her escort, Byron Hughes on Dunn Street, off the Hernando Road, late Sunday night, reported that they had found no clues which promised apprehension of the fugitives.

Both Miss Dutton and Hughes declared that the men who took the girl off in their car were negroes.

Miss Dutton was forced out of an automobile an dcompelled to accompany her abductors after they had shot Hughes in the shoulder, inflicting a painful wound. She claims that she fought her way to freedom when one of the men tried to attack her.

Reuben Parsons and Miss Marybelle Phipps accompanied Hughes and the Dutton girl on the automobile trip, but they were not in the car at the time Miss Dutton was abducted.

MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL
NOVEMBER 4, 1925

IDENTIFY NEGROES AS ASSAILANTS OF GIRL

Lucille Dutton Tells Sheriff She Was Assaulted.

Charles Harris and John Franklin Webb, the two negroes arrested by sheriff's deputies in connection with the roadside attack upon Byron Hughes and Miss Lucille Dutton on Dunn Avenue, Sunday night, were positively identified by Miss Dutton yesterday as her assailants.

Hughes and Miss Belle Phipps also identified the two negroes as the men who held up the party of four, wounded Hughes with a bullet in the shoulder, and abducted Miss Dutton. Reuben Parsons, fourth member of the party, did not confront the prisoners yesterday.

Both the young women made lengthy statements to Sheriff Knight yesterday in which they described the attack. Later they were questioned at some length by Attorney General McLain and his assistant, John T. Shea. They told the prosecutors virtually the same story as that contained in their typed statements to the sheriff.

The statements of the girls were practically identical, except that Miss Dutton's gave more details. She told the sheriff that she was criminally assaulted by one of the negroes after she had been abducted and taken some three or four miles from the scene of the holdup. The negro took her into a field, she declared, and assaulted her after his companion had left them. On the way back to the point where Hughes, Parsons and Miss Phipps were left, Miss Dutton said, she escaped and, running to a store on the Hollyford road, telephoned the sheriff.

Miss Dutton said that she and Hughes were seated in the car and that Parsons and Miss Phipps were down the road a short distance, when the two negroes drove up and demanded money of Hughes. The young man told them that he had no money, she declared—that he had deposited it all as security for the rented car which they were driving. The negroes then took Hughes' watch, she said, and cursed him because he had no money. One of the negroes fired at Hughes and inflicted the wound in his shoulder, Miss Dutton continued. Hughes fell to the ground, she said, and then crawled under the car, later making his way down the road a short distance.

Miss Dutton declared the negroes then ordered her to get into their automobile and that they drove east from the city about three miles. One of the men got out of the car, she said, and the other proceeded with her to the field where she said the criminal attack was made.

Miss Phipps said she and Parsons watched the holdup from their position beside the roadway and near the car in which Hughes and Miss Dutton were seated. Both the young women were positive in their identification of the negroes, and Hughes was equally certain that Harris and Webb were the men.

Sheriff Knight said last night that he had not procured a detailed statement from the negroes. Both men have denied connection with the crime, he said, but have not discussed it in detail with the sheriff.

Lynchings — 1925.

Texas.

1968

Rape:— Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

NEGROES ASSAULT WOMAN AND SLAY MAN COMPANION

Dallas, Texas, April 12.—A man was beaten to death and his woman companion was criminally assaulted by negroes here tonight while the couple was riding near Southern Methodist university campus.

The man was slugged to death, the negroes using pistols. The woman is in a serious condition at her home in the fashionable Belmont district of Dallas.

Police reported the couple were riding slowly along when the two negroes jumped on the running board of the automobile and beat Atkins.

After leaving the woman, the negroes ran the machine several blocks and wrecked it. They escaped.

Frank and Lorenzo Noel, brothers who confessed to the assault charges preferred in the case involving the murder of Ryan Adkins and the criminal assault on Mrs. Mary Steer as well as several other robberies with fire-arms, were tried, convicted and sentenced to death in the electric chair in a trial held in the Criminal District Court presided over by Judge Pippen last Thursday morning. The trials were speedy and both consumed less than an hour. No spectators were admitted to the trial and the only persons present were newspaper reporters and court attaches. No disorder or demonstration of any kind occurred.

Frank Noel was the first to be tried. His case began at a few minutes past nine. He plead guilty to the charge as read and after the testimony of Mrs. Steer who was the only witness for the state, the case was given to the jury at 10:07. At 10:12 the jury filed back into the box and soon after, the verdict of guilty was announced. Noel sat perfectly still as the verdict was announced.

A few minutes later, the trial of Lorenzo Noel began and he stood up and entered his plea of guilty. After the new jury was sworn in Mrs. Steer was again called to the stand and gave practically the same testimony as before and in addition identified a watch, found in the possession of Noel as the one taken from her wrist on the night of the murder and assault. The state rested with the testimony of Mrs. Steer and the defense announced no questions and no defense. The same same charge was given to the jury by Judge Pippen as before and the jury retired at 10:32. At 10:34 the jury returned to the box and announced a verdict identical with the one given in the first case. Defense attorneys announced that they would waive their right to an appeal.

Judge Pippen then pronounced formal sentence first on Frank, then on Lorenzo, ordering that they both be taken to the penitentiary at Huntsville and executed on June 28. As sentence was passed, Lorenzo burst into tears but his brother, Frank only bit his finger nails as they took their seats.

Though it was at first announced that the two men would be transferred to Huntsville on Tuesday of this week they were spirited away early Saturday morning in two powerful touring cars under heavily armed guard. They reached the penitentiary at Huntsville late Saturday evening and were at once placed in death cells.

Jail Heavily Guarded During Trial

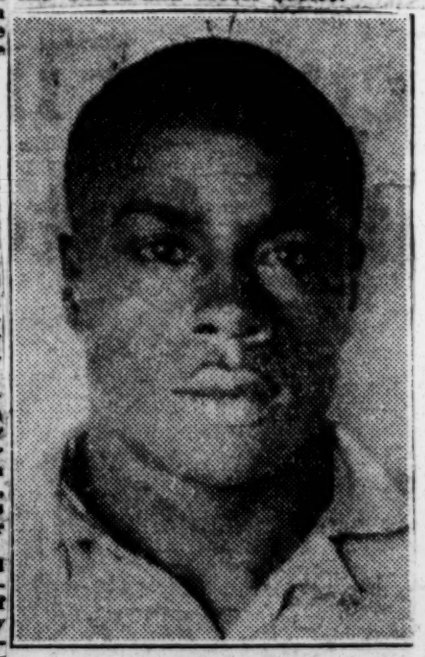
On the day of the trial extra precautions were taken against recurrence of the trouble of Thursday night, two weeks ago when a mob of nearly 7,000 persons jammed the streets and sidewalks immediately adjacent to the jail and created a disturbance which resulted in the death of one man and the serious wounding of two others. Extra heavily armed guards were placed at every entrance to the jail. They were on guard at the entrance to court room and immediately in front of the office of Judge Pippen. Every sidewalk and approach to the jail for a distance of 300 yards was patroled regularly by other guards who prevented the gathering of any crowd in or about the premises of the jail.

Men Say They Were Not Mistreated by Officers

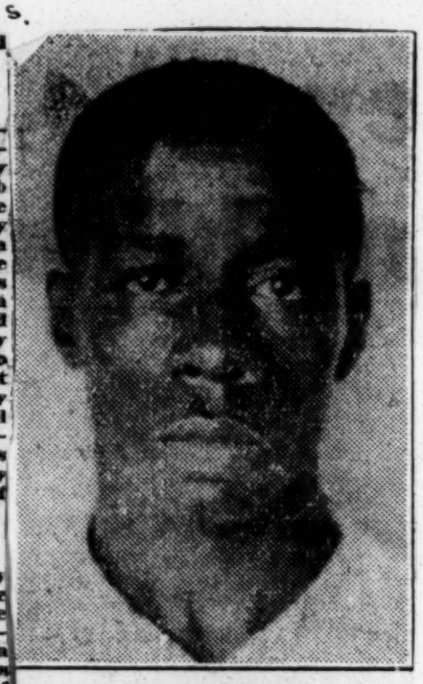
That the two men plead guilty of their own accord and not at the result of brutal treatment at the hands of the police officials is proven by their own statements to a committee of three Negro citizens who were allowed the privilege of visiting them for a few minutes the day before the trial. Both talked freely according to the statement of one of the three men who visited the jail. They were said to have appeared well and to have borne no marks which would lead to the belief that they had been brutally treated. They declared they were guilty of the crime for which they were being tried and that they had made the confessions as stated of their own accord, and that they were willing to stand trial for them.

The two Noels occupy cells close to that occupied by Lavina Twitty, twice dated to meet death in the chair for the murder of Ed Reed, Dallas taxi cab driver and twice reprieved by the Governor.

The rewards for the capture of these two criminals totaled $5900 and of that amount Negro Business men gave $100 and the bell boys of the Southland Hotel $50.00.



FRANK NOEL



LORENZO NOEL

DALLAS TEX VEWS

APRIL 26, 1925

WOMAN IS BEATEN INTO INSENSIBILITY

BLACK GETS INTO CAR AND DRIVES OFF AFTER KILLING HER ESCORT.

LEFT BY ROADSIDE

Assailant Says He Intends "to Kill as Many White Folks as He Can Before Time Comes."

W. L. (Larry) Milstead, 28 years old, living at Stoneleigh Court, was shot once through the heart and killed about 8 o'clock Saturday night by a negro, who held up and attempted to rob him and his companion, Mrs. Mabel Berry, 28 years old, of Austin, in the 5100 block on Goodwin street in Vickery Place, Northeast Dallas.

Mrs. Berry has been in Dallas for several days visiting her sister, Mrs. W. R. Bedell, 5145 Goodwin street. She told officers Saturday night that she and Mr. Milstead had been to dinner at Stoneleigh Court and were returning to the home of Mrs. Bedell when a negro jumped on the running board of the car as they were slowing up in front of the residence and ordered Mr. Milstead, who was driving, to get out of the car. Milstead stopped the car and got out about a half block beyond Mrs. Bedell's home, and the negro then marched Mr. Milstead over to the sidewalk, shot him once through the heart and left the body lying on the sidewalk, she declared.

Drove Away in Car.

Mrs. Berry said the negro then returned to the car and drove away, to a neighborhood which she believed to be on the Gaston Avenue road in East Dallas. He continued to drive for two hours, she declared, and during that time cursed her and told her that "the white folks killed my father and mother and I am going to kill as many white folks as I can before my turn comes."

The negro beat her over the head with his fists and with the pistol until she was unconscious, the woman said, and left her. When she recovered consciousness she found herself lying in a puddle of water on a road which she believes is the Gaston Avenue road, with a cloth over her face. She said she believes the negro drove the car off and wrecked it and then escaped. Officers are looking for the car, a small coupe.

Victim Seeks Aid.

Mrs. Berry said when she recovered she immediately sought aid and although in a very weak and nervous condition, she went to two homes, but found nobody at home. She then located a telephone at the home of E. V. Becker, 6359 Sinex avenue, East Dallas. She said she telephoned her brother-in-law, Mr. Bedell, who notified police and went to Mr. Becker's residence and took Mrs. Berry to his home.

Mrs. Berry made her statement to officers at Mr. Bedell's home shortly before midnight. She was then under the care of two physicians and in a very nervous and weak condition.

She told a coherent story, however, and declared she could identify her assailant positively if she saw him.

Find Milstead's Body.

After hearing Mrs. Berry's statement officers went to the scene of the shooting, half a block from Mr. Bedell's home, and found Mr. Milstead's body. It was taken in charge by the Loudermilk-Sparkman Undertaking Company. Dr. W. R. English of the Emergency Hospital said Mr. Milstead was shot once in the left breast, the bullet ranging downward through the heart.

A letter was found in Mr. Milstead's coat, from his mother, Mrs. Mary Milstead, 1324 Monroe street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Milstead came to Dallas about a year ago from Washington as district manager for the Corona Typewriter Company, representing the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and New Mexico. He was well known in Dallas and Fort Worth, having trained in the aviation corps during the World War. He is survived by his parents and a sister in Washington, having gone there recently to visit them. Mr. Milstead was a member of the John L. Terrell Scottish Rite class, taking the degrees at the fall reunion in 1924. He also was a member of Hella Temple.

Mrs. Berry has been in Dallas on a visit for about a week. She is a former students of the University of Texas and was at one time employed as an accountant in the offices of the State Board of Control at the Capitol at Austin. At present she is in the employ of the State Codifying Board, also with offices in the Capitol at Austin.

W. R. Greenlee and B. F. McGlothlin, emergency squad policemen, and M. L. Brockette, motorcycle policeman, answered the call made by Mr. Bedell and found Mr Milstead's body. They also heard Mrs. Berry's story in company with Homer Sealey and J. G. Downs Highland Park policeman; Deputy Will R. Moffett and Will Fritz, Henry Juergens and Ed Stallworth of his department furnished a description of the negro to officers on duty throughout the city.

Mrs. Berry described the negro as being small and very black.

Police Sergeant Will Henry announced a personal ofer of a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of the negro.

CONDEMNED NEGROES CARRIED TO PRISON

Dallas, Texas, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Frank and Lorenzo Noel, negroes under death sentence for having assaulted Mrs. Mary Steer after killing her escort, Ryan Adkins were taken to the state penitentiary at Huntsville today to await execution June 26.

Sheriff Schuyler Marshall, Jr., kept his plans secret, announcing publicly late last night the negroes probably would make the trip Tuesday.

The officers expected to make the trip of 200 miles in a few hours.

A mob attempted unsuccessfully last week to remove the negroes from the county jail.

HOUSTON TEX POST
DECEMBER 2, 1925

Negro To Serve Four Months For Alleged Assault

R. C. Reed, negro, was found guilty of an aggravated assault on a white woman after a trial in county court before Judge Ray Scruggs Tuesday and was sentenced to four months in the county jail.

The attack is said to have occurred in a tent, in which the woman and her husband were living in the eastern part of the city on November 1.

The negro was at first charged with attempted criminal assault but the charge was reduced to an aggravated assault.

Lynchings-1925
Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Virginia.

Virginia Mob Of 1000 Seeks Colored Brute

Crowd All Set for Lynching Bee When White Girl Confessed Hoax—Cooler Heads Prevented Staging America's Celebrated Pastime—Several Colored Men Apprehended—South Trains Them Early to Make Negro Race Scape-Goat.

Briston, Va.—A mob of 1,000 persons aided by the entire police force and accompanied by bloodhounds gave up a search of a colored man supposed to have committed rape upon an 11 year old white girl last week after they found out it was a joke.

In the meantime nearly every foot of nearby counties was searched over, homes of colored persons entered and persons on the street held up in the effort to find traces of the alleged assailant. Houston Informer

The girl was 11-year-old Thelma McCary. She came to the Sixth Street filling station about 1:15 Monday afternoon and told several men that a colored man had attacked her on the road a few hundred yards away in broad daylight. The child seemed to be in a nervous state and her clothing was torn. 5-21-25

In the next half hour the entire white citizenry turned out and formed a mob.

According to the child's story, she was on her way back home from school to get a geography when a colored man who stopped her suddenly stepped from behind a large rock by the roadside, confronted her and told her that someone on the knobs wanted to see her. This was not more than 20 feet from the roadway of the Sixth street extension. The child, badly frightened, tried to back away, but the Negro seized her and placed a large revolver against her chest and warned her not to scream. In his struggle to subdue her he choked her and ripped her clothes from her shoulders. When she finally pulled from his grasp, the child ran, fearing to look back. She crossed the foot-bridge across Beaver Creek and kept going until she met a man on the railway. He accompanied her to the Sixth street filling station, where a call was put in for the officers.

News Spread Quickly.

News of the occurrence spread like wildfire over Bristol and in less than an hour after the attack more than 100 men were assisting police in effort to locate and arrest the Negro. Two Negroes were arrested as a result of telephone calls made to nearby places by local police. One of these was at Bluff City and another at Bluntville. The little girl was taken to both places by Officers W. J. Rogers and Paul Baker, but was unable to identify either of the two Negroes who were subsequently released.

Assailant Minutely Described.

The child described her assailant as follows: Light complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches tall, dressed in gray suit, gray flat-top hat, white shirt, with blue stripes, tan shoes and a bow tie. He is said to have a mole on the right cheek near the nose.

When the grim-faced body of men heard the pathetic story from the lips of the little child it brought tears to the eyes of a number of the crowd. Owners of twenty-five automobiles offered themselves at once and the search began.

Cooler Heads Prevent Lynching.

Several of the suspects taken into custody by the posse were threatened with death as the mob attempted to force a confession of having assaulted the child and only the intervening of the cooler heads who appeared to doubt the statement of the girl from the beginning prevented a lynching.

Statement Issued by Girl.

During the entire week excitement was at the highest pitch. Every clue was run down and failed and the officers and citizens began to give more serious thought to the flimsy story that the girl had told. Several prominent white citizens suggested to the chief of police that he visit the home of the girl and demand a frank statement of the alleged assault from her and the following statement was made by the McClary girl on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock:

"No Negro attacked me, but I spread the alarm because I was late for school and was afraid my father would whip me. I tore my dress to help make the men believe me.

"I am sorry that I told anything about such an occurrence, but I did not know that it would cause such excitement. I did not know that I would cause all the trouble that I have or I would never have told the tale. I am sorry for what I have done and never want to do such a thing again. I wanted to go to live with my mother, who lives on Mary street, and I thought perhaps I would get to do so if I spread the alarm."

Chief Heaberlin reprimanded the child for the conduct and explained to her the trouble she had caused in creating a story as she did. He told her that she had endangered the lives of innocent persons by telling the story and advised her to never repeat such.

Speedy Death Sentence for Negro Attacker of Girl

Danville, Va., March 9.—Within the space of eighty minutes Jesse Carter, Negro, was indicted, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to die in the electric chair here today after he confessed to attacking a young white girl two weeks ago. April 17 was fixed as the date for the execution.

Chicago Daily Tribune 3-10-25

1966

STORY OF ATTACK BY COLORED MAN ON SCHOOL GIRL, FAKE

Posse Searches Countryside For Culprit Existing Only In The Imagination Of "Fib" Telling Child.

The story of an attack by a colored man on a young white girl near Bristol, Va., as blazoned in display headlines in certain daily newspapers Tuesday afternoon of two weeks ago, has proved to be another scarecrow the concoction of the imagination of an 11 year old girl who took a chance on provoking the burning at stake of another Negro in Virginia rather than expose herself to a possible whipping for being late at school. 4-23-25.

According to a story found buried this week in an issue of a Washington daily, Chief of Police D. L. Haeberlin, of Bristol, declares that the child has admitted that her story of an attack by a colored man at a lonely spot while on her way to school was fictitious and given as an excuse for being late at school. No report of the story having been found to be a fake has appeared in certain newspapers that displayed it in bold headlines, hook, line and sinker for the consumption of a populace only recently inflamed into committing a horrible lynching of a Negro for an alleged similar crime.

Posse Searches for "Culprit"

The girl's fake story of an attack on her aroused the countryside and it was reported in the daily papers that a posse numbering more than 200 white men and boys, aided by blood hounds was scouring the woods for the culprit —that existed no where but in the brains of a "fib" telling 11-year old white girl.

It is admitted that the fortunate thing about the whole affair is that no Negro was arrested on suspicion and carried before the girl for identification. It is felt that she would have as readily and positively identified him as she as readily and as positively concocted the original fake.

1966

VIRGINIA MOB OF 1,000 SEEKS FAKE RAPIST

Briston, Va.--A mob of 1,000 persons aided by the entire police force and accompanied by bloodhounds gave up a search of a colored man supposed to have committed rape upon an 11 year old white girl last week after they found out it was a joke.

In the meantime nearly ever foo of nearby counties was searched over, homes of colored persons en tered and persons on the stree held up in the effort to find trace of the alleged assailant.

The girl was 11 year-old Thelma McCary. She came to the Sixth Street filling station about 1:15 Monday afternoon and told severa men that a colored man had attacked her on the road a few hundred yards away in broad day light The child seemed to be in a nervou state and her clothing was torn.

In the next half hour the entir white citizenry turned out an formed a mob. 4-25-25

According to the child's story, she was on her way back home from school to get a geography when a colored man who stopped her suddenly stepped from behind a large rock by the roadside, confronted her and told her that someone on the knobs wanted to see her. This was not more than 20 feet from the roadway of the Sixth street extension. The child badly frightened tried to back away but the Negro seized her and placed a large revolver against her chest and warned her not to scream. In his struggle to, subdue her he choked her and ripped her clothes from he shoulders. When she finally pulled from his grasp, the child ran, fearing to look back. She crossed the foot-bridge across Beaver Creek and kept going until she met a man on the railway. He accompanied her to the Sixth Street filling station where a call was put in for the officers.

News Spread Quickly

News of the occurence spread like wilt-fire over Bristol and in less than an hour after the attack more than 100 men were assisting police in effort to locate and arrest the Negro. Two Negroes were arrested as a result of telephone calls made to nearby places by local police. One of these was at Bluff Cit and another at Bluntville. The littl girl was taken to both places b Officers W. J. Rogers and Paul Bs ker but was unable to identif subsequently released.

Assailant Minutely Described

The child described her assailant as follows: light complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches tall, dressed in gray suit, gray flat-top hat, white shirt, with blue stripes, tan shoes and a bow tie. He is said to have a mole on the right cheek near the nose.

Confession Is Made

When the grim-faced body of men heard the pathetic story from the lips of the little child it brought tears to the eyes of a number of the crowd. Owners of twenty-five automobiles offered themselves at once and the search began.

"I am sorry I told anything about this such an occurence for I did not said no one attackedher, thatknow it would cause all this trou- ble or I would never have told the she spread the alarm because was late for school and was afraid father would whip her for it. "I tore my dress to help the men believe me."

Lynchings - 1925

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Virginia.

1967

Spirit of the Press

She Defended Her Race.

From the (Norfolk) Ledger-Dispatch.

The dreadful affair at Blackstone, where a white girl was attacked and beaten by a Negro, is lightened by one circumstance—before the beast could inflict any worse injury than bruises upon his victim, she was rescued by the intervention of a Negro woman.

Surely, the heroism of this woman will not be fruitless. It should be effective in absolving her race from blame for the act of an individual degenerate. If the criminal was a Negro, so was the rescuer. The white people of Blackstone should, and no doubt will, take that into account. If they do, the crime should be purged of its most poisonous element, the element of race hatred.

Let the man who committed the outrage pay to the uttermost limit of the law. But in recognition of the decency and courage of this woman let us avoid, even in thought, charging this particular offense to the account of the Negro race.

NEGRO BOY ADMITS ASSAULT CHARGE

Petersburg, Va., August 22.—(AP)—James Holmes, 14 year old negro boy, arrested earlier in the week and subsequently released in connection with an attempted assault upon a young white girl at Blackstone, has been re-arrested and has confessed the deed, C. Freeman Ennis, commonwealth attorney for Nottoway county, announced today.

ABJURES ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON GIRL

17 Year-Old Youth Arrested In Danville For Blackstone Alleged Assault Pleads Innocence.

George Holmes, the 17 year-old youth arrested in Danville, Va., Monday of last week and charged with the attempted attack on a young white girl at Blackstone, Va., denies his guilt and says he can furnish evidence to prove he was elsewhere at the time of the attack. He has been removed to Petersburg jail for safe keeping, states dispatches from Danville.

Sheriff Sullivan states that the girl has identified Holmes as her assailant. The aged colored woman, Laura Cralle, who beat off the alleged attacker, says she is not sure that Holmes is the one.

Lynchings—1925.
Rapes by Whites.

Arkansas.

2003

HELD ON SERIOUS CHARGE.

Girl Accuses Youths Held in Blytheville Jail.

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., April 25.—Henry Fortus and Lonnie Prentiss, white youths, who live near Cooter, Mo., are held in the county jail here, charged with criminal assault two days ago upon Annie May Riggs, a 14-year-old school girl, who lives near Armorel in this county. The accused are said to be 18 and 21 respectively. The assaulted girl has been in a most serious condition and is under the care of two doctors, who state that she will be able to appear against her alleged assailants at the preliminary hearing, which will be held here on Monday, in the court of Esquire C. J. Walker.

The case against the accused youths was worked up by Sheriff J. Hammie Smith of Pemiscot County, Mo., and Prosecuting Attorney Sam Corbett, but it was found that the alleged crime occurred in Arkansas, and the pair were turned over to Deputy Sheriff Jim Burns of this county. The young men have refused to talk, except to say that the charge is a frame up.

Officers claim that the assaulted girl, with two companions, was picked up to be taken home, and after leaving the two other girls, the youths drove to an unfrequented spot. It is claimed that they then carried her nearly home, and put her out of the car and that she was delirious when she reached home.

According to the story told by Mrs. Wilson, she and her companion were on their way to meet her (Mrs. Wilson's) husband when Flynn met them in his automobile. He at first motioned to the girls, inviting them into his car, and when they refused he became much incensed.

At the street corner, as they were about to cross, Flynn drove his car almost on the sidewalk in an effort to cut them off from further passage. He then got out of the automobile and attacked the Wilson girl, attempting to drag her into his car. In the struggle, the Tolliver girl seized a knife, which Flynn is said to have carried and entered the fight to free her companion.

Practically the same thing happened in the case of the Wilson girl when Flynn turned upon Miss Tolliver, who had cut him with the weapon. Flynn struggled to regain possession of the knife, but was soon overpowered and it is believed that several of the wounds inflicted were results of the struggle for the possession of the knife. Mrs. Wilson suffered a keen gash on the head but was given only slight attention by hospital authorities before being sent to jail.

Miss Tolliver and Mrs. Wilson were arrested by Lieut. O. Light and Detective Sergeant A. Wright at Seventh and Sherman Sts.

ATTACKS TWO GIRLS; LANDS IN HOSPITAL

Man Finds Himself on Loser's Side

Little Rock, Ark., July 3.—Following an attack which was made upon them by C. J. Flynn (white), 36, who lives at 815 E. Eighth alley, Miss Linnie Tolliver, 16, 816 Reichardt St., and Mrs. Velma Wilson, 15, of 910 Barber Ave., warded off their assailant with a knife, inflicting several wounds which may prove serious. The attack on the young girls occurred at Second St. and Rector Ave.

Flynn was taken to the Research hospital, where he failed to give any explanation of the case. The girls were arrested and lodged in jail to await the outcome of the man's injuries, despite the fact that all evidence pointed to their acts as means of self-defense.

CLAIM WHITE MAN KIDNAPED HER GIRL

(Preston News Service)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 17.—Mrs. Mollie Eggleston, living near the foot of East Sixth street, Thursday appealed to the police to aid her in the search for her 12-year-old daughter, Florence, who was taken from her home Wednesday afternoon by a white man who posed as a police officer. The woman told the police her daughter and some white school girls engaged in a fight near her home, and that after she returned home the man appeared. He told the mother he would have to take the girl to police headquarters. The police knew nothing of the man, it was said.

FACES STATUTORY CHARGE

Veterinarian Held on Accusation of Girl Under Sixteen.

JONESBORO, Ark., June 26.—Dr Grice, a well known veterinary surgeon of Monette, who was arrested some two weeks since on a statutory charge against a young girl under 16 years of age was given a preliminary hearing before a justice of the peace at Lake City today and held to await the action of grand jury at the Lake City court this fall.

The defendant is a man who has always stood well in the community and his friends were very much surprised to hear of the charge. He gave bond and was released from custody.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

WALNUT RIDGE, Ark., Aug. 7.—Vergil Lee, aged about 35, was arrested here last night on a warrant issued by Justice of the Peace R. D. Cooper on a charge of assaulting a young woman while out driving Wednesday night. The young woman is said to be in a critical condition, having been hysterical and unconscious since the alleged assault. She is unable to talk, although she was sufficiently recovered to write a statement this afternoon which has been turned over to the prosecuting attorney's office. The warrant for the arrest was issued upon an affidavit from the girl's mother. The young girl, who is a domestic in the house of a well known family, was to have been married soon, and here finance reached here last night from St. Louis. Lee was arrested and has been in the custody of the sheriff since last night. The reporter did not get to see Lee for a statement.

FACES STATUTORY CHARGE.

PARAGOULD, Ark., July 2.—Earle Steele, 20 years of age and a resident of this city, was arraigned before Justice of the Peace A. B. Hays yesterday charged with having committed a statutory offense. He was held in bond of $1,000 to await investigation by the Greene County grand jury at its December term. The young man supplied bond and was released.

Lynchings-1925
Ropes by Whites.

Arkansas.

1988

COLORED WOMAN IS ATTACKED BY ARK. WHITE MAN

Second Assault On Women By Whites Leads To Hot Pursuit. Same Man Is Believed To Have Committed Both Crimes

McCRORY, Ark., Nov. 4—Blood hounds and a posse of Negroes and whites failed to run a white degenerate who attacked a colored woman in her home six miles south of here. It was the second time within a month, that a colored woman in this district has been assaulted by a white man.

The wife of Clarence Poindexter was the victim in the latest case of attacks on colored women by white fiends. The white man entered the woman's home during the absence of her husband. He was interrupted by Mrs. Poindexter, while in the act of looting her bed room. On seeing the woman he caught her and endeavored to force her to his desires. Mrs. Poindexter, however, freed herself during the struggle and rushed to a dresser drawer, where she procured a revolver. She fired several shots at her assailant who managed to make his escape through a window.

Bloodhounds were summoned from Newport, but the ground was so tramped they were unable to follow the fugitive's trail.

Bitter feelings were aroused by the outrage on Mrs. Poindexter, especially, because another such incident had happened only a short time before. In this case Mrs. Morgan and her two children were wounded by a white attacker. It is believed that the same man committed both crimes.

Lynchings—1925.
Rapes by Whites.

Florida.

1989

TWO U. S. MARINES

Held For Torturing Florida Girl; "Burly White Brutes" Mortally Injure Companion.

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service.)

A brutal assault and torture committed upon a girl, said to be Colored, now dying in a Pensacola, Fla., hospital, and the arrest of two white U. S. Marines charged with the atrocious crime, have come to the attention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York .

The Durham, N. C., Sun, of March 8, reports that the young woman was discovered tied to a tree in the woods along a lonely country road, her clothing stripped off, her body slashed, and marks on her skin where burning matches had been applied. The two marines, James Kirk and L. L. Saxton, are stated by the Durham Sun to have been arrested and jailed after positive identification by their dying victim.

In the pockets of one of them, police officers said, they found a piece of a garment resembling the coat of the injured girl. The crime is reported to have been committed on the local United States naval reservation, placing the case in the hands of federal authorities.

The accused men are reported to have refused to discuss the charge against them.

Marine Has Been Indicted For Murder

(By N. A. A. C. P.)

New York, N. Y., May 20.—Jasper R. Kirk, private in the U. S. Marine Corps, who was accused of having tortured and murdered a colored girl on the Marine Corps reservation some weeks ago, in Florida, has been indicted for murder the Federal Grand Jury, it was reported to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

INDICT MARINE IN FLORIDA AFTER DEATH OF VICTIM

Pensacola, Fla., May 8—Jasper R. Kirk, a private in the United States Marine Corps and attached to the naval air station in Pensacola, was indicted by a federal grand jury, Thursday, May 7th, charged with the murder of a colored woman who was bound to a tree on the naval reservation and slashed with a knife. Date for trial was not set.

Indictment of Kirk followed an official investigation by a naval board of inquiry, the result of which has not been given the public. The woman identified Kirk as her assailant before she died at a local hospital.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT IS CHARGED TO AGED MAN

Ten Year Old Florida Girl in Critical Condition; Assailant Held

TAMPA, FLA., Nov. 4.—A ten year old girl was perhaps fatally injured this afternoon when she is said to have been criminally attacked by a 55 year old man.

J. M. McMillan, proprietor of a fish market, is being held without bail in the county jail as the assailant. He was positively identified by the child, authorities say.

The little girl is under care of a physician at her home and her condition is reported as serious.

Sentiment was high following disclosure of the attack and mob violence was threatened. Scores of persons were searching for McMillan when he was arrested and rushed to the jail.

Lynchings—1925.
Rapes by Whites.

Georgia.

2004

2 MEN HELD TO JURY ON ATTACK CHARGE

Moultrie, Ga., June 29.—(Special.) Dan Humphreys and Cyril Simmons, married men, who were arrested Saturday afternoon under warrants charging them with attempting to attack a 17-year-old Moultrie girl, are at liberty under $1,000 bonds. The accused men were found at their homes near Pavo.

The girl told officers that Simmons and Humphreys enticed her away from her boarding house late Thursday night by telling her that her father was seriously ill and had sent them for her. She insists that they tried to attack her. Relatives of the girl announce that Humphreys and Simmons will be vigorously prosecuted at the July term of Colquitt superior court.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT PLACED IN BIBB JAIL

Dublin, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Leo Hill and Clarence Howell, the young white men convicted of assault upon two prominent young women of the lower section of the county, in the superior court last Thursday, were carried to Macon Saturday for safe keeping until they could begin serving the sentence of 20 years which they were given.

Plans are being made by their attorneys for a new trial, it is stated.

The case attracted more attention than any tried in this county for some time. The courtroom was filled at each session of the court.

YOUNG MEN TO FACE SERIOUS CHARGES

Dublin, Ga., January 10.—(Special.)—Two young white men, Clarence Howell, and Leo Hill, both of the Cedar Grove community in the extreme lower end of Laurens county, are being held in jail here on charges of attempt to assault two girls of the Cedar Grove settlement, early last week.

Howell, who gave his age as 26, is said to be a married man, while Hill, who is 21, is unmarried.

Details of the affair are lacking here, mainly through suppression on the part of all parties connected with the alleged attack attempts and partly on account of limited means of communication with the Cedar Grove section, which is more than 20 miles south of this city.

The young men are being held without bail pending the coming session of Laurens superior court.

CONVICTED FOR ASSAULT

About two weeks ago a white man atrociously assaulted a twelve-year-old white girl in Cordele. When the crime was committed, the newspapers did not make a sensation out of it. Only the ordinary headlines were given the story, yet it was one of the most offensive ever committed in the state. If he was a colored man, the largest headlines possible, would have been used and the offense heralded the country over. Yesterday the accused was tried in Cordele and found guilty. The offense is a capital one, punishable by death. He was sentenced to be electrocuted October fifth. It remains to be seen if this penalty will be paid.

Numerous reports have been made recently of similar offenses committed by white men. The white papers refrain from giving publicity to these crimes, and when it is done, less conspicuousness as possible is given.

Assault on Girl Draws Sentence Of 19 to 20 Years

Hilbert Le Raypusing, alias Ramond Miller, was sentenced Wednesday afternoon by Judge G. H. Howard, of Fulton superior court, to serve from 19 to 20 years on the Fulton county chaingang following his conviction on a charge of assault on a nine-year-old girl.

It was charged that Raypusing brought a married woman and her little girl to Atlanta from Maryland six months ago, and assaulted the girl. He denied the charge but the jury returned a verdict against him after being out for half an hour.

The state has another similar charge against Raypusing, that of assaulting the woman, but Assistant Solicitors Ed Stephens and John Hudson said Wednesday night that they do not know when the second count will be tried.

The federal government has a charge of violating the Mann white slave act against Raypusing, but Clint W. Hager, district attorney, said Wednesday night that he had not determined whether or not the United States would press the charge at the present time.

Lynchings—1925

Illinois.

2005

Rape by Whites.

HOLD CHAUFFEUR FOR ATTEMPT TO ATTACK GIRL

Thomas Gallagher, 21 years old, 2638 Best avenue, a chauffeur for the De Luxe Cab company, was held in bonds of $10,000 yesterday by Judge Herbert Immenhausen in the Sheffield avenue court on a charge of assault to rape.

Gallagher was arrested by Policeman Jerry Lake, who was on his way home at 1:30 yesterday morning when he heard the screams of Miss Betty Harris, 4026 Clarendon avenue, an employé of De Met's at 5 West Randolph street. The screams came from a cab parked near the House of the Good Shepherd, 1126 Grace street. Miss Harris told the policeman that she had hired the cab in the loop and when it neared the scene of the attempted attack the car stopped, Gallagher entering the cab on the pretense of closing the windows.

The jurors retired at 4 o'clock. Their verdict was returned at 7:10. Defense attorneys moved for a new trial. The motion will be argued September 12.

Accused of attempting to attack a 9-year-old girl, Lewis Eafidas, 6727 Sheridan road, was held to the grand jury yesterday in bonds of $35,000 by Judge Herbert Immenhausen in Sheffield av. court.

Albert Sukbol, 39, 257 E. Erie st., will be arraigned in Maxwell st. court today on a charge of attacking a 23-months-old girl.

BOY MORONS GET 25 YEARS

Chicago Herald

Captured in the Irving Park district, scene of many recent attacks on women, a youthful moron was reported by police to have confessed last night to two attacks in as many nights. He was arrested while stalking a third victim, according to his admission.

Convicted by a jury of attacking a 47-year-old woman, mother of seven children, at the point of a revolver, two youths, one 18, the other 19, were given sentences of twenty-five years each in the penitentiary in Judge Miller's Criminal Court late yesterday.

George Jenjdrusiak and Joseph Basler, both of 1137 W. Washington blvd., were the youths sentenced. Their victim was Mrs. Anna Stanzyk, 2018 W. Eighteenth st.

Assistant State's Attorney Harold Levy pleaded in his closing argument for the maximum penalty, a life sentence. The youths were somewhat downcast at the rigor of the verdict. They had expected a lighter sentence.

"I'm satisfied with the result of the trial," said Mrs. Stanzyk when the jury's verdict was read to her.

Lynchings—1925
Rapes by Whites.

Indiana.

2006

KLAN CHIEFTAIN LOSES BAIL PLEA IN MURDER CASE

Noblesville, Ind., June 25.—(AP)—The petition of D. C. Stephenson, Ku Klux Klan leader, Carl Klinck, and Earl Gentry, asking that they be admitted to bail pending their trial on a charge of murdering Miss Madge Oberholtzer of Indianapolis, was overruled today by Judge Fred E. Hines of the Hamilton Circuit court.

Judge Hines said that if the state had at any time shown an indication to delay trial of the case he would have given the trio an opportunity to furnish bond, but he pointed that since the indictments were returned the state had never sought a continuance.

The three have been confined in jail without bond since April 20, when they were arrested on a Marion county grand jury indictment charging them [illegible] Miss Oberholtzer's [illegible]

White Lover Held

Indianapolis, Ind.—Elmer Clark, white, married with two children, was arrested last week and charged with rape.

The victim was 15-year-old Madeline Twyman, a high school pupil. Boys found the couple in a rear room of a Standard Grocery chain store.

Clark admited he had been going with the girl for two months.

LAST STATEMENT OF RAPED GIRL ACCUSED KLUXER

State Refuses to Make It Public

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—William H. Remy, Marion county prosecutor, refused point blank this afternoon to accede to a demand that he make public an alleged dying statement of Madge Oberholtzer with whose murder D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry are charged. Stephenson attacked her before she took poison, her statement disclosed.

The demand was made by Eph Inman, chief counsel for the accused men, on the ground that the law permitted him to scrutinize the purported deathbed statement.

Remy's action forecasts a spirited legal battle at Noblesville, where the case recently was venued, Monday when a hearing will be held on Inman's seeking possession of the statement.

Lynchings—1925
Rapes by Whites.

Kentucky.

2001

White Man Criminally Assaults Colored Woman

Claims To Be Policeman; Demands Money For Speeding; Then Assaults Girl

Two white men are charged with criminal assault, impersonating an officer by Miss Helen Hyatt, young colored woman. The men were allowed the low bond of $325 on these serious charges and an effort is being made to amend these charges to disorderly conduct.

Miss Hyatt works for Mrs. Wm. Seelbach, 2116 Cherokee Parkway and lives on the place. She is a young woman of good character as vouched for by her employer and her neighbors. This is her story as told to a representative of The News: Louisville News

Sunday night late Miss Hyatt, who had been visiting friends, was returning home in her Ford Coupe. Near Shelby street on Broadway a car was suddenly swerved in front of her car and two white men ordered Miss Hyatt to drive up to the curb as she was under arrest for speeding. The men, who afterward were found to be W. O. Medcalf, 27 years, 1126 Rodgers street and Mike Miller, 19 years, 1315 Payne sertt, claimed to be police officers. They declared Miss Hyatt was speeding and they would have "to take her down to headquarters." Miss Hyatt admitted she was driving fast to get home, but doubted if she was breaking any speed law. She asked to be allowed to get in touch with her employer. The men asked how much money she had and said they would let her go for $10 a piece. The young woman had never been arrested nor had she any experence wth police. She told the men to go home with her and she would give thm the mony. They said that was alright and one drove her car while she was told to get in the car with the other man. Instead of driving to her number they drove out to a dark spot on Barrett avenue and there theatened her and Miss Hyatt declares Medcalf criminally assaulted her at the time claiming amidst threats and oaths she ought to be glad to be so favored by a white man and that though she was colored if she kept quiet he might become agood friend to her after all.

Miller did not participate in the assault but held out for some money. They went to the house with Miss Hyatt and waited outside for her to get $25. Once inside the house Miss Hyatt became composed and realized police officers had no business treating her as these men had. She noted the license number and knew it was not a police car. She then called the police station but when real policemen appeared the bogus cops had disappeared.

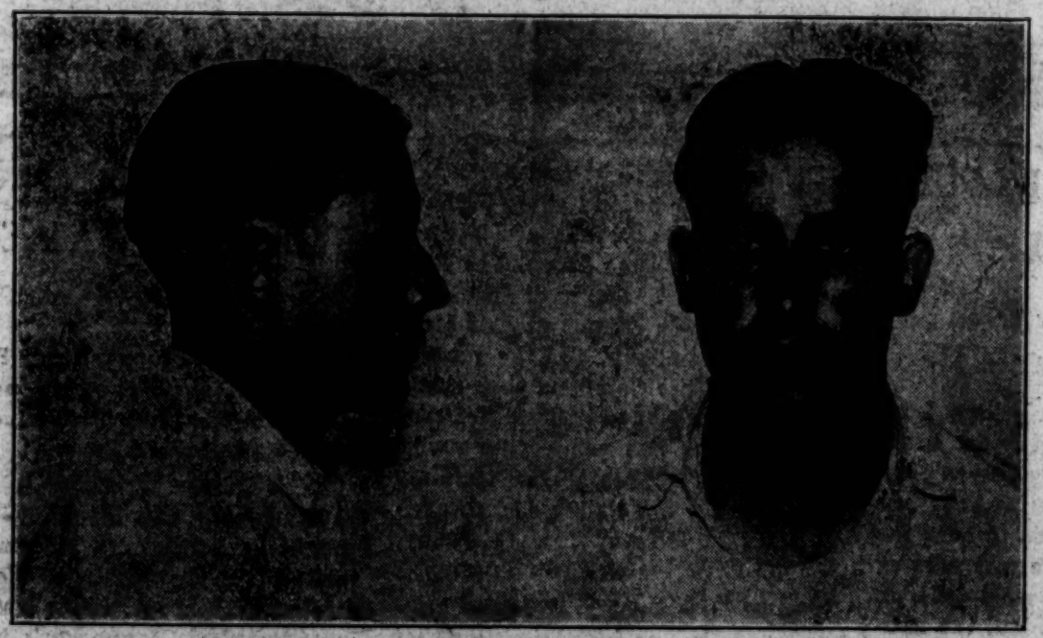
The men were traced through the license number Miss Hyatt had remembered. They had rented the car from a "Drive-it-Yourself" Company. Her description fitted the man who had rented the car. He turned out to be W. O. Medcalf. He promptly peached on Miller.

The trial comes up Saturday morning. This is a serious and outrageous offence. The daily papers have ignored it or treated it lightly. The small bond of $325 indicates officials are inclined to treat it lightly. The N. A. A. C. P. has been asked to employ a lawyer to assist in prosecuting these two men.

One has only to shut one's eyes to see the hullabaloo that would be raised f a young white woman had been similarly attacked by colored men. Certain papers would almost precipitate a race-riot, but when two men attack a defenless colored woman they want to put the news in the joke column. SHALL THESE MEN BE PUNISHED OR NOT?

Second Alleged Assailant of Colored Girl Gets Off With Light Sentence

"BEATS A BLANK"



MIKE MILLER,

for impersonating an officer in the

with theattack made on Miss Hyatt, Mike Miller who was with him, did not attack the young woman, she said.

Both had approached the young woman early on the morning of June 15, as she was going home in her car. They claimed to be officers, charged her with speeding, demanded money for her release, made her go with them to a secluded spot and there Metcalfe criminally assaulted her ac-

Helen Hyatt case.

cording to her story, while Mike Miller kept watch and intimidated her.

For all this Metcalfe gets two years in the penitentiary while Miller, who claims to be 17 years of age, gets one year in jail.

Watch this case and compare it with the next local case where a Black man is charged with criminal assault on a White woman, that is if it ever happens.

Who was sentenced to one year in jail

Mike Miller, white, indicted jointly with W. O. Metcalf, white, for assault, detaining a woman and impersonating an officer, in the case of Miss Helen Hyatt, Colored girl, was given a year in jail by a jury in the Criminal Court Thursday.

W. O. Metcalf was given a sentence of two years in the penitentiary a few days ago, growing out of charges made by Miss Hyatt.

Metcalf is the man directly charged

Lynchings—1925
Rapes by Whites.

Kentucky.

2002

Judge Dailey Denounces White Men Charged With Attack On Colored Woman

Calls It Rape And Wishes Warrant Said So

Gives Limit Of $5.000 Bails Which They Could Not Raise

Judge Eugene Dailey, Judge of the Police Court, did a remarkable thing last Saturday morning when he denounced in biting, severe and earnest ones two white men charged with detaining a woman—a Colored woman—against hed will.

JUDGE EUGENE DAII

Judge Dailey declared the charge should have been rape, capital punishment. He said he would be glad to hold the men without bond, but since the warrant only charged "detainging a woman," he would do all he could and that was to hold them in $5,000 bonds each to the grand jury.

Judge Dailey almost said what The News had said, when he declared if this had been a white woman so assaulted it would have set Louisville on fire. The indignation and the fire in the Judge's voice showed how strongly he felt. It is to the credit of Louisville and to Judge Dailey that such a thing could happen in a trial court.

The Louisville News is the only paper, white or Colored, that looked into the merits of this case. It saw at once Miss Hyatt should be protected. Mr. Warley, editor of The News, called the case to the attention of Mr. Wilson Lovett, President of the Louisville N. A. A. C. P. Mr. Lovett called Mr. Brent Overstreet, who has often represented the N. A. A. C. P., and asked him if he would prosecute the men. He replied he would. Mr. Overstreet did. To prove he did The News is republishing verbatim et literatum the court proceedings. Mr. Overstreet deserves credit for his prosecution. Mr. Lovett and the N. A. A. C. P. deserve credit for financing the prosecution. Judge Dailey deserves credit for his squareness in the whole matter. If The News deserves any credit—think it over.

At some expense and some trouble The News publishes word for word all that went on in Police Court last Saturday morning except that which was too raw to publish. Here goes:

POLICE COURT OF LOUISVILLE.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Plaintiff
vs.
W. O. Metcalf .....Defendant
Detaining a Woman Against Her Will and Disorderly Conduct.
And
Commonwealth of Kentucky, Plaintiff
vs.
Mike Miller .....Defendant
Detaining a Woman Against Her Will and Disorderly Conduct.

Louisville, Ky., June 20, 1925.

These cases coming on to be heard before His Honor, Judge Eugene M. Dailey, as an Examining Court, the following proceedings were had.

APPEARANCES.

For the Commonwealth: Mr. Brent Overstreet.

For Defendant, W. O. Metcalf: Mr. Sternberg.

For Defendant, Mike Miller: Mr. L. G. Bradbury.

HELEN HYATT, called for the Commonwealth, being first duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Brent Overstreet and testified as follows:

Q.—What is your name?

A.—Helen Hyatt.

Q.—Where do you live?

A.—2116 Cherokee Parkway.

Q.—Who do you work for?

A.—Mr. W. O. Seelbach.

Q.—How long have you been working for Mr. Seelbach?

A.—Over three years.

Q.—You have taken out four warrants here, two against W. O. Metcalf and two against Mike Miller?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Tell the Court now in as brief a way as possible what these men did to you—what was the date?

A.—Sunday night.

Q.—Sunday, June the 14th?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—1925?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Tell the Court what they did?

A.—Well, last Sunday I had been down town, and I was on my way back home about half-past one. I was between Shelby and Jackson. I don't know just what street it was, but these two boys drove up behind me and demanded me to get in the street and this fellow Miller got out of the machine he was in and showed me a badge and said they were police and he said that I was speeding then, but Ididn't have any light in the back of my car. They asked me why I was speeding and I told them I didn't think I was speeding, and they said that I didn't have a light in the back of my car, and I told them I didn't know that the light wasn't lit in the back of the car, and they said they were going to take me to Police Headquarters and I didn't know that they weren't Police at the time. I thought that they were Police in plainclothes and this fellow Miller made me get in Metcalf's machine and they drove me out Barret Avenut and when they got out there they asked me if I had any money. They said they would let me go, try to fix it up if I would give them some money, and I told them I didn't have any money with me, but I would give them whatever they asked and they said what are you willing to do and I didn't know, and Miller told Metcalf to drive up the street, and I told them if they would take me home I could get the money for them, but they kept driving straight up Barret to the end of the carline, and when we got up there in the dark—Miller was driving my car and I was in the other car with Metcalf—Miller takes my car and when we get up there in the dark he parks my car and Metcalf told me to get in the back seat and I kept asking them to take me home and I told them I would give them $25.00, and they made me get in the back seat with Metcalf, and Miller was walking up and down there—

(Questions not permitted to print.)

Q.—Now, that was up there in—you know where the Barret Avenue carline turns into Castlewood?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, is that the place where they committed this offense?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, did they do this against your will?

A.—I begged them not to do it and to take me home.

Q.—Then did you go home?

A.—Yes, they taken me home—they took me home in order to get the money, and when I got home I went up there to get the money and this fellow Charlie was up there and he saw them and when I came back down I noticed that they had a different license number on the machine from what the Police have and I went over to call up to see if they were Police and when I did that they ran.

Q.—Did you get the license number off of that car?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And report it immediately to the Police?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You reported the license number of the machine that these two men were in?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you identify these two men positively as being the men who assaulted you?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You are positive they are the men?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was Miller doing when Metcalf was assaulting you?

A.—He was walking up and down an dtelling him to hurry, that he was getting tiied of waiting.

Q.—He said he was getting tired of waiting?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, did he see Metcalf at the time he assaulted you?

A.—Yes, sir; he saw it.

Q.—He just stood by watching him assault you?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When these men drove you home was there a Colored man on the place?

A.—Yes, sir; Charlie Dailey was here.

Q.—Did he see these men?

A.—Yes, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRADBURY.

Q.—Did you know these boys before?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—After you got in the machine and went out Eastern Parkway this fellow Metcalf didn't approach you, did he?

A.—He approached me down in the hill.

Q.—Did Miller do anything to you?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—(Unfit to print.)

A.—(Unfit to print.)

Q.—Was not Miller off in your machine all of the time?

A.—No, sir; he was on the ground walking backwards and formards.

Q.—Didn't he tell you that this fellow Metcalf had deputized him?

A.—No, sir; Miller was the one that had the badge himself.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. OVERSTREET.

Q.—Was Miller there present watching and looking on all of the time this other man Metcalf was doing these things to you?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—He saw it all?

A.—Yes, sir.

CHARLEY DAILEY, called for the Commonwealth, being first duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Overstreet and testified as follows:

Q.—What is your name?

A.—Charley Dailey.

Q.—On the 14th day of June were you at the home of Mr. W. O. Seelbach, on Cherokee Road?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When this girl came home?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you see two white men with her on that occasion?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Can you identify them?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are these two defendants the men that were with this girl on this occasion?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—They are the men?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you get the license number of that car?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you present when she made the report to the Police about what happened?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And they are the men?

A.—Yes, sir.

(There was no cross-examination.)

OFFICER SANDBURN, called for the Commonwealth, being first duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Brent Overstreet and testified as follows:

Q.—You are Officer Sandburn?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You are a member of the Police Department of the City of Louisville?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you make the arrest of these two defendants, Miller and Metcalf?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where did you arrest them?

A.—I got Metcalf at 2126 Rogers Street and I got Miller at 1315 Payne Street.

Q.—Did you make these arrests on information furnished you by this girl?

Q.—Did she furnish you with the automobile license number?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did she identify these men?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you find this badge when you searched these men?

A.—I found the badge in Metcalf's home pinned on to the mattress.

Q.—Did these two men make any voluntary statements to you?

A.—Yes, sir; they confessed.

Q.—They confessed?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did they say?

A.—They confessed to every statement she made.

Q.—They admitted that they did the things she said they did?

A.—Yes, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRADBURY.

Q.—Miller voluntarily surrendered to you?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you found the badge at Metcalf's home?

A.—Yes, sir; but Miller is boarding with Metcalf. He said he had no home. He stayed wherever he got a chance.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. STERNBERG.

Q.—You say they confessed to everything she said?

A.—He said he was implicated in the affair word for word as she told it.

OFFICER CHISM, called for hte Commonwealth, being first duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Brent Overstreet and testified as follows:

Q.—You are a Police Officer?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You are a member of the Police Department of the City of Louisville?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you assist in the arrest of these two defendants, Miller and Metcalf?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you with Officer Sandburn at the time?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State whether or not you found this badge in the possession of either one of these defendants?

A.—We found it in the home of Metcalf, pinned to the mattress.

Q.—When the police arrested these men, state whether or not they made any voluntary statement to you concerning this trouble?

A.—Metcalf admitted it.

Q.—He admitted to all the things she has testified about?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was that statement made voluntarily and without any promise of immunity?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And without any threats on your part?

A.—Yes, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRADBURY.

Q.—This defendant, Miller, he voluntarily surrendered to you all?

A.—Yes, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. STERNBERG.

Q.—Where was Metcalf when he made this confession?

A.—Shortly aftoer we picked him up. He was in my car and we were going up to have this Colored lady identify them.

Q.—What was this man Metcalf's condition?

A.—Well, he had a venereal disease.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. OVERSTREET.

Q.—But he admitted to you that he had this disease?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you found the rag in that condition?

A.—Yes, sir.

THE COMMONWEALTH HERE RESTED.

MIKE MILLER, called in his own behalf, being first duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Bradbury and testified as follows:

Q.—What is you name?

A.—Mike Miller.

Q.—How did you happen to be with Metcalf on this night?

A.—Well, I was—

Q.—Did you go out with him?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where did you start from?

A.—From my aunt's house, where I stayed at.

Q.—Where did you get this car?

A.—It was from the Drive-It-Yourself people.

Q.—Who hired the car?

A.—It was in his name.

Q.—Did he come up to your house for you?

A.—We met up there at the house and started going down the street.

Q.—Do you know where the Police Stations are located in Louisville?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You knew when you went and parked the machine up there in Castlewood that that was no Police Station?

A.—I didn't know what he was going to do.

Certain Questions and Answers Had To Be cut out because they were unprintable

The Court: Does anybody want to say anything?

(Neither side cared to argue the case.)

The Court: This is as bad a case as I have ever seen in this Court. If this woman here had been a white woman I think this case would arouse this city as no other case has since I have been on the bench. Because she happens to be a Colored woman does not lessen the offense at all in my eyes or in the eyes of the Law. Had the charge of Rape been placed against these men I would hold them to the Grand Jury without bond, but I suppose under this charge I can not fail to let them have bond. I don't suppose, since the charge against these men is detaining a woman against her will, that I have the right to amend the charge to a greater charge, as Rape carries with it capital punishment, but it should be Rape under the law. This Colored woman has as much right to be protected in her rights as anybody, and as I say if this had been committed against a white woman I think it would have aroused each and the city as no other case has ever done. Let the bond be $5,000 in each case. Both defendants were held to the Grand Jury in the sum of $5,000.

June 30, 1925.

Lynchings—1925
Rapes by Whites.

Maryland.

1990

WHITE YOUTH IS HELD ON GIRL'S CHARGES DESPITE HIS ALIBI

At the hearings in Rockville, Md. Robert S. Parkhurst was held [illegible] the Federal Grand Jury for the alleged attack on Mary Elizabeth Price. Despite the fact that Parkhurst had several witnesses to prove his alibi, the girl continued to name him as the man who attacked her.

The Price girl refused to say that a Negro had attacked her, although when the first outcry was made, she said it was a Negro, which resulted in several being arrested and held for investigation. She later retracted this story and named Parkhurst, son of a prominent Berwyn family.

Washington Herald
Jan 22 25
Washington D. C.

Lynchings-1925
Rape by Whites.

Maryland.

1991

GIRL RECANTS STORY OF ATTACK BY 'BIG BURLY' NEGRO FIEND

Petting Party Turns Out Disastrously For Fair Maiden: Attempt To Shield White Escort Fails

ROCKVILLE, MD., Aug. 21—In a frenzied effort to shield her champion from the fury of her parents a 16-year-old girl whose bruised face, arms and body as well as torn garments bore undeniable testimony that she had been the victim of a vicious attack told the age-long story which always causes the spirited whites to form hastily a group of law-abiding citizens who promptly secure justice in the lynching of a Negro, that she been attacked by a Negro man.

But it somehow appears that the whites of Rockville were not quite enthusiastic to hold a public expression of an American pasttime without being a little more certain of the facts in the case and consequently the young lady was subjected to some questioning which soon caused her to recent the story about being attacked by a burly Negro.

She then named a white youth, Robert S. Parhurst, aged 22 years, the son of a prominent famiy, and whose mother, Mrs. Virginia Peters Parkhurst recently announced her candidacy for the Democractic senatorial nomination. Young Parkhurst He is held in jail, the charge being nonbailable. The girl finally admitted to the Montgomery county ... als that she and Parkhurst had been on intimate terms, but that she had broken with him after learning that he was paying attention to another girl.

Lynchings - 1925
Rapes by Whites.

Missouri.

1992

WHITE MAN ASSAULTS COLORED GIRL, FIFTEEN

A forty-four year old white man, E. Clarke father of two children is being held in the city jail under a $2,000 bond, charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor, a pretty East Side colored high school girl, 15, whose name is being withheld. The outrage occurred in a grocery store at Columbia and 16th streets, a Negro neighborhood, where Clark and his father-in-law were employed as clerks.

Friends of the nisled girl discovered her plight, when they followed her in the store after their suspicions had been aroused. She was found in a back room in company with Clark after a colored man forced the father-in-law to allow him to investigate. Clark confessed relations with the girl, and declared that he loved her although he has a wife. His bail was at first set at $10,000 but later changed to $2,000.

A few days ago, in this city, seven white men, in the broad open day time, raped a fourteen year-old school girl. Just think of it. Seven white men, one right after the other, raping a helpless girl, and yet, they say that the Negro is a rapist of the land. Find, if you please, a similar case in which Negroes were even charged and an argument might be raised.

Lynchings — 1925.
Rapes by Whites.

New York.

1993

White Man Faces Court for Attacking Colored Girl

On the testimony of Miss Lila Cook, colored, 251 W. 134th St., and Miss Ned Meyer, white, 63 Woolsey St., Astoria, L. I., both employed by Daniel Gold, 2000 Mapes Ave., superintendent of a novelty concern at 8 E. 23d St., Gold was found guilty of disorderly conduct last night by Magistrate Macrery in Night Court. Miss Cook made the complaint.

Miss Cook, who worked as messenger for the novelty company, declared that when she returned from an errand yesterday afternoon, she got into an argument with Gold. She said he called her abusive names, slapped her face and finally tore her dress. She called Policeman Craus, of the E. 22d St. station who arrested Gold.

Gold, who pleaded not guilty, asserted Miss Cook took an exceptionally long time doing her errand, and when she returned, he reprimanded her. She screamed, jumped at him like a tigress and threw a telephone book at him, he said. Miss Cook affirmed the last statement, but she said she threw the book in self-defense.

Miss Mayer, a bookkeeper in the same firm, was called as witness, and she clinched the case against her employer. She said Gold had boasted repeatedly he would wreak venegeance on Miss Gold for some past grievance. He attacked the girl, she said, and she threw the telephone book to defend herself.

Gold's attorney offered to pay for the damaged dress, if the charge was dropped, but his client was found guilty. However, in consideration of Gold's agreement to pay for the dress, sentence was suspended.

Lynchings-1925
Rape by Whites.

North Carolina.

1994

Fon Burke Accused of Attack On 16-Year-Old Chatham Girl

(Special to Daily News.)

Pittsboro, Aug. 5.—Fon Burke, young white man, of Kimbolton, this county, who was taken to the state prison at Raleigh yesterday for safe keeping, charged with criminal assault upon Clara Hinsley, 16, who lives with her parents three miles south of Pittsboro on the Moncure road.

The girl alleges that Burke took her to ride late Friday afternoon and made the attack about a mile from her home. She told her parents as soon as she returned home but the assault was kept secret until Sunday in the hope of finding Burke. Examination revealed that the girl was badly bruised.

It is said that Burke denied the charge. He was first lodged in jail here but was taken to the penitentiary as a precautionary measure.

MAN CHARGED WITH ATTACK ON WHITE GIRL IN CHATHAM

RALEIGH, Aug. 5.—According to information given out the state prison, Fonnie Burke, Chatham county, has been lodged in the penitentiary by instruction of Judge W. A. Devin on a capital charge against a white girl in that county.

Burke, who is about 25 years of age, was lodged in prison late Monday evening. He was brought here by the sheriff of Chatham who told prison officials that feeling was high on account of the crime

HUNTING FOR MAN WHO ATTACKED GIRL

Bloodhounds Pick Up Trail Near Home In Randolph But Lose It. Girl In Serious Condition.

(Special to Daily News.)

Asheboro, Aug. 4.—Miss Mary Little, 16-year-old girl, who lives in the High Pine section of Randolph county about 12 miles south of Asheboro, is in a serious condition following an attack by an unknown white man about 11 o'clock Monday, officers said today.

Bloodhounds taken to the place of the attack today picked up a trail but soon lost it. Officers are continuing the search. Relatives of the girl did not report the outrage to officers until about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. Their reason for waiting to report the incident, they said, was that they didn't know what to do. Their home is in a rather isolated section of the county.

Man Charged With Attack On White Girl In Chatham

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office
212 Tucker Building (By Leased Wire)

Raleigh, Aug. 4.—According to information given out at the state prison tonight Connie Burke, Chatham county, has been lodged in the penitentiary by instruction of Judge W. A. Devin on a capital charge against a white girl in that county.

Burke, who is about 25 years of age, was lodged in prison late Monday evening. He was brought here by the sheriff of Chatham who told prison officials that feeling was high on account of the crime.

North Carolina White Youth Admits Crime Upon Tender Damsel

Court Lenient With White Boy for Assaulting Black Girl—Whites Urged Clemency—Usual Mob Spirit Not Prevalent—Sister Justice Victim of Colorphobia.

(Preston News Service.)

Raleigh, N. C.—Wallace Powell, 18-year-old white burly brute, was found guilty of an assault on Miss Moselle Jones, aged 14 years, Tuesday in the Wake County Superior Court on a directed verdict of Judge Garland E. Hidyette, who declared that Powell was guilty on his own statement. The court reserved judgment in the case.

A large crowd of members of both races crowded in the courtroom and several well known white men testified as to the good character of the Powell boy and asked the court to give him another chance. The case came up in the Superior Court on the appeal from the city court, where Powell was sentenced to six months on the roads by Judge W. C. Harris.

Judge Midyette acked attorneys for the state what punishment the Powell boy should be given. F. T. Bennett said that he thought the boy should be given a suspended sentence and fined, while Attorney R. N. Simms, counsel for the private prosecution, did not agree with the Bennett recommendation. Simms declared that he thought the good Negroes of the state should be protected and that every step should be taken to see that their rights were observed. He said that he would be more inclined to recommend clemency if the Powell boy had not appealed from the city court sentence after he had entered a plea of nolo contendere.

Powell Admitted He Attacked Girl.

In court Powell admitted he attacked the girl one Sunday night when he was alone with her in the home of his brother-in-law, P. Gearhart, while the family was at church. He said that the girl fought him like a tiger and finally broke away from him and ran from the house. It was also brought out that the girl suffered several scratches about her arms and body during the scuffle with Powell.

Whites Make Plea for Clemency.

Strong pleas for clemency were made by Gearhart and by Rev. Sylvester Betts, white Baptist minister, who said that the boy's father, while thinking of the case, had opened a hymn book at the hymn, "God Will Take Care of You." Judge Midyette suggested that the Lord took care of those who took care of themselves.

Lynchings—1925.
Rapes by Whites.

North Carolina.

1995

Assaults Lad's Sister, Then Seize Him---Thrown From Boat In Middle of Stream

Girl's Screams and Resistance Cause White Men to Turn Her Loose--Dress Torn and Skin Scratched--Girl and Companion Identify Assailants.

(N. A. A. C. P. P. S.)

RALEIGH, N. C., June 18.—Two white men in Rockingham, N. C., are held in jail on charges of having drowned a young colored boy in a fish pond and of having attempted to assault the colored boy's sister.

The account of the affair published in the Charlotte Observer states that the white men had first struggled with the colored girl, after making indecent propsals and that her dress was torn and her skin scratched. Her screams and resistance caused the white men to turn her loose. They then seized her little nine-year-old brother, stripped him of his clothes, carried him in a boat to the middle of the fish pond and "no doubt in a spirit of devilment," as the newspaper puts it, either pushed him or forced him to jump from the boat. He could not swim, he was drowned in eight feet of water.

The colored girl has twice identified the young white men, once picking them out from a group of a dozen others assemblied by the sheriff. The children who witnessed the crime have consistently told the same story, without deviating from it under questioning. The Charlotte Observer reports that the two white men are in jail "awaiting the investigations that the sheriff is conducting."

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HOLD WHITE FOR ATTACK ON GIRL 15 AND MURDER OF HER BROTHER NINE

RALEIGH, N. C., June 10.—One white man, W. W. Ward, is being held here on a charge of murder growing out of the drowning of a nine-year-old colored boy, Elijah Bright, and the attempted rape of his sister, Elsie Bright, 15, and another

Jimmie McLemore is being sought as his accomplice in the crime. Ward was arrested by Sheriff Baldwin at Hannah Park and was identified by the Bright girl as one of the four men who accosted her and her brother the day of the crime. He was also identified by an inmate of the County Home for Aged Negroes. The crime was considered one of the most brutal in the annals of N. C. criminal history.

White Youth Jailed For Attacking Girl

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25 (P. N. S.)—Wallace Powell, young white man, was sentenced to six months on the Wake county roads Wednesday in the City Court for an assault on Mary Holmes, thirteen-year-old Negro girl, who had a room at the house in which Powell was living on Glenwood Avenue. He gave notice of appeal and bond was fixed at $200.00.

Evidence was presented tending to show that Powell threw the girl down on a bed, but was frightened off when a small white child entered the room. The girl went home and told her father, Moses Jones, of the occurrence.

White Men Drown Colored Boy of 9

"No Doubt in Spirit of Devilment," Paper States

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service.)

Two white men in Rockingham, N. C., are held in jail on charges of having drowned a young colored boy in a fish pond and of having attempted to assault the colored boy's sister.

The account of the affair, publishde in the Charlotte Observer,

IMMORAL USE OF GIRLS LAID TO WHITE FIENDS

HIGH POINT, N. C., August 12.—An investigation is being made here in hopes of uncovering the "girl slave ring" following the attack on two colored girls, Mara Whitted, 14 and Estella Malone, 13, by three white men thought to be leaders of such a rendezvous.

One of the rapists, John Doe, was captured and given a sentence of 60 days, while the other escaped.

The men accosted the girls on their way home from church and forced them to submit to their abuse, threatening their lives with a pistol.

Several young girls have disappeared in this vicinity. It is believed that they are held in captivity by white morons. A thorough search for a likely existing resort is being perpetrated.

Lynchings - 1925.
Rapes by Whites.

Oklahoma.

1996

FARMER KILLS WHITE, WANTED DAUGHTER

Oklahoma City, Okla. — Joseph Garret is in the county jail on the charge of killing a white man. No lynching is expected.

Garret came home Sunday and found his white neighbor with his arms around one of his daughters, attempting to drag her over into his home. Both men drew guns, but Garrett was quicker.

His first shot penetrated the intruder's head. At the trial Thursday the defense will show that the white man was under the influence of liquor and entered the house with the intention of committing rape.

Lynchings—1925
Rapes by Whites.

South Carolina.

1997

STUDENTS ACQUITTED OF ASSAULT CHARGES

Spartanburg, S. C., June 3.—Charges of attempted assault upon three young women employees of a local hosiery mill were made today against James Lindsay and Roy Fowler, students at the Textile Industrial institute, after the arrest of three local men for the alleged abduction and flogging of Lindsay, were dismissed this afternoon in magistrate's court.

J. C. Stafford, T. M. Gregory and S. H. Wyatt, alleged floggers of Lindsay, were released under bond after their arrest on charges of aggravated assault. They were alleged to have entered the Textile Institute Monday night, abducting Lindsay at the point of a pistol, and beating him into unconsciousness.

The charges were precipitated by the alleged misconduct of Lindsay and Fowler on an automobile ride upon which they were accompanied by the three young women.

Lynchings-1925 Tennessee.

Rape by Whites.

1998

Sheffey on Trial for Life in Amazing Crime Charges

MARYVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—As the day approaches for the trial of William D. Sheffey, charged with being the midnight marauder responsible for the murder of two husbands, an assault on the wife of one and an attempted assault upon the wife of the other, this little city is becoming stirred again over the mysterious crimes, and the citizens are awaiting eagerly the production of the proof upon which the state relies for a conviction, and also for the story of the defendant and his witnesses. The cases bid fair to be the most celebrated in the criminal annals of Blount County.

The cases hae been set for Monday, the first called being that for the murder of Luther Wells. The four charges will be taken up as they are docketed, each case being tried separately. It is predicted that the hearings will take a full week. The state will be represented by Attorney General Peace, Assistant Attorney General Jackson, assisted by Brown & Johnson of the Maryville bar. The defendant has for his counsel McTeer, Kramer & Quinn, assisted by Gamble, Crawford & Goddard and T. O. Drinnen of Maryville.

On the night of Dec. 10, 1923, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Wells, in the outskirts of Maryville, was entered, both being shot, Wells succumbing to his wounds a few months later. Mrs. Wells recovered. On the night of Dec. 1, 1924, the little home of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Poe was entered. Poe, seeking to defend his wife's honor, was shot, rolled from the bed to get a gun, and was shot a second time; and as he lay helpless on the floor, his wife was assaulted.

Early in December a "Mr. Jones" came to Maryville, and few knew of his mission until the arrest of Sheffey in April, charged with the two murders and assaults named. The evidence which "Jones" presented to the grand jury then in session resulted in the finding of five true bills against Sheffey, who has been confined in the Loudon County jail most of the time since his arrest.

Sheffey was formerly a school teacher in Sevier County and was in the World War, coming out with the rank of lieutenant. At the time of his arrest he was employed by the Aluminum Company of America at Alcoa. In 1915 he was tried and acquitted in the Sevier County Court, the charge being the murder of Miss Dora Davis, a neighbor girl and former sweetheart.

From evidence turned over by "Jones" to the attorney general and sheriff of Blount County, it appears that Sheffey was apprehended through a series of anonymous letters he wrote to J. C. McCamphell, while McCampbell was sheriff of Blount County. In these letters the man let his braggadocio get the better of him, and told the sheriff to "tell the women to scream, so he would have a good reason to shoot them." Handwriting of the anonymous letters was compared with Sheffey's writing in the books of the aluminum company, where he had charge of the store room.

Sheffey, acocrding to information turned over to the state's attorneys, wore a peculiar "coat of mail" to protect him from injury during his alleged midnight prowlings. This was a sort of netting of fine steel, which he put on under his clothes. It was partly bullet-proof.

Went Out Late At Night.

In the neighborhood where Sheffey lived it was learned that he had a habit of going out at night after 11 o'clock and not returning until nearly dawn, or sometimes not at all before going to work.

Sheffey owned a car only once, and that for a very short time, but he very often would borrow a car from a friend for some mysterious night excursion, it is said.

Another epoch of Sheffey's past was revealed on Monday. He attended Carson-Newman College at Jefferson City several years ago and was dismissed there for an affair with a girl, it is reported.

In connection with the long list of midnight crimes of some midnight marauder and now attributed to Sheffey, officers have learned that the maurauder always went to houses where there were no electric lights, so that it would be hard for victims to get a glimpse of his face. Out of the 32 crimes on the marauder list only one was in a house which had electric lights.

The first of the series of marauder crimes occurred in Knoxville on the night of June 5, 1919. Mrs. Della Cunningham was awakened some time after midnight and was aware of the presence of a man near her bed. Warned to remain quiet on pain of being killed, the frightened woman screamed and grappled with the intruder. In the struggle Mrs. Cunningham was shot and her assailant fled. She recovered and was able to give a description of the man.

Something like a month later a marauder, supposed by officers to have been the same person, entered the home of Mrs. Bertie Lindsey in the dead of night and shot and killed her when she resisted his attack. Two other homes were entered on the same night.

Shortly afterward Maurice Mays, a negro, was arrested and charged with the murder of Bertie Lindsey. The negro was tried and sentenced to death. The case was carried to the supreme court of Tennessee and a new trial was ordered. The second trial also resulted in a death sentence. After numerous efforts to secure a pardon or commutation the negro was put to death in the electric chair.

Other depredations followed, and investigations by officers of Knox and neighboring counties revealed the fact that the same methods were used in almost every instance. The marauder shot his victims when foiled in his fiendish assaults.

The next murder in the remarkable series of crimes now being reviewed by the authorities occurred in August, 1920, when Mrs. Eunice Robinson was shot three times by a night assailant and died two days later.

A month later Miss Alice Burnett was fatally wounded by a marauder as she and a friend fought off their attacker, who had gained entrance to their bedroom and made unspeakable demands.

Eleven more attacks are said to have been attempted before another victim fell before the gun of the fiend. Miss Ida Tilson was killed in resisting an attack in the night.

Two months later, during which time five more homes were said to have been entered, one of the most revolting cases occurred. On the night of Dec. 7, 1921, the home of Lester Dooley was entered and he was shot and killed as he sought to protect his bride of a few months from being ravished. The young man had served in the army overseas and had been cited for unusual bravery.

The public was inflamed and an extensive search for the desperado was begun. At Shortleaf, Ala., the following February, John Honeycutt, alias J. H. Murray, was arrested and charged with shooting Capt. J. J. Schneider while he was guarding a home. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the state penitentiary, where he died later.

A marauder operating with similar tactics to the one connected with the long list of preceding crimes then entered on a series of depredations around Maryville and Alcoa.

Attack In Blount County.

The first attack occurring in Blount County took place in June, 1923, and they continued to recur at varying intervals for some time, despite a continuous round of investigations on the part of the authorities.

On a single night in the early part of June three different homes were entered and several persons told stories of narrowly escaping with their lives. Then, on the night of Dec. 10, 1923, the marauder entered the home of Luther Wells, a young married man of modest means. Awakened by the intruder, Wells raised himself from his pillow to protect his wife and was fatally shot. The screams of Mrs. Wells frightened the assailant and he fled after inflicting a severe bullet wound on the woman. Both husband and wife were in the hospital for some time. Mrs. Wells recovered.

The climax to the series of depredations occurred in December, 1924, when Clyde Poe of Maryville was shot to death by the night intruder and his 17-year-old wife was brutally assaulted in his presence as he was dying. A former schoolboy sweetheart of Mrs. Poe was arrested in connection with the deed, but was released on bond. His case may come up at Maryville this week.

The public was thoroughly aroused, but the persistent efforts of the officers of surrounding counties were devoid of results in connection with bringing the perpetrator of the various crimes to justice.

Such was the state of affairs when a private detective from a St. Louis agency slipped quietly into Maryville about three weeks after the murder of Poe.

Within three months, here was the toll of the night marauder or marauders in Blount and Knox counties:

Killed, seven.

Wounded resisting the marauders, six.

Homes entered by the marauders, 44.

WILLIAM D. SHEFFEY.

Lynchings-1925
Rape by Whites.

Texas.

1999

CRIMINAL OUTRAGE STIRS COMMUNITY; RUSH MAN TO JAIL

White Perfume Agent at Pt. Arthur Committed Criminal Outrage Upon 12-Year Old Colored Girl—Returns to Repeat Stunt, Nabbed and Placed in Prison—Town Thrown Into Excitement—No Charges Preferred Against Nordic Rapist—White Daily Newspapers "Bury" News Story.

Special to The Informer:

Port Arthur, Texas.—This city was all astir and excited a few days ago, when a white perfume agent was arrested and incarcerated in jail for an alleged criminal outrage upon a 12-year-old colored girl. The victim of this white rapist's brutal and fiendish attack was Mabel Troy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Troy, 449 West Eighth Street. Houston Informer

This white perfume agent, it is alleged, visited the Troy home several days ago and, finding the girl alone, except for the smaller children, carried out his bestial desire and make good his escape for that occasion. 9-12-25

Becoming emboldened by the successful execution of his first attack he returned to the house the following week, but found Mrs. Troy at home with the children. The victim of his former attack told her mother that he was the man that took advantage of her the previous week and the white rapist attempted to escape again. This time he was not so successful and was held until police officers arrived on the scene and placed him under arrest.

Great crowds of colored and white people gathered to see what the excitement was, and the police officers locked the white rapist up in a nearby house until additional police reinforcements could be secured from police headquarters. The arrested fiend was turned over to the county officers and when this article was being dispatched no charge had been preferred against him, despite the complaint of the girl's mother.

The colored people here should learn a lesson from this incident and stop white insurance agents, perfume agents and other types of poor white trash from frequenting their homes; for no nice-looking colored girl around 12 years of age or more is safe around these rapists, fiends and brutes.

One of the Pt. Arthur white dailies, in mentioning the outrage, inserted a small story in an insignificant place on an inside page of its paper; but had the scales been turned and the brute been black and his victim white (in-) flaming and box-car headlines would have adorned the front page and the criminal would have been either dead at the hands of a mob or ready for the electric chair at Huntsville. Color makes a lot of difference—in Texas and the South!

Lynchings-1925.
Rapes by Whites.

Vermont.

2000

Too Sudden Justice

AN ARGUMENT against "too sudden justice" is seen in the final outcome of the "kidnaping" affair of Earl Woodward and little Lucile Chatterton that recently aroused Middlebury, Vt., and incidentally the whole nation. The man, a former convict, took from her home a child of eleven years and for a week was pursued by a posse instructed to shoot to kill. In many cases that order would have been carried out. As it happened, however, the man, instead of using his rifle in a last stand, gave himself up with such good grace that sudden execution was postponed and the law allowed to take its course.

On Wednesday last the case was tried and the testimony showed that Woodward, instead of being a criminal ravisher of babes, had taken the little girl away with only the kindest of intentions, to give her an opportunity for an education and to remove her from unpleasant surroundings. In his blundering way he was trying to do a noble thing. At the trial he was not only acquitted but there was, at the verdict, a demonstration in the man's favor that rarely has been surpassed in a New England court. Little Lucile was as delighted with the outcome as the rest, and the offers of assistance that have been made to the "criminal" are such that he appears to be on the highroad to complete regeneration.

A little more of unreasoning fury and a man innocent of wrong would have been murdered, the child's life blackened by the horror of it all, and human justice given a black mark on the great ledger of life. Praise is due the leader, whoever he may have been, who calmed the posse and gave true justice time to consult her scales.

Negro Year Book

Both Sides

lk Hero Res

Lynchings; Rapes by Whites

HEINOUS CRIME IS CHARGED AGAINST TWO WHITE MEN

Frustrated In Attempt T Criminally Assault 15 Yea Old Colored Girl, Hurls Year Old Brother To Death

DEED UNPARALLELED IN SHOCKING ASPECTS

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Raleigh, N. C., June 4.—Surpassing in its brutality and human depravity anything that has been recorded in criminal annals of the country in many years, not excepting the notorious Leopold-Loeb murder case of Chicago, is the atrocity revealed in a story carried in Saturday's issue of the Raleigh News and Observer, describing a crime against a 15-year-old girl at Rockingham, N. C., and her nine-year-old brother charged to two young white men.

6-6-25

"The most shocking crime that has been committed in Richmond county in years—if the story told by two Negro children is correct," says the Observer in alluding to this crime. Here is the story:

Frustrated in their efforts to assault a young Negro girl two miles southeast of Rockingham, two young white men then seized her 9-year-old brother, stripped him and threw him into the adjacent fish-pond, there to sink head-foremost and drown like a dog.

That in brief sums up the most shocking crime that has been committed in Richmond county in years—if the story as told by three Negro children is correct.

Thursday morning Sheriff Baldwin arrested a young white man, W. W. Ward, out at Hannah Pickett Mill, and carried him to the home of the Negro family. The 15-year-old girl says he is one of the two young men that tried to assault her and then threw her little brother into the pond. "Snake Jim," an old Negro at the County H[illegible] says the young man is one of [illegible] bunch who he saw

(Continued on Page 2.)

White Men Charged With Henious Crime

(*Continued From Page One*)

pass near the Home Monday morning.

Denies Knowledge of Affair

Ward, on the other hand, denies all knowledge of the affair. He is said to have stated that he and another fellow, Jimmie Macclemore left here Monday afternoon and started walking to Monroe in search of another job. Macclemore is understood to be at McColl now, and Deputy George Seawell left Rockingham in search of him. In the meantime, Ward is in jail here awaiting developments. He may be entirely innocent, but further investigation will either weave a stronger net around him, or clear him of suspicion entirely.

The scene of the assault and drowning is a fish pond two miles southeast of Rockingham, on the West Bros. peach farm about three-fourths of a mile east of the County Home.

Girl's Statement

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Monday morning, May 25th, the children of Mrs. Easter Bright, a colored widow, were at the head of this little pond, the oldest, a girl, to do the family wash. According to her statement, two young white men and two white boys, came by, apparently going to the pond to go in swimming. One of the men made a proposal to her, and then grabbed her, and begain tearing her dress, at the same time pulling her close to him, with the other man pushing her. She struggled and scratched and finally managed to bite his wrist. Either that, or the noise made by the yelling of the children, caused the men to turn her loose. They then, she says, grabbed Elijah, her 9-year-old brother, and stripped him, carried him to the pond 50 yards away, put him in the boat, moved out into the middle of the small pond, and then either made him jump over or threw him over. Very likely they thought to get fun out of seeing him swim to shore. But the lad could not swim. Instead he went down and the waters closed over his struggles. The man or men then pushed back ashore, no doubt alarmed at what they had done, and made off across the dam and down through the woods.

Inquest Held

Coroner A. M. Smith held an inquest, with a jury consisting of G. H. Hardison, Geo. P. Entwistle jr., J. T. West jr., G. A. Seawell, A. G. Atkinson and H. G. McLean. After examining the girl, and hearing corroborating statements from her 10-year-old brother, Walter, and 6-year-old brother, James, the jury returned a verdict that the "deceased came to [illegible] death by drowning at the hands of a party, or parties, unknown." Solicitor F. Don Phillips was present and questioned the witnesses for the Coroner.

Some folks were rather skeptical at first, believing that the children had perhaps stripped and gone in wading (none of them could swim) and then ridden in the boat and that the little fellow had fallen out; and that then the girl, who is about 15 years old, and not particularly quick witted, had invented the story in order not to be blamed for not keeping the boy out of the water. On the other hand, it is not conceivable that she could have made up such a plausible tale, and forced the two young children to corroborate her, in such a short time that elapsed between his getting into the water and giving the alarm. Her story is generally believed to be correct.

[illegible] WINS!

Lynchings—1925.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.— June.

2007

Anderson, S.C.
Independent
6-3-25

LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925 NUMBER NINE

By The Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, announces the following figures on the lynching record for the United States for the first six months of 1925:

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number of 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings cocurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Gainesville Ga
JUN 24 1925

During 1924 only sixteen lynchings took place in the United States. This is the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Times-Union
JUL 2 - 1925

Nine Lynchings For Six Months

By the Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today show nine lynchings.

This compares with five the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923, and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offensives charged included; mur-

Concord, N. C. Tribune
JUL 1 - 1925

The Lynching Record For the First Six Months of 1925.

R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, sends us the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. He finds according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1, Florida 1, Georgia 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Utah 1 and Virginia 1.

Calhoun, Ga
Times
6-25-25

5 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. IN 1924; LOW RECORD

Washington, June 25.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year. This is the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

Talladega, Ala.
News
7-1-25

9 LYNCHINGS IN FIRST 6 MONTHS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Morton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and the charges include "Four, murder; criminal assault two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two."

The report says that "three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Columbia, S. C., Record
JUL 2 - 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS IN FIRST 6 MOS. OF '25

(Special to The Record)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

Editor The Advertiser:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six monts of this year. It finds according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15, for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia 1.

LYNCHING RECORD TAKES SPURT

(A. N. P.)

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Charlotte, N. C. News
JUL 1 - 1925

Nine Lynchings in First Six Month

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compare with fixe for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1925.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder four; criminal assault two; attacking woman one; attacking child two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Lynching Record For First Six Months of 1925 Shows Increase Over Same Months Of Last Year

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The semi-annual statement concerning the number of lynchings occurring in the United States, issued from compilations made by the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, shows that there were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1925, as compared with five during the same period of 1924.

But the record is six less than the fifteen which occurred in the first six months of 1923, and twenty-one less than the thirty recorded January 1 to June 30, 1922.

The nine victims were all Negroes, four of whom were charged with murder, two with rape, one with attacking a woman, and one with attacking a child.

Mississippi was the scene of three lynchnigs, and one each was committed in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Asheboro, N.C. Courier
7-2-25

Nine Negroes Lynched First Half Of 1925

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Research of Tuskegee Institute, there were 9 lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1925. In 1924 there were only 5 lynchings during the first six months of the year. For the same period in 1923, there were 15 lynchings, and in 1922, 30.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Picayune

JUL 2 - 1925

REPORT ON LYNCHING

Mississippi Has Three, Louisiana One of Nine Victims in 1925

(By The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Mobile, Ala., Register

JUL 2 - 1925

RECORD OF LYNCHING DURING SIX MONTHS

Special To The Register

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one, and Virginia, one.

Spartanburg, S. C., Journal

JUL 1 - 1925

LYNCHING FOR SIX MONTHS SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder, 4; criaminal assault, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal

7-2-25

Nine Lynchings In First Half of Year

TUSKEEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(By A. P.)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking women, one; attacking children, two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Reports Nine Lynchings In First Half of 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 10.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 made public last week, by R. R. Moton, principal, show 9 lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All victims were Negroes, according to the report, and the offenses included: Murder, 4; criminal assault 2; attacking women 1; attacking child 2. The reports say three persons were lynched in Mississippi, and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Utah, and Virginia.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one and Virginia, one.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., July 11.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Southern Entrant After '25 Pennant; Utah Joins Circuit!

Special to The Informer.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research during the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number of five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922. Houston Informer. 7-11-25

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

Lynchings—1925.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—June.

2008

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., CHIEF.
JULY 4, 1925.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR PAST SIX MONTHS

R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., has issued a circular letter to the press in which he states that the number of lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1925, was nine. This, he says, is four more than for the first six months of 1924; six less than for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than for the first six months of the year 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia 1.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., HERALD
JULY 6, 1925.

Lynching Record Given.

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, there were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1925. This is 4 more than for the same period in 1924, 6 less than the number that was lynched during the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AGE-HERALD
JULY 2, 1925.

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Alabama Shows Clear Record In Tuskegee

Report

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and charges including "four, murder; criminal assault two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two."

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

MT. STERLING, KY., ADVOCATE
JULY 7, 1925.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1925, there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number of five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number of 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number of 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one and Virginia, one.

BERKELEY, CAL., GAZETTE
JULY 5, 1925

TUSKEGEE GIVES LYNCHING REPORT FOR LATE YEARS

Lynching is growing less if the figures for the past few years as compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, may be taken as an index of the present tendency. The figures are for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1924, 1923, and 1922.

Nine lynchings, all of colored persons, took place in the first six months of 1925. While this is an increase of four over the number for the same period of 1924, it is a decrease from the figures of the other years noted. The number recorded for the first half of 1923 was 15, and for the first half of 1922 the number was 30. Thus the present half year's record is 15 less than for the same period in 1923, and 21 less than the record for the first half of 1922.

In analyzing the report of nine lynchings for 1925 up to June 30, it is stated the offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1. As one of these states, Utah, is not a southern state, the actual record for that section in which the lynchings usually occur, is all the better in regard to a progessive decrease for recent years.

Tuskegee Institute, as is generally known, is the famous school founded by Booker T. Washington for the training of colored young men and [illegible]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., TIMES
JULY 2, 1925.

Nine Lynchings Past Six Months; None In Alabama

TUSKEGEE, July 2—(Special)—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1925, there were nine lynchings.

This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The sattes in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1 nd Virginia, 1.

LAMPASAS, TEX., LEADER
JULY 10, 1925

MISSISSIPPI LEADS IN LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, today issued the following statement concerning lynchings. It will be noted there were no lynchings in Texas for the first six months of 1925:

"According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1923, and twenty-one less than the number, thirty, for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were murder four, rape two, attacking woman one and attacking child two.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Arkansas one, Florida one, Georgia one, Louisiana one, Mississippi three, Utah one and Virginia one."

Light House

PADUCAH, KY., SUN
JULY 3, 1925.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS

The following information concerning lynching, has been compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. In the first six months of 1925 there were 9 lynchings. This is 4 more than the number for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder 4; rape 2; attacking women 1; attacking child 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida 1; Georgia 1; Louisiana 1; Utah 1; Mississippi 3; and Virginia 1.

TALLADEGA, ALA., HOME
JULY 2, 1925.

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Alabama Shows a Clear Re-

Cord In Report of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. July 2.—Records compiled by the Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public here by R. R. Molton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, ffiteen for the same period of 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and charges including "four, murder; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one, attacking child, two."

The reports says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia.

BUTLER, MO., DEMOCRAT
JULY 9, 1925.

Lynchings For 1925

According to the records [illegible] at Tuskegee Institute in the [illegible]ment of Records and Resear[illegible] in the first six months of 1925 were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., NEW ERA
Friday, June 26, 1925

SMALLEST NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN 40 YEARS

Mobs Killed 16 Last Year; Four Were White

WASHINGTON, June [illegible]25.—Six[illegible]een lynchings took place in the United States last year, the small[illegible]st number recorded since the gath[illegible]ering of annual statistics on the [illegible]crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commisison on race relations of the Federal council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

in the 10-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 forperiod the figures for last year, lynchings a the preceding 10 years, carryingwas said, showed a greater ratio ofthe period sh forward the decrease in the crimedecrease in the number of negrogro victims which has progresed steadily lynchings than in white lynchings.white 1,038. through every decade since 1885. Last year's total compares with The comm For the first time in the 40-year an average for the 40 years of 106was working

MONTGOMERY, ALA., ADVERTISER
JULY 2, 1925.

TUSKEGEE FIGURES SHOW NINE LYNCHINGS IN 1925

Compares With Five For First Half 1924; None In Alabama.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923, and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and the charges include four murder; criminal assault two; attacking women, one; attacking child two.

The report says that "three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

NAPA, CAL., JOURNAL
JULY 4, 1925

Nine Lynchings in South This Year

TUSGOGEE, Ala., July 3.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee, Alabama Institute, in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925, there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number fro the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, four; rape, two; attacking women, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

BILOXI, MISS., HERALD
JULY 3, 1925.

MISSISSIPPI LEADS FIRST SIX MONTHS IN LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 3.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, four; rape, two; attaching woman, one; attaching child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

OWENSBORO, KY., MESSENGER
JULY 2, 1925.

KENTUCKY AND MOB LAW

R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, Alabama, institute the leading school in the South for the education of the negro, has for many years been collecting statistics on lynching within the United States, following out a practice of his predecessor, Booker Washington.

A statement sent out several weeks ago stated that there had been a lynching in Kentucky within the past six months, but a more recent bulletin corrects this, and gives Kentucky a clean bill of health along this line. He states that nine lynchings have occurred in the United States since the first of January, which is five more than the first six months of 1924, but six less than the record for the first six months of 1923. These lynchings, all of negroes, were charged against states as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

The taking of law into the hands of mobs is and has always been a blot on civilization. It is generally resorted to only in case of a particularly outrageous crime against womanhood for which the law seems to provide no adequate penalty.

Fortunately Kentucky has been comparatively free of such crimes of recent years, and there has been no triumph of mob law in this state for several years. If memory is correct, the last victim of a mob was a white man, who was taken from the jail at Versailles. A later unsuccessful attempt was made in Lexington, in which a squad of militia drove back a mob, killing and wounding bystanders.

There is a law giving to the governor the power to remove an officer who permits the lynching of a prisoner. This probably has had a deterrant effect.

Herald
Virginia Gazette
JUL 9 1925

Nine Lynchings in Six Months in This Country

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and the offenses charged included Murder, 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

Three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana Utah and Virginia.

ZANESVILLE OHIO RECORD
FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1925

Lynching Record for Last Six Months Shows An Increase

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute there were nine lynchings during the first 6 months of 1925. This is four more than for the first six months of 1924, six less than for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922.

All the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each ataere as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Gorgia one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one; and Virginia one.

BUFFALO N. Y. EXPRESS
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925

LYNCHING RECORD

Tuskegee institute figures show nine for first six months.

Major Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, reports that the department of records and research of the school shows there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1925. This is four more than the number (five) for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number (fifteen) for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number (30) for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were as follows: Murder, four; criminal assault two; attacking women, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three Utah one: Virginia, one.

LEXINGTON, KY., HERALD
Thursday, June 25, 1925

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE

en Recorded During First Half of 1925

DENVER, Colo., June 24 (AP)—There has been an increase in the number of lynchings of negroes during the first half of 1925 as compared with the same period last year, James W. Johnson, of New York, secretary of the National Association for the Advance of Colored People, announced today.

There have been ten lynchings of negroes during the past six months Mr. Johnson said, while in the first six months of 1924 there were six lynchings.

The lynchings for 1925 by states were: Mississippi three; Florida one; Arkansas one; Georgia one; Virginia one; Louisiana one; Kentucky one; Utah one.

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
JULY 7, 1925.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, is out with his annual compilation of lynchings. The number recorded within the first half of the year 1925 is nine. That represents a great improvement over former years, but it is not yet satisfactory. There is a well-defined sentiment in the South which favors the entire elimination of this barbarous evil and it will not be content until the goal is reached. That, we believe, can be accomplished.—Chattancoga News.

BLOOMINGTON (IND.) WORLD
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1925

Office of the Principal
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Editor World:

I send you the following information concerning lynching for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1 Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON,
July 1, 1925. Principal.

Greensboro, N. C.
Times-News
1-7-25

According to the records kept at Tuskegee Institute, only sixteen persons were lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number of lynchings since the records have been kept. The states and the number of lynchings are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 3; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1 Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee 1; Texas, 1.

News N. Y. City
JUL 2 1925

LYNCHING RECORD

According to records of the Tuskegee institute, nine lynchings have taken place during the last six months. During the first six months of 1924 a total of five is recorded, fifteen during a corresponding period in 1923, and thirty from January to July, 1922.

OKLA. CITY, OKLA., TIMES
JULY 11, 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS IN FIRST HALF OF YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public by R. R. Moton, principal, shows nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All victims were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses included: Murder, four; criminal assault, 2; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two. The report says three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Dunn N. C.
Dispatch
7-3-25

NINE LYNCHINGS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compared with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the the same period in 1923 and 30 the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged included murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah, and Virginia

Lynchings – 1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. – June

2009

Fayetteville Observer Tenn
7-9-25

THIS YEAR'S LYNCHINGS

According to statistics compiled by the department of records and researc at Tuskegee institute, there were nin lynchings in the first six months o 1925. This is twenty-one less than th number thirty for the first six month of 1923, and six less than the numbe fifteen for the first six months of 1924 but it is four more than the numbe five for the first six months of 1924.

To the people of this section, partic ularly, one of the regrettable facts in connection with this year's lynching record is that Virginia helped to make it. There was one lynching in Virginia, one in Arkansas, one in Florida, one in Georgia, one in Louisiana, one in Utah, and three in Mississippi.

At first thought the record will be especially disappointing to those who had hoped and believed lynchings were rapidly decreasing. But the increase for the first six months of this year is not sufficient reason to despair of further improvement. At least one cause for encouragement is that there have been no lynchings this year for minor offences. All o fthe victims of the mob, who were negroes, were accused either of murder or rape or attacking women.

Hartsville S C
Messenger
7-8-25

LYNCHINGS FIRST SIX MONTHS

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

SPRINGFIELD MASS REPUB
JULY 2, 1925

NINE NEGROES LYNCHED SO FAR THIS YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1—(AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes, according to the reports, and the offenses charged included: Murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking women, one; attacking child two.

Three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Winder, Ga
news
7-2-25

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

In the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Lenoir, N.C.
Topic
7-9-25

ONLY NINE LYCHNINGS FIRST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR

R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is sending out the following statement:

"I send you the following informa-

tion concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder 4, rape 2, attacking woman 1, attacking child 2.

"The st in which lychings oc curred an number in each state are as fc Arkansas 1. Flor ida 1, Geo gia 1, Louisiana 1, Mis sissippi 3, Utah 1, Virginia 1."

Clarksville Star Tenn

NINE LYNCHED IN PAST SIX MONTHS

Nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1925 are announced in the semi-annual compliations by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute for the training of colored young men and women, located at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The figures announced by Robert R. Morton, the principal, state that the nine for the first half of 1925 is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924, six less than the number for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922. There was no lynching in Tennessee during the past six months.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1 attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia 1, Louisiana, 1, Mississippi, 3, Utah, 1 and Virginia 1

Orangeburg S.C
Sun
7-8-25

Lynching Record

Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, a negro institution, has sent out the following letter:

"Dear Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922.

"All the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

"Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal"

CAMDEN, ARK., NEWS
JULY 9, 1925.

Lynching Record for First Six Months 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

WALNUT RIDGE, ARK., DISPATCH
JULY 9, 1925.

NINE LYNCHED IN FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal

Brookhaven Miss Leader
JULY 9, 1925.

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

First Six Months of 1925 Show Increase over Last Year.

R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute sends The Times the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year.

"I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1."

MOBILE, ALA., REGISTER
JULY 2, 1925.

RECORD OF LYNCHING DURING SIX MONTHS

Special To The Register

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one, and Virginia, one.

PRESCOTT, ARK., NEWS
JULY 2, 1925.

NEGRO LYNCHINGS SHOW AN INCREASE OVER 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Figures compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923, and thirty for the first half of 1922. All of the persons included: murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says two persons were lynched in Mississippi, and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

BROOKFIELD MO. BUDGET
JULY 2, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD

Tuskegee, July 1, 1925.

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton, Principal

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., NEWS
JULY 1, 1925.

9 LYNCHINGS IN FIRST 6 MONTHS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Morton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and the charges included "Four, murder; criminal assault two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two."

The report says that "three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

MALVERN, ARK. RECORD
JULY 8, 1925.

LYNCHINGS FOR THE FIRST 6 MONTHS 1925

The following information from the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, may prove of interest:

We send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. We find according to the records compiled at this Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first 6 months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, 5, for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922. All those lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

LONGMONT COLO. TIMES
JULY 6, 1925.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1925.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1925, there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5, for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the same period in 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. One lynching occurred in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia. There were three lynchings in Mississippi during the six months.

Winchester Sunn. Herald
JULY 2, 1925.

The Lynching Record First Six Months 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research there were in the first six months of 1925, nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

SOMERSET (KY.) COMMONWEALTH
JULY 8, 1925.

9 LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

R. R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., announced this week that according to the records compiled at that institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the same period in 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. One lynching occurred in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia. There were three lynchings in Mississippi during the six months.

POTEAU (OKLA) NEWS
JULY 9, 1925.

LYNCHING FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Somerset Ky Commonwealth 7-8-25

9 LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

R. R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., announced this week that according to the records compiled at that institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the same period in 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. One lynching occurred in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia. There were three lynchings in Mississippi during the six months.

Union

New Haven, Conn. JUL 12 '25

Lynching Record for the First Six Months 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder four, rape two, attacking woman one, attacking child 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas one, Florida one, Georgia one, Louisiana one, Mississippi three, Utah one and Virginia one.

VICKSBURG, MISS., HERALD
JULY 8, 1925.

LYNCHING RECORD

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, there were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1925. This is four more than in the same period in 1924, six less than the number that was lynched during the first six months of 1924 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder 4; rape 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida 1; Georgia 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 3; Utah 1; Virginia 1.

Mandan, N. D., News
THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1925

LYNCHING RECORD IN SOUTHERN STATES LESS

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in the department of Records and Research there were in the first six months of 1925 nine lynchings. All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Lynchings—1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—June.
2010

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH
JUN 29 1925

AS SHAW SEES US

Writing from England to Oswald Garrison Villard, to congratulate him upon the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the weekly, The Nation, George Bernard Shaw, says:

"It is certainly curious that so outspoken a journal as The Nation should have survived for 60 years in a country where truth is tarred and feathered, lynched, imprisoned, clubbed and expatriated as undesrable three times a week or so. The only encouragement I can offer you is that sixty has a better chance of reaching seventy than fifty of reaching sixty. I have been through both myself; and I know."

Mr. Shaw has been reading, apparently, "Americana" in the Mercury, where all the dross of our civilization is reproduced; the Nation, which has been consistently—and sometimes admirably—radical; the reports of the Scopes affair in Dayton; the report of the Research Department of Tuskegee Institute upon lynching; and perhaps, he has been reading the Congressional Record.

Elberton, Ga., Star
JUN 26 1925

OUR LYNCHING RECORD

The Macon Daily Telegraph

The figures pertaining to lynchings that were relased Monday by the research department of Tuskegee Institute create within us all the hope that the year 1926 may not be marred by barbarism of that nature. It is encouraging that where the average number of lynchings for the past forty years was 106 a year, only 16 men died of mob violence in 1924. Four of thm were white men. In the previous year the lives of 18 men were illegally taken from them by mobs. In the past forty years, 3,165 negroes and 1,036 white persons have died at the stake, or at the end of ropes.

More of us are coming to the realization that lynching and mob law are relics of barbarism to which our immediate ancestors and even some of us have clung. There is no expiation for the brutality involved in mobbing human life; there is no argument as to the cowardliness of it. Very few men who lynch would have the courage to meet the object of their wrath on equal terms and fight for life. The man who lynches knows he has an advantage in which he is safe.

We have found that lynching is not the cure for the thing for which we lynch—and the only ground upon which anyone seeks to excuse it is the protection of virtue. In cases where that is proved, the law is as inexorable as the mob. Punishment may be slower, but it is as certain We do not cure by lynching. We cure only by raising the standard of the negro race by the proper sort of education.

Lynchings: Reports on, Sent Press

The lynching record in the United States continues encouragingly to dwindle. According to the report of Tuskegee Institute, 1924 was the lightest year to date that *Judge Lynch* has known. There were only sixteen victims—seventeen less than the number in 1923. Excepting one in Illinois and one in Missouri, the victims were in the "solid South." The face of the record, however, is not quite accurate in reflecting the decay of the lynching spirit. We are told that: "There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and thirty-seven in Southern States. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences." Thus we see that the reduced number of lynchings is not entirely due to the cessation of mob activity; and there is evidence, in the few and light penalties for this form of lawlessness, that the evil is not yet regarded as seriously as it should be. Yet the signs, on the whole, are good—very good. When one notes that the 1924 record is forty-one less than 1922 record, one concludes that there is a real tendency toward more civilized ways. Officers of the law less seldom fill a complaisant role, conniving with the lynchers. Lynching is a more precarious pastime than it was in other and not remote days, and the day may come when a lynching will be received as big and startling news. However, we are still in the age when an annual lynching record is a familiar branch of American statistics.

Leader 2-4-25
Leonard, Kans.

MODESTO, CAL.—NEWS
January 12, 1925.

FEWER LYNCHINGS

1925

THERE were sixteen lynchings in the United States last year, according to the records of the Tuskegee institute, the smallest number in the institute records and seventeen less than in 1923. One was in Illinois. The others were in the southern states, Florida having five.

Apparently Americans are getting over the habit of extralegal punishments which made them internationally conspicuous and which might as easily get an innocent victim as one guilty of the crime punished by mob overthrow of law. We may congratulate ourselves if that is so.

The only extenuation ever given the lynching record, at least in the north, was that it represented the response of people to the breakdown of criminal justice. Men have taken the law in their hands because murderers were not punished, but the lynching mob generally was not composed of virtuous citizens white with indignation but of elements of lawlessness and men deranged for the moment by mob savagery.

While we hope that the decrease of this violence is truly indicated, the question occurs whether it comes from the greater restraint and sense of law and order and justice or whether it has any relation to the spirit of indifference to the adequate administration of criminal justice manifest in many communities.

We cannot say that the courts have so maintained a code of punishment which would satisfy the citizens that law was inexorable when guilt was proved. At least in this state such is not the case. We do not know of another time when it was so difficult to bring the known guilty to proper punishment or so easy for the criminal to walk away from the penalty.

Probably the restraint and self-discipline which citizens seem to be developing is the more noteworthy because of this. We may hope that as the social sense increases in the citizenship criminal justice will find its way to function as a law abiding community requires it to for the general safety and security.

The alternative to self-protection is protection under the law.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
JULY 1, 1925

Nine Negroes Lynched In Six Months of 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (A. P.).—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of

All those lynched were negroes. and the offenses charged included: murder, 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Sweetwater Texas News.
2-25-25

The lynching record for 1924 was so much better than in former years that it cannot but afford a generous deal of satisfaction. Mob violence can be prevented. Georgia has proved that fact beyond dispute. Public education, supporting strenuous meas ures directed against mob violence, cannot but demonstrate its potency.

Other Papers Say

FEWER LYNCHINGS

[Chicago Tribune]

There were 16 lynchings in the United States last year, according to the records of the Tuskegee institute, the smallest number in the institute records and 17 less than in 1923. One was in Illinois. The others were in the southern states, Florida having five.

Apparently Americans are getting over the habit of extralegal punish-

ments which made this combination [illegible] which might as easily get an innocent victim as one guilty of the crime punished by mob overthrow of law. We may congratulate ourselves if that is so.

The only extenuation ever given the lynching record, at least in the North, was that it represented the response of people to the breakdown of criminal justice. Men have taken the law in their hands because murderers were not punished, but the lynching mob generally was not composed of virtuous citizens white with indignation but of elements of lawlessness and men deranged for the moment by mob savagery.

While we hope that the decrease of this violence is truly indicated, the question occurs whether it comes from the greater restraint and sense of law and order and justice or whether it has any relation to the spirit of indifference to the adequate administration of criminal justice manifest in many communities.

We cannot say that the courts have so maintained a code of punishment which would satisfy the citizens that the law was inexorable when guilt was proved. At least in this state such is not the case. We do not know of another time when it was so difficult to bring the known guilty to proper punishment or so easy for the criminal to walk away from the penalty.

Probably the restraint and self-discipline which citizens seem to be developing is the more noteworthy because of this. We may hope that as the social sense increases in the citizenship criminal justice will find its way to function as a law abiding community requires it to for the general safety and security.

The alternative to self-protection is protection under the law.

VICKSBURG [illegible] HERALD
JANUARY 4, 1925

LYNCHING DECREASES

A marked decrease in the number of lynchings in the United States during 1924 is reported by the bureau at Tuskegee Institute, which compiles these figures annually. Only sixteen persons were done to death by mobs last year as against 33 in 1923, and 57 in 1922. The statement that the number of lynchings last year is the smallest total ever reported furnishes occasion for considerable qualification and an increasing determination to eliminate this evil entirely. In considerably less than half of the instances reported, the persons lynched were charged with criminal assault.

Lynching is not only a blot upon American life but is entirely inconsistent with the proud boast that ours is a governmnet of laws and not of men. The evil is by no means limited to the South, nor are all the victims members of the negro race. The Tuskegee report shows shows one lynching in the state of Abraham Lincoln and two in the state of Jefferson Davis, with Florida leading the list with five. Both the incidents from Mississippi occurred in rural communities before the law enforcing officers apparently had a chance to intervene.

Most encouraging of all is the statement that in 45 instances last year, officers of the law did their sworn duty and prevented mob violence, even using armed force in nine cases rather than let a lawless mob rape the law and take the life of an accused without giving him the constitutional right to a trial by jury and an opportunity to be heard.

Governor Whitfield's clear cut and unequivocal statement in his inaugural message last January is both timely and appropriate. He said: "It is encouraging to learn of a fifty percent decrease in the number of lynchings in the past twelve months. While mob violence is by no means limited to any section, its presence anywhere and everywhere is a blow at law and order and a blot upon our national life. I recognize only the supremacy of the law, and the equality of every man before the bar of justice. I call upon all the law-enforcing officials in the commonwealth to use every means within their power to prevent lynchings, and thus eliminate a potent cause of race friction and ill feeling."

It would be the occasion for genuine satisfaction if the year 1925 could pass without a single lynching to blot the name of Mississippi.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

I send the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3: Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton.

Nine Lynchings During 6 Months

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 30.—The following statement sent out by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, shows an increase in lynching during the first six months of 1925 over the similar period of 1924. The statistics which were compiled in the department of which Monroe N. Work is the head is as follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924, 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder 4; rape 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child 2.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida 1; Georgia 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 3; Utah 1; and Virginia 1.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR SIX MONTHS

DEAR SIR:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925, there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Very Truly yours.
R. R. Moton.

Lynchings Climb In First 6 Months, 1925

According to statistics just released by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, the number of lynchings for the first six months of 1925 almost doubled the number for the same period of 1924. From January to June of last year only 4 lynchings were recorded. For a similar period this year there were 9 lynchings, an increase of 5. These 9, however, were 6 less than the 15 recorded the first six months of 1923, 21 less than the number recorded for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were colored. Offenses charged were murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

INCREASE IN LYNCHING FOR SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, June 15.—According to the records complied at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 19924; six less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

Aberdeen (Wash.) World
JANUARY 7, 1925

LYNCHINGS SHOW DECLINE IN 1924

Only 16 Persons Killed By Mobs, School Reports

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Lynching of persons by mobs showed a marked decline in 1924, only 16 persons meeting death in this manner as compared to 33 in 1923 and 57 in 1922, it was announced here today by R. R. Moton,, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, a school dedicated to the training of colored men and women.

Dr. Moton also reported that police officials foiled 45 lynching attempts in 1924, two women being among those saved. Eight of these preventions occurred in northern states while southern states prevented 37 attempts. Armed force was used to foil nine of the attempts while in 36 instances the intended victims were taken away by the officers.

Dr. Moton pointed out that colored persons were the victims of mobs although one white woman was saved from lynching by officers. Attempts of violence against women was the cause of 11 lynchings. Fifteen of the lynchings occurred in southern states and only one in a northern state, that occurring in Illinois. Five cases occurred in Florida, two each in Georgia and Mississippi, and one each in Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee.

Lynchings - 1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - June

2011

LYNCHING INCREASES

The first six months in 1925 turned in a score of nine persons deprived of life without the due process of law, an average of more than one person to a month. Pretty fair record, is it not? All of these lynchings took place in the United States, and all of the persons lynched were members of our Race; Mississippi leading with three and Utah, a northern state, getting on the list with one. Other states are Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Louisiana and Arkansas with one each.

That is America's record. America, the country that sends missionaries to Africa and spends millions annually trying to teach the rest of the world how to live. Won't some one please turn the spotlight of world opinion and criticism on these United States that they may see themselves somewhat as others see them?

SLUMPS AND SAGS have a bad reputation, but if anyone has plotted the curve of lynchings in the United States for the last ten years he will rejoice at the way the recent figures drag the line down. President MOTON, of Tuskegee Institute, who takes the trouble to collect, verify and tabulate the lugubrious statistics of this peculiarly American crime, reports that "In the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923, and twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922. All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two. The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Arkansas, one: Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one, and Virginia, one."

PHILADELPHIA PA. RECORD
JULY 6, 1925

Notwithstanding the anti-evolution attitude of Tennessee, civilization in the South continues to make steady headway. This is indicated by the fact that in the first six months of 1925 there were but nine lynchings in the entire country, one of which was in Utah. To be sure, this was four more than in 1924, but it was six less than in the first half of 1923 and 21 less than in the corresponding period of 1922. Lynchings are a sign of the same intolerant spirit that crops up in legislation intended to check freedom of thought. The fact that they are rapidly decreasing is a gratifying indication of progress. It encourages the hope that the South's present mania for interfering with the education of its public school children will similarly pass and be remembered only as a phase of a half-baked state of popular intelligence.

Asheboro N C Courier 7-2-25

NO BLEMISH ON OUR STATE

It is gratifying to note that in the record of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of the year that there was no lynching in North Carolina. It is the earnest hope of the citizenship of the State that the last six months of the year may still find the record of North Caroiina unblemished. There has not been a lynching in North Carolina in years and with the vigilance exercised by Governor McLean following that of his predecessor Cameron Morrison, North Carolina may look forward with confidence to the future in the matter of lynchings.

While the number of lynchings for the first six months of the year was four more than for the same period last year, it is gratifying to note that the number was much less than those of 1923 and 1922. Mississippi led with three lynchings and there was one in each of the following States: Arkansas, Georgia, Utah, and Virgin-

GLOUCESTER MASS. TIMES
JANUARY 5, 1925

Only a small number of lynchings occurred in the United States in 1924 according to advices from Tuskegee Institute. There were 16 people lynched in 1924 and 33 in 1923.

ST. LOUIS MO. POST DISP.
JANUARY 20, 1925

LYNCHING PASTIME IS PASSING.

Lynchings, heretofore constituting one of our most popular outdoor pastimes, seem to be going out of fashion. Last year there were only 16, against 33 the year before and 57 two years ago. At that rate the taking of human life as a community diversion will soon have ceased throughout the land.

It is true that the number of accomplished lynchings last year is not a correct index of the disposition of the portion of the populace which is addicted to this form of violent exercise. Many more lynching parties were planned but were prevented by untoward circumstances and discouragements. But these very untoward circumstances and discouragements have a tendency to bring the pastime into disfavor and facilitate its departure into the limbo of forgotten fashions.

Forty-five planned lynchings did not take place. In each case the Sheriff was to blame. In nine instances he stood up in front of the frenzied mob, with a serviceable shooting utensil in his hand, and advised it to go home, whereupon its frenzy subsided and it went home. The other 36 times the jail was fortified or the prisoner removed to a safer place and nothing happened. From which it would seem that there is a new generation of Sheriffs in the land and they are better than they used to be.

When all is said and done, the Sheriff is the solution of the American lynching problem. Lynchings practically never take place without a permit from the Sheriff. If, now, there is an increasing disinclination on the part of Sheriffs to permit that sort of thing, lynchings will naturally and speedily disappear.

Half Year Lynching Record

To the Editor of The Amsterdam News,
Dear sir—

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one, and Virginia, one.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1, 1925.

AMERICA'S BLACKEST BLOT HITS LOWEST MARK IN ALL HISTORY

Only Eight Reported for 1924 Agains 57 in 1922 and 255 in Single year a Generation Ago.

New York, Feb. 6.—There has been a steady decrease in the numder of lynchings throughout the United States for many years, and an unprecedented low record has been established for 1924. A generation ago some 255 lynchings of both white and blacks were reported in a single year. The records show that fifteen years ago the average number of lynchings varied from 80 to 100 a year. In 1922 the number had dropped to 57, while last year there were but 33 lynchings for the entire country.

The official records of lynchings for all causes is full of urprises. A creful analysis has been made of the situation for the past forty years by the department of research and records of Tuskegee Institute. Of the 57 lynchings reported in 1922, for instance, 15 were alleged to have been due to homicides, five of felonious assaults, 14 to attacks on women, th ree to theft, one to assaults to whites and 14 to other causes.

The year 1924 sets a wholly new record, there having been only 16 lynchings recorded for the entire country,

generally known. During the past

The proportion of whites to the blacks lynched is far greater than is decade there have been about ten times as many Negroes as whites lynched, but before this period there were many years when fully half the total of the victims were white. Twenty years and more ago it frequently happened that there were more whites lynched than blacks.

The largest number of lynchings occurred in Georgia, where the average has been a trifle more than 13 a year for a generation. Missisippi comes next with about ten lynchings a year for all causes and next in turn Louisiana and Texas. The proportion of whites to Negroes lynched in the southern states is very low. The ten states in which lynchings are most common are Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina and Texas. The total number of lynchings in Georgia during

the past 35 years is 448.

The four states holding the hi
est record for lynching of hwites
last generation have been Monta
Missouri, Oklahoma and Wyom
In Montana there have been 33 lyn
ings in this period to but one Ne
Oklahoma has 88 whites lynched
39 Negroes; Montana 33 whites
one Negro, and Wyoming 33 wh
to seven Negroes. New York has
one white and one Negro lynch
throughout the entire period.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
JANUARY 2, 1925

OUR LYNCHING RECORD.

The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute has announced that the number of lynchings in this country in 1924 was smaller than in any year since records have been kept. It was just one less than one-half of the 1923 number, and 1923 showed a very marked decrease in comparison with other years. Sixteen people were lynched in 1924 and 33 in 1923.

The marked decrease in murders of this kind is encouraging to those who stand for law enforcement, but it is humiliating that the world's greatest country allowed 16 human beings to be murdered by mobs in one year and finds cause for congratulation that no more were so murdered. The lynching of 16 people is a terrible disgrace and it is made worse by the knowledge that few if any of these murders would have taken place had the officers whose duty it is to enforce the law done all they should have done. But the blame finally must rest upon the public that elects officers and upon our outrageous complacency toward nonenforcement of law.

ATLANTIC CITY N. J. PRESS
JANUARY 3, 1925

Report Shows Sixteen Lynched in 1924—Many Fans Witness Basketball Games—Services in the Churches

NORTHSIDE BUREAU
1711 Arctic Avenue

Local colored people as well as, the people of African descent, everywhere will be interested in the annual statement on lynching and mob murder completed by the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with headquarters at 70 Fifth av., New York City. These reports show 16 persons were lynched in 1924.

This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept and is 17 less than the number 33 for the year 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lyncheed were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in northern states and 37 in southern states. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augumented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In many instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than of those put to death were charged with statutory crimes.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1, statutory crime, 5; attempted crime, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man.

The states in which lynching occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1, and Texas one.

9 LYNCHED IN 6 MONTHS

MORE MOB MURDERS THAN IN FIRST HALF OF 1924—ALL VICTIMS COLORED—MISS TAKES LEAD.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1, 1925—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made publiv today, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports, and the offenses charged incuuded: Murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking women, one; attacking child, two.

Three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

NORFOLK VA. VIRGINIAN PILOT
JANUARY 4, 1925

Lynching an Enlightenment

Dr. Moton, of Tuskegee, is in the prints with his annual report on lynching. The lynching curve continues its decline. Eventually, we shall have a year in which America will report no lynchings at all. That will be a time for national thanksgiving. Eventually, we shall have a whole decade free of lynchings. Then will be the time for celebrating a national Te Deum. America will have shaken off the last vestige of racial savagery.

In the meantime there is work for all individuals and agencies concerned that the dwelling together of two races in America shall work out to peace, understanding and mutual respect, instead of to friction and conflict. Certain influences are at work to produce unrest. Some of them are broadly sketched by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois in an article in the October *American Mercury*. This able student of the American race question is troubled by misgivings. How far they are real and how far fancied, is for time alone to tell. But time has a way of devising solutions for problems that earlier generations regard as insoluble. That is likely to happen in the case of the problem under discussion.

The Virginian-Pilot does not pretend to know what the solution will be. It can only join with those of both races who hold that sufficient unto the day is the problem of the moment. That problem is to eradicate racial injustice, to exterminate the lynching practice as something vile, savage and utterly unworthy of a civilized people, and to collaborate to the end that the colored people of the country, particularly the colored people of the South, shall have a fair opportunity to improve their economic status, their manner of living, their education and their culture. To assume that this self-development of a retarded race taking place in the presence of a race more advanced, presages dire conflict for the future—some of our social analysts, Dr. Du Bois among them, make precisely this prediction—is to assume that intelligence is a disservice to civilization instead of a boon. Civilization has pinned its faith to enlightenment. That this enlightenment must be confined to certain races and shut away from others, is a theory not to be reconciled with modern thinking. The contrary theory must be assumed and served. It may lead to perplexities that might be avoided by the preservation of a crude "master-slave" racial disparity, but it is more likely than is the latter plan to lead, in the end, to a happy and permanent racial adjustment.

America's Blackest Blot Hits Lowest Mark In All History

Only Eight Lynchings Reported For 1924, Against Fifty-Seven In 1922 And Two Hundred Fifty-Five In Single Year Generation Ago.

Preston News Service.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—There has been a steady decrease in the number of lynchings throughout the United States for many years, and an unprecedented low record has been established for 1924. A generation ago some 255 lynchings of both blacks and whites were reported in a single year. The records show that fifteen years ago the average number of lynchings varied from 80 to 100 a year. In 1922 the number had dropped to 57, while last year there were but 33 lynchings for the entire country.

The official records of lynchings for all causes is full of surprises. A careful analysis has been made of the situation for the past forty years by the department of research and records of Tuskegee Institute. Of the 57 lynchings reported in 1922, for instance, 15 were alleged to have been due to homicides, five to felonious assaults, 14 to attacks on women, three to theft, one to insults to whites and 14 to other causes.

The year 1924 sets a wholly new record, there having been only sixteen lynchings recorded for the entire country.

The proportion of whites to the blacks lynched is far greater than is generally known. During the past decade there have been about ten times as many Negroes as whites lynched, but before this period there were many years when fully half the total of the victims were whites. Twenty years and more ago it frequently happened that there were more whites lynched than blacks.

The largest number of lynchings occurred in Georgia, where the average has been a trifle more than 13 a year for a generation. Mississippi comes next with about ten lynchings a year for all causes and next in turn Louisiana and Texas. The proportion of whites to Negroes lynched in the southern states is very low. The ten states in which lynchings are most common are: Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky Tennessee South Carolina and Texas. The total number of lynchings in Georgia during the past 35 years is 448.

The four states holding the highest records for lynchings of whites for the last generation have been Montana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Wyoming. In Montana there have been 33 white lynchings in this period to but one Negro. Oklahoma has 88 whites lynched to 39 Negroes: Montana 33 whites and one Negro; and Wyoming 33 whites to seven Negroes. New York has had but one white and one Negro lynching throughout the entire period.

Lynchings-1925.
Reports on, Sent Pees.

Jan. - June.

2012

DECLINE IN LYNCHINGS.

Those who love America will be pleased to be advised of the decline in lynchings during the past year. The number has fallen to 16. This is a tremendous decline from former years. It demonstrates what the Negro press and the agencies opposing this barbarity have steadfastly maintained that when the American people really wanted to lessen, if not eradicate this crime, it would be done. To the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People belongs unstinted commendation for its sane, persistent and well organized fight, since 1911, against this evil. Some day the United States will appreciate the splendid service which has been rendered to our country by the Negro press, pioneers in efforts to arouse the national conscience against this menace and the great organization, the N. A. A. C. P., which organized and carried on the campaign against lynching and whose work is not yet done. Sixteen are just sixteen too many mob murders for Christian America; but when one recalls that the number has fallen from 225 in 1892 to 16 in 1924 it will be seen that decided progress has been made in the blotting out of this menace.

Wilkesboro, N.C. Journal 1-29-25

ONLY SIXTEEN PERSONS WERE LYNCSHED IN 1924

Sixteen persons were lynched in 1924, the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, it was announced by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. In making the report public, R. R. Morton, principal, said the compilation shows 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923.

Nine of the victims were taken from the hands of the law, it is stated, six from jails, and three from officers outside jails. The report says there were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented the offense

The compilation gives the offense charge as: criminal assault, 5; attempted criminal assault, 2; murder, 1; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting women, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, as given by the report, follows:

Florida 6, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1, Mississippi 1, Missouri 2, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1. Texas 1.

NEW YORK CITY POST
FEBRUARY 10, 1925

HAIL DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

Dr. Moton Says It Indicates Improved Interracial Harmony

Dr. Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington as the principal of Tuskegee Institute, in an address last night at the First Presbyterian Church, Tenth street and Fifth avenue, said interracial relations are improving. He pointed out that lynchings decreased 50 per cent last year.

Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, and Frank F. Whittam appealed for workers to assist Hampton Tuskegee Endowment Fund drive.

Union City, Tenn. Commercial 2-4-25

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Amid all the discouraging phases of present day life in America, there is one fact that stands out as a welcome contrast to other evidences of decadence in law observance. This is the marked decline of lynching.

In 1892 there were no less than 255 lynchings in the United States, while in 1924 there were only 16.

While 16 is just that many too many, the trend is certainly encouraging, and it is the hope of every right thinking person that this blot on our national escutcheon may soon be entirely wiped out.

Many factors have contributed to the desirable result already noted, among them being that of education among both whites and blacks. While all the victums of lynch law have not been negroes, by any means, the large majority have been. Neither have all cases been confined to any one section of the country, although from the negro's former tendency to a certain diabolical crime the far greater number have occurred in the South.

Much has been accomplished with a view of better understandings between the white and the negro population by the formation of interracial committees, composed of leaders of both races, in many communities.

Whites and blacks must live in America and by approaching the problems which this fact presents, in a spirit of helpfulness and fair play, much antagonism may be avoided. Stirring up race hatred by either side must be strongly condemned.

Pittsburg Pa. Christian Advocate Jan 8, 1925.

LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Principal R. R. Moton of the Tuskegee Institute has sent us the report on the subject of lynching which that institution has been sending forth annually for a long time. The report is based upon careful investigation and is a fair statement of the simple facts in the case.

It is gratifying that the investigation shows the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept. The total number for 1924 was sixteen persons—less than half the number reported in 1923, when thirty-three were killed by mobs. It is less than one-third the number reported in 1922—that year fifty-seven persons were lynched. Last year nine of the sixteen lynched were taken from the hands of the officers of the law.

The following additional facts are furnished by the report:

There were forty-five instances in which officers of the law prevented lunchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and thirty-seven in Southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; killing an officer of the law, two; insulting a woman, three; attacking a woman, one; killing a man in altercation, one; wounding a man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

It is clear from this report that a marked improvement has taken place—the agitation against the crime, the protests made and the instruction of the people as the ugly facts have been set before them have borne fruit. The wickedness and folly of the crime have been stressed. It is also plain that officers of the law have a keener sense of obligation and more courage in defying mobs.

Let the good work go on until the investigating bureaus are out of business because there are no lynchings to report.

Tifton, Ga., Gazette
JUNE 1 - 1925

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Nine Reported For First Half of 1925. One in Georgia.

Tuskeegee, Ala., July 1.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1925 there were 9 lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 2; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Tuka, Miss
Vidette
2-19-25

"By Their Fruits—"

THE STEADY decrease in lynchings as the Ku Klux Klan continues its growth, was called to the attention of our readers one year ago following statistics given out by Tuskegee Institute. At that time this fact was mentioned due to the propaganda launched against the Klan by alien enemies operating in this country, which would lead one uninformed, to believe that with the growth of the Klan in America negroes were to be subjected to all kinds of torments. A recent bulletin issued by Tuskegee Institute shows that during 1924 seventeen less lynchings took place than in 1923, a year which showed a decrease of forty-one lynchings over the preceding twelve months.

With the birth of the Klan, lynchings in the South began to show a steady decrease as the Klan grew. As the Klan spread to the North, lynchings in that part of the country, although never very high, showed a decrease. The latest bulletin from Tuskegee shows that not one lynching took place in the North last year.

These facts—and facts are always disconcerting to the enemies of the Klan—place the propaganda of the alien interest in a poor light. These figures do, however, show how utterly foolish is the contention of the foes of the American organization. In connection with lynchings it might be recalled that newspapers have carried stories of Klansmen guarding prisoners to prevent lynchings. In an Illinois city a Klan speaker so swayed a mob bent on the lynching of two negroes that the leaders of the rioters called on their followers to disperse and the lives of the negroes were saved and the men were turned over to the duly constituted officers of the law of that county.

Members of the Klan were directly responsible for the stopping of a mob which attempted to lynch a negro near Rochester, Indiana, about eighteen months ago. These facts puncture the sensational narratives of paid propagandist who would disrupt the Klan because it is opposed to a Roman ring of politicians taking the reins of our government.

It has not been so very long since front page newspaper stories told of how the Klan aided a Jew and saved him from a gang of blackmailers. In West Virginia, women of the Klan interceded for foreign women and saved them from prison sentences because of their babies and because the acts of the women were not vicious but were done in ignorance of the law. Hundreds of Roman Catholic families have felt grateful towards Klansmen at Christmas, for the baskets of food delivered to them. When a human is hungry or in distress it makes no difference to a Klansman whether he be Jew, negro, Roman Catholic or Whatnot, the Klansman, if within his power, will minister to him.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," would be a better way to judge the Klan than by the lurid tales pounded out on a typewriter by a proaganda writer of the Pope of Rome.—National Kourier.

Carrollton Ga Times 6-24-25

LYNCHING RECORD HITS LOW MARK

Washington.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. The report, prepared by professor M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the ten year period ending last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 71 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in this 40 year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decreased number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compared with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and while 1,036.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

Mount Olive N C Tribune 7-3-25

Lynching Record for the First Six Months 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Sylacauga Ala Advance 7-3-25

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 3.—Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moon, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty fod the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and charges including "four, murder; criminal assault, two. attacking women, one; attacking child, two."

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Lousiana, Utah and Virginia.

Reidsville, N. C., Review
JUL 3 - 1925

LYNCHING IN PAST SIX MONTHS SHOWS INCREASE OVER 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskagee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, five for the same period of 1923, and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports, and the offenses charged included: Murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking women, one; attacking child two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Lousiana Utah and Virginia.

Ocilla, Ga. Star
JUL 2 - 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

The following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year is sent out by R. . Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute. According to the records complied at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

9 Lynchings First Half Of 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 192.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were muredr, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Baltimore Md. Herald 7-3-25

Lynchings-1925.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. — June.

2013

Atlanta, Ga
Independent
7-16-25

SEVEN STATES PASS ANTI-LYNCH LAWS

Washington, July 6. — Seven states have passed new laws for the suppression of lynching during the last ten years, according to a report prepared by Professor Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, for the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches to be published shortly. Two other states—Oklahoma and North Carolina—have strengthened their laws against the "great American crime." In all there are now thirteen states that have special lynching laws.

Bills for the suppression of lynching have been introduced into practically all Southern states. Four of the states passing new anti-lynching laws are Northern or Western. They are Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two of them—Kentucky and West Virginia—may be classed as border states. Other states with anti-lynching laws are Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee.

During this ten-year period, according to the report, the Federal anti-lynching law, known as the Dyer bill, was introduced into Congress, and its discussion greatly aroused public attention to the evil. The bill was pending when Congress adjourned.

In announcing the publication of the report Dr. Haynes, secretary of the Commission says: "These efforts for national and state laws will be a great help against mob violence.. Legislation will be effective, however, just in so far as public opinion backs up the law and insists that officers uphold the laws and protect prisoners and that properly constituted courts try prisoners, irrespective of color or creed, in an impartial manner. "During the first five months of this year there were seven lynchings, one of the victims being burned at the stake. This is two victims more than the first six months of last year and seven too many for America. The churches and all good citizens must redouble their efforts to stop the mob record for this year where it is. America must become a 'lynchless land in 1925.'

COLUMBUS, O., STATE JOURNAL
JULY 6, 1925

SIX MONTHS' LYNCHINGS.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four mor than the number (five) for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number (30) for the first six months of 1022.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia. 1.

R. R. MOTON.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.

AKRON, O., JOURNAL.
JULY 4. 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD

Editor Beacon Journal:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one; and Virginia, one.

R. R. MOTON,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Ala.

HUGO OKLA HUSONION
JULY 2, 1925

NINE LYNCHED SO FAR IN '25

Number Is Increase Of Four Over That For Period In 1924

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—There were nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1925, according to records compiled at the Tuskegee Institute.

This number is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one, and attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one, and Virginia, one.

WICHITA KS. EAGLE
JULY 3, 1925

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

I send the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child. 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3: Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton.

VALDOSTA, GA. Times.
JUL 16 1925

Lynchings are steadily decreasing in number. In the first six months of 1925 there were but nine in the entire country, one of them as far West as Utah. Though this was an advance on 1924, it was six less than in the first half of 1923 and 21 less than in the corresponding period of 1922.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
MONDAY, JULY 6, 1925.

Nine Lynchings In First Six Months

There were nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the present year, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute. This is four more than for the first six months last year and six less than the number during the same period in 1923.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; Virginia 1

Sylacauga Ala
Advance
7-8-25

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 3.—Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made pub'ic today by R. R. Moon, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty fod the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and charges including "four, murder; criminal assault, two. attacking women, one; attacking child, two."

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Lousiana, Utah and Virginia.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Tribune
JULY 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS FALLING OFF.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today, show nine lynchings in the country. This compares with five for the six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, which says three persons were lynched in Mississippi, and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

CLEVELAND, O., PRESS
JULY 3, 1925

THE PRESS FORUM

Lynchings

To the Editor of The Press:

I find according to the record compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON.

JUL 3 1925

Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of the present year, showed that nine lynchings occurred in this country during that period, all the victims of mob law being negroes. In the first six months of last year the number of lynchings was five for the same period in 1923 it was fifteen and for the first half of 1922 it was fifteen.

URBANA, O. DEMOCRAT
JULY 3, 1925

Nine Negroes Were Lynched In Six Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE COMPILES FIGURES, COMPARABLE WITH OTHER PERIODS.

Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, sends out the following information on lynchings in United States during the first six months of 1925.

"I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924, six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia 1."

PITTSBURGH, PA., AMERICAN
Friday, July 10, 1925

Reports Nine Lynchings In First Half of 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 10.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months, of 1925 made public last week, by R. R. Moton, principal, show 9 lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All victims were Negroes, according to the report; and the offenses included: Murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking women 1; attacking child 2. The reports say three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Utah, and Virginia.

Bellingham (Wn) American
JULY 7, 1925

9 Negroes Lynched In Past 6 Months

Nine lynchings occurred in the United States, all of negroes, during the first six months of this year, according to figures sent out by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, a school for colored people.

These nine are four more than the five lynched in the first six months of 1924, six less than the 15 of 1923 and 21 less than the 30 of 1922. Offenses charged were: Murder 4, rape 2, attacking woman 1 and attacking child 2.

The lynchings happened in seven states as follows: Arkansas 1, Florida 1, Georgia 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 3, Utah 1 and Virginia 1.

Globe
Ironwood Mich
7-6-25

LYNCHINGS.

Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute, announces that there were nine Negroes lynched during the first half of 1925: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, he remarks in his letter.

Principal Moton is a Negro and the Institute which was founded by one of the greatest Negroes this nation has ever produced—Booker T. Washington—trains colored young men and women. It is the hope of the black race. Such men as Washington and Moton have done more to uplift their race than any other Americans in recent years.

It is therefore of more than usual interest that Mr. Moton is taking in making public the facts concerning lynchings for it is seldom that any but a Negro is killed in this lawless fashion. A woman is attacked or a murder is committed, perhaps both—the hue and cry goes up that a certain Negro is guilty and he is promptly lynched. Years later it may develop that he was innocent of the crime. But it is too late—he paid the penalty exacted by a mob.

How much better it would be to permit justice to take its course! How much more satisfactory! And although the record for the first half of this year is not as satisfactory as that for the same period last year, it is far better than in 1922 when 30 persons died in this lawless fashion. The betterment may be due to the agitation against lynching. Like dueling and slavery, it may be completely eliminated in time. The Tuskegee Institute, by training leaders of the Negro race, is helping greatly in this and other ways.

JUL 1 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS IN 1925, MOTON'S REPORT SHOWS

TUSKEGEE Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period of 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to report, and the offenses charged include: Murder, ; criminal assault, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Telegraph
Macon Ga

JUL 2 1925

LYNCHINGS FOR YEAR INCREASE

Nine Negroes Killed by Mobs During First Half of 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1. (AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923, and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Register
Danville Va

JUL 2 1925

Nine Lynchburgs for First 6 Months of '25

TUEKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged included: Murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking woman 1; attacking children 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Herald
Durham NC

JUL 2 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Morton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922. All of the persons lynched were negroes according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking women 1; attacking child two.

Ledger
Columbus Ga

JUL 1

TUSKEGEE RECORDS NINE LYNCHINGS IN 6 MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(A. P.) Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1925, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Herald
Miami, Fla.

JUL 2 1925

9 LYNCHINGS REPORTED

Increase Over First Half of Last Year Indicated.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(A.P.)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compare swith five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Intelligencer
Anderson SC

JUL 3 1925

LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925 NUMBER NINE

By The Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, announces the following figures on the lynching record for the United States for the first six months of 1925:

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number of 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were; murder 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Lynchings – 1925 Jan. — June. 2014

Reports on, Sent Press

Atlanta, Ga Independent 7-2-25

INCREASE IN LYNCHING FOR SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, June 15.—According to the records complied at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 19924; six less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

La Grange Ga Shuttle 6-26-25

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING 1924 CUT

Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the ten-year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded, as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885.

For the first time in this 40-year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,036.

The commission state that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

Center Point, Ia., Independent THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Tuskegee Institute's departmen of records and research has compiled statistics concerning lynchings last year. There were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept. and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five in which officers of the law prevented lynchings Two women, one white and one colored, were among those saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and thirty-seven in Southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen other persons thus b[illegible]ore the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, one; rape, five; attempted rape, two; insulting women, three; attacking women, one; wounding man, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Missouri,one; Illinois one; Mississippi, two; South Carolina,one; Tennessee, one; Texas, one.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEWS MARCH 21, 1925

CHURCHES REJOICE OVER DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS

Washington, D. C., March 17.—"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the federal council of churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

Thirty-eight states earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's commission on race relations today. The definition of lynching is taken up in the statement.

Ten states—one more than last year—"bore the black shame of lynchings," Though one more state had lynchings than in 1923, the number of mob murders was cut in half. Leaders point out, however, that four lynchings have been recorded so far in 1925, and that there must be increased efforts on the part of the churches and governmental authorities against this type of lawlessness.

Was Lowest Number

Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923 This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamphlet by Professor Monroe M. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., soon to be published by the commission on race relations.

"Honor Roll" Given

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 38 and in 1923 when the total number was 32. The highest number was 225 in 1892. In 1924, however, there were lynchings in 10 states as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923.

The third annual honor roll of states free from a lynching in 1924 is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont	4
Additional states that have no record of a lynching since 1896: Connecticutt, Maine, New Jersey and Utah	4
Additional states which have no record of a lynching during the past ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin	13
Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past five years: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington and Wyoming	7
Additional states which have no record of a lynching in the past two years: Alabama, California, Kansas, Minnesato, North Carolina, Ohio and West Virginia	7
Additional states which have no record of a lynching during 1924: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia	3
Total states free from a lynching in 1924	38
Total states still having lynchings	10
Total states free from lynching in 1923	3

Bellingham (Wn.) Herald MARCH 1' '925

LYNCHING IS SCORED.

Churches Urged to Unite For "Lynchless" 1926.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—(AP) —"Let the churches cry aloud for a lynchless land in 1926," says the statement of the Federal Council of Churches, announcing its third annual non-lynching roll of honor.

Thirty-eight statets earned places on the roll of honor by being free from lynchings last year, according to a statement issued by the council's commission on race relations today.

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Three new states appear on the roll of honor this year: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Virginia. The names of four states have been removed because of one lynching in each during the year. They are Illinois and Kentucky, which had been free from lynchings for two years, and South Carolina and Tennessee, which had a clear record in 1923. This shows, according to officials of the commission, that the abolition of lynching can be achieved.

The number of victims of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest number since records of the evil have been kept, according to a statement in a pamplet by Prof. Monroe M. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., soon to be published by the commission on race relations.

"The next lowest numbers," says the statement, "were in 1917, when the total number of victims was 39 and in 1923, when the total number was 32. The highest number was 255 in 1892. In 1924, howveer, there were lynchings in 10 states, as compared with such atrocities in nine states in 1923.

Belmont, Miss
Times
7-3-25

Smallest Number of Lynchings

The following report published from Washington says that sixteen lynchings took place in the Unit d States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

Grenada, Miss
Sentinel
7-3-25

LYNCHING RECORD GIVEN

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, there were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1925. This is 4 more than for the same period in 1924, 6 less than the number that was lynched during the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1923.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Ruston, La
Leader
7-2-25

The Lynching Record for First Six Months of 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTEN.

Jackson, Ga., Progress-Argus

JUL 3 - 1925

ONLY SIXTEEN LYNCHED IN U. S. THE PAST YEAR

T-28

Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States in 1924. This is the smallest number recorded since the annual gathering of statistirs on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was snown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federated Council of Churches.

Talladega, Ala
Home
7-2-25

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Alabama Shows a Clear Record In Report of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. July 2.—Records compiled by the Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public here by R. R. Molton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, ffiteen for the same period of 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and charges including "four, murder; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one, attacking child, two."

The reports says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Geogia, Louisiana and Virginia.

Hattiesburg
Miss
American
7-1-25

NINE LYNCHINGS IN SOUTH IN HALF YEAR; MISSISSIPPI HAD 3

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, prineipal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923, and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder, 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Eastman, Ga., Times-Journal

JUL 2 - 1925

The Lynching Record For The First Six Months of 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more that the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Augusta, Ga. HERALD

JUN 23 1925

ONLY 16 LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES DURING LAST YEAR

WASHINGTON.—(A. P.)—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public Monday by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches The report, prepared by Prof. M. D. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,036.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

ALBANY GA-HERALD.

JUL 7 - 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, show nine lynchings.

This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923, and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses include: Murder, 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking children, 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Mt. Sterling Ky Advocate

JUL 7 - 1925

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number of five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number of 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number of 30 for the first six months of 1922. All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one, and Virginia, one.

Lynchings — 1925.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. — June.

2015

LEBANON, KY., ENTERPRISE
July 10, 1925

The Lynching Record.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number of each State were as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1

Irvine Ky
Times

7-10-21

LYNCHING RECORD

According to information compiled at the Tuskegee Institute in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder 4; rape 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child 2.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida 1; Georgia 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 3; Utah 1; and Virginia 1.

[illegible] (N. Y.) Union-Sun Journal
July 4, 192[illegible]

LYNCHING RECORD

By the Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today, show nine lynchings. This compared with five for the first six months of 1924

fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

Post Wash. D. C.
JUL 2 1925

Reports 9 Lynchings In First Half of 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1 (By A. P.).—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show 9 lynchings. This compares with 5 for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All victims were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses included: Murder, 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. The report say three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas Florida, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

MT. STERLING, KY., SENT.-DEM.
July 10, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Ledger Dispatch
Portsmouth Va

JUL 3 1925

NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN 1925

According to records furnished by Principal Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, there were nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the present year. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

While it is to be regretted that there was an increase over the same period in 1924, the showing is good compared with former years and seems to prove that the people are being educated up to the point of knowing that there is no justification for taking the law into their own hands no matter how great the provocation. It is doubtless a fact that the law's delays and the possibility of offenders escaping their just deserts has had much to do in the past with the application of lynch law. These conditions prevail today to a considerable extent, but there are earnest efforts in high quarters to correct them and they will bear fruit sooner or later. Meanwhile it should be borne in mind by all that the situation will be made worse instead of better through the assumption by individuals of the powers and duties of the courts.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TIMES
Thursday, July 2, 1925

KENTUCKY NOT GUILTY.

The lynching record for the first six months of 1925, as compiled by ROBERT H. MOTON, Principal of Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute, does not mention Kentucky. Three lynchings occurred in Mississippi and one in each of the following States: Arkansas Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah, Virginia.

Of the nine lynchings two are listed by the investigator as having been for rape. The exact nature of the charge in two cases of "attacking a woman" and two cases of "attacking a child" is not made clear in the report. It is shown definitely that in four cases the offense charged was murder, and that in all cases the victims of lynchers were Negroes.

It is only in the imagination of fatuous advocates of lynching that this crime is perpetrated always, or usually, in retaliation for rape.

Ruston La
Leader
7-8-25

The Lynching Record for First Six Months of 1925.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEWS
JULY 1, 1925.

Lynchings for Six Months Total Nine; None In Alabama

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Special.—There were no lynchings in Alabama during the first six months of 1925, according to the record compiled by Tuskegee Institute, and made public Wednesday by R. R. Moton, principal. The total for the United States was nine, as contrasted with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923, and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the lynching victims were negroes, the report shows. The charges against the victims were murder and attacks on women and children.

Three of the lynchings were in Mississippi, the report says, and one each was in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

PINE BLUFF ARK. COMMERCIAL
JULY, 1, 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS ARE RECORDED

Increase Shown During First Half of 1925 Over Same Period Last Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five of the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged included: Murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Courier Standard
Monday, July 6, 1925

LYNCHING RECORD FOR SIX MONTHS

Small Reduction in Number Over Previous Years

Tuskegee, Ala., July 6.—The following is the lynching record for the first six months of this year according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research for the first six months of 1925. There were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

BERKELEY, CAL.—GAZETTE
JULY 6, 1925.

TUSKEGEE GIVES LYNCHING REPORT FOR LATE YEARS

Lynching is growing less if the figures for the past few years as compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, may be taken as an index of the present tendency. The figures are for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1924, 1923, and 1922.

Nine lynchings, all of colored persons, took place in the first six months of 1925. While this is an increase of four over the number for the same period of 1924, it is a decrease from the figures of the other years noted. The number recorded for the first half of 1923 was 15, and for the first half of 1922 the number was 30. Thus the present half year's record is 15 less than for the same period in 1923, and 21 less than the record for the first half of 1922.

In analyzing the report of nine lynchings for 1925 up to June 30, it is stated the offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1. As one of these states, Utah, is not a southern state, the actual record for that section in which the lynchings usually occur, is all the better in regard to a progessive decrease for recent years.

Tuskegee Institute, as is generally known, is the famous school founded by Booker T. Washington for the training of colored young men and women.

LAMPASAS, TEX., LEADER
JULY 3, 1925.

MISSISSIPPI LEADS IN LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, today issued the following statement concerning lynchings. It will be noted there were no lynchings in Texas for the first six months of 1925:

"According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1923, and twenty-one less than the number, thirty, for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were mured four, rape two, attacking woman one and attacking child two.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Arkansas one, Florida one, Georgia one, Louisiana one, Mississippi three, Utah one and Virginia one."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
7-2-25

TUSKEGEE FIGURES SHOW NINE LYNCHINGS IN 1925

Compares With Five For First Half 1924; None In Alabama.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923, and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and the charges include four murder; criminal assault two; attacking women, one attacking child two.

The report says that "three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Courier
Hartford Conn.
JUL 3 1925

LYNCHINGS.

Principal R. B. Moton of Tuskegee Institute tells the press that, according to the records of the institution, nine lynchings occurred during the first six months of this year. Mississippi has a long lead, there having been three in that state. The others occurred in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia, each state furnishing one.

The number is four more than for the corresponding period of 1924, but six less than for the corresponding period of 1923 and twenty-one less than during the first six months of 1922. As compared with that year the gain is considerable although it is by no means satisfactory to note an upward curve; one hopes that it may not be significant.

All the persons lynched were negroes and murder was charged in four cases, rape in two, attacking a child in two and attacking a woman in one. Principal Moton makes no comment, submits his statistics and leaves it to the public to draw their own conclusions. The public may be gratified as it compares the showing with that made in 1922 and there are parts of the South, notably the two Carolinas, Alabama and Texas where it must be read with a great deal of satisfaction. We wonder how it happened that Utah now finds itself in bad company.

Observer
Charlotte N.C.
JUL 2 1925

SUBSIDENCE OF LYNCHINGS.

Major Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, has issued his statistics on lynchings during the first six months of the present year. He is able to count up nine, distributed on the basis of one each to Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia, with three to the account of Mississippi. All the victims were negroes as the offenses might indicate, four having been put to death for murder, two for assault, one for attacking a woman and two for attacking a child with intent. There were four more lynchings than in the first six months of the previous year, but six less than for the first six months in 1923, and 21 less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1922. North Carolina continues standing with a clear record, while the figures indicate a steady subsidence in the unlawful incidents.

DALLAS TEX. JRL.
JULY 2, 1925

NO LYNCHINGS IN TEXAS REPORTED SO FAR THIS YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, today issued the following statement concerning lynchings. It will be noted there were no lynchings in Texas for the first six months of 1925:

"According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number, thirty, for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were murder 4, rape 2, attacking white women 1 and attacking child 2.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Arkansas 1, Florida 1, Georgia 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 3, Utah 1 and Virginia 1."

The report says three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

HOUSTON TEX. DISPATCH
JULY 2, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. INCREASE FOR 1925

First Six Months Show Nine Negroes Have Met Death by Violence.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public Wednesday by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking women 1; attacking child 2.

Lynchings—1925. Jan.— June. 2016

Reports on, Sent Press.

URBANA, O., CITIZEN
JULY 4, 1925

Nine Negroes Were Lynched In Six Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE COMPILES FIGURES, COMPARABLE WITH OTHER PERIODS.

Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, sends out the following information on lynchings in United States during the first six months of 1925.

"I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924, six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia 1."

CHILLICOTHE, MO., TRIBUNE
Friday, July 3, 1925

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925 SHOWS AN INCREASE

Records compiled at Tuskegee Institute show that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

PONTIAC, MICH., PRESS
Saturday, July 4, 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

FIGURES HIGHER THAN DURING LAST YEAR

BUT LESS THAN IN 1923

Nine lynchings have been reported in the United States during the first six months of 1925, according to Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute, a school for Negroes at Tuskegee, Ala., which was founded by Booker T. Washington. Dr. Moton's statement follows:

"I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1."

BEDFORD, IND., DEMOCRAT.
Monday, Jul 1925

LYNCHING RECORDS

For First Six Months in 1925 Show Increase of 1924 Figures

Records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research show that in the first six months of 1925 were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

URBANA, O., DEMOCRAT
Friday, July 3, 1925

Nine Negroes Were Lynched In Six Months

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE COMPILES FIGURES, COMPARABLE WITH OTHER PERIODS.

Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, sends out the following information on lynchings in United States during the first six months of 1925.

"I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924, six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

News
Birmingham. Ala.
7-1-25

Lynchings For Six Months Total Nine; None In Alabama

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Special.—There were no lynchings in Alabama during the first six months of 1925, according to the record compiled by Tuskegee Institute, and made public Wednesday by R. R. Moton, principal. The total for the United States was nine, as contrasted with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923, and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the lynching victims were negroes, the report shows. The charges against the victims were murder and attacks on women and children.

Three of the lynchings were in Mississippi, the report says, and one each was in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Jefferson, Ga., Jackson Herald

7-9-25.

16 LYNCTINGS IN 1924 IS COUNTRY'S LOWEST RECORD

Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year. This is the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

JUL 2 1925

TUSKEGEE HEAD REPORTS LYNCHINGS EXCEED 1924's

To the Editor of the Sun:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1923 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Journal
Jacksonville Fla

JUL 3 1925

Nine Lynchings In First Half of Year

TUSKEEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(By A. P.)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking women, one; attacking children, two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Post
Charleston SC

JUL 2 1925

LYNCHING RECORD

Nine for First Six Months of 1925 Says Tuskegee.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 2.—Record compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924; fifteen for the same period in 1923, and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included:

Murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Journal Atlanta, Ga.

JUL 2 1925

5 Lynchings Reported First Half of 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923, and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were

Syracuse Journal
Friday, July 3, 1925

LYNCHINGS INCREASE.

Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has sent to The Journal the lynching record for the first six months of 1925, showing an increase in the number over the same period for the previous year. In the letter, Mr. Moton says:

I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number 30, for the first six months of 1922.

Unfortunately, Mr. Moton does not include in his letter any reason for the increase in 1925. It would be interesting to know the cause, whether world or national conditions had anything to do with it; whether there is an economic or psychological reason. But the question is left unanswered.

All of the lynched persons were negroes, and the offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. The states in which the lynchings took place were: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia with a record of one each, and Mississippi with three.

The increase for the first half of the present year does not necessarily mean that the record for the whole year will be worse than that for 1924. According to all figures, there has been a general annual lowering of the number and it is hoped that 1925 will show no worse figures than previous years. The drop from 30 for six months in 1922 to nine for the same period this year is encouraging. The slight increase so far this year does not mean that conditions are deteriorating.

KEOKUK IOWA GATE
FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1925.

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute tells the press, according to the records of the institution, nine lynchings occurred during the first six months of this year. Mississippi has a long lead, there having been three in that state. The others occurred in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia, each furnishing one.

The number is four more than for the corresponding period of 1924 and twenty-one less than during the first six months of 1922. As compared with that year the gain is considerable, although it is by no means satisfactory to note an upward curve; one hopes that it may not be significant.

All the persons lynched were negroes and murder was charged in four cases, rape in two, attacking a child in two and attacking a woman in one. Principal Moton makes no comment, submits his statistics and leaves it to the public to draw its own conclusions. The public may be gratified as it compares the showing with that made in 1922, and there are parts of the South, notably the two Carolinas, Alabama and Texas, where it must be read with a great deal of satisfaction. We wonder how it happened that Utah now finds itself in bad company.

FORT ARTHUR, TEX., NEWS
JUNE 30, 1925.

DECLINE OF LYNCHING

A bulletin recently issued, covering the last 40 years in 10-year periods, shows a consistent decrease in lynching in the United States. In the period between 1885 and 1894, 1,073 negros and 543 whites were lynched in the United States.

In the next ten year period there was a drop of nearly 500, the number of negro victims being 969 and white 2270. From 1905 to 1915 there was another drop to 701 and in the last ten years the total number of victims was 537. The total for the forty year period was 4,203 of whom 3,165 were negros.

Lynching was a flourishing industry forty years ago; now it is a straggling industry. Utah is a mormon state. It is controlled by the saint. Utah never had a lynching until last week. A negro shot a policeman and the friend of the policeman lynched the negro.

GAINESVILLE TEX. HESPERIAN
JULY 2, 1925.

LYNCHINGS SHOW GAIN OVER LAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—According to records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., there were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1925, a gain of four over the same period last year, six less than the number for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking women, 1; tatacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

GADSDEN, ALA., TIMES-NEWS
JULY 3, 1925.

LYNCHING GROWS LESS.

According to records kept by the Tuskegee Institute there were only nine lynchings in the United States during the first half of 1925, which represents a considerable improvement over former years, but it is a disgraceful record at that. The barbarous evil should be suppresssed entirely and leaders of Southern thought will never be contented until that goal is reached.

There was no lynching in Alabama during the six months just past and we hope there will be none during the last half of the year. If officers do their duty lynchings will constantly become rarer. And the officers will do their duty if they are compelled to do so by a wholesome public opinion. Another remedy is to enforce the law.

[illegible] ENTERPRISE
JULY 2, 1925.

LYNCHINGS INCREASE FIRST SIX MONTHS

By Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged include; Murder 4, criminal assault 2, attacking women 1, attacking child 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

[illegible]VILLE, OK., ENTERPRISE
JULY 2, 1925.

Lynching Parties on Wane

That the south is gradually becoming more civilized in regard to its lynching propensities is shown by the lynching record for the first six months of 1925, compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the school for training colored young men and women. According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute there were nine lynchings during the last six months. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were murder, four; rape, two; attacking women, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three, Utah, one and Virginia, one.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH
STANDARD-EXAMINER
JULY 4, 1925

UTAH FOUND IN BAD COMPANY

That the lynching near Price is not helping Utah any favorable advertising is borne out by the following letter which has been sent to the press of the country by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute:

"Dear Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute, in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; Virginia,

Utah would like to erase its name from that list but it is too late. Let us resolve not to allow it to appear again in the dishonor roll.

Lynchings-1925.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. — June.

2017

DALLAS, TEX., JOURNAL
JULY 2, 1925.

NO LYNCHINGS IN TEXAS REPORTED SO FAR THIS YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, today issued the following statement concerning lynchings. It will be noted there were no lynchings in Texas for the first six months of 1925:

"According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1925, there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number, thirty, for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were murder 4, rape 2, attacking white women 1 and attacking child 2.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Arkansas 1, Florida 1, Georgia 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 3, Utah 1 and Virginia 1."

SYLACAUGA, ALA., ADVANCE
JULY 2, 1925.

9 LYNCHINGS IN FIRST 6 MONTHS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Morton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and the charges include "Four, murder; criminal assault two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two."

The report says that "three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia

HOUGHTON, MICH., GAZETTE
JULY 4, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD

According to the record compiled at Tuskegee Institute, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1925. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number, thirty, for the first six months of 1922. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1;' and Virginia, 1.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., GAZETTE
JULY 2, 1925.

REPORT SHOWS LYNCHING FOR PRESENT YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Figures compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Mton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged included murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that two persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

DALLAS TEX. NEWS
JULY 3, 1925.

Mississippi Leads in Lynchings This Year

By The Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, today isuued the following statement concerning lynchings. It will be noted there were no lynchings in Texas for the first six months of 1925:

"According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1923, and twenty-one less than the number, thirty, for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were murder four, rape two, attacking woman one and attacking child two.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Arkansas one, Florida one, Georgia one, Louisiana one, Mississippi three, Utah one and Virginia one."

BATON ROUGE, LA., STATE TIMES
JULY 2, 1925.

Lynchings Show Increase for Six Months of Year

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public Wednesday by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisana, Utah and Virginia.

TEXARKANA TEX. PRESS
JULY 1. 1925.
REPORTS ON LYNCHINGS

Head of Tuskegee Institute Compiles Some Data.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(By the Associated Press).—Figures compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged included: murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that two persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

JACKSON, MISS., NEWS
JULY 2, 1925.

Mississippi Leads With 3 Lynchings Past Six Months

TUSKEGEE, Ala, July 1—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Noton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged included: murder, four criminal assault two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah, and Virginia.

CORSICANA, TEX., LIGHT
JULY 3, 1925.

NINE LYNCHINGS DURING FIRST HALF OF PRESENT YEAR

FIGURES COMPILED BY TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE GIVEN OUT TODAY

Special to the Sun.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Research it is found that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder 4; rape 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

DENISON TEX. HERALD
JULY 3, 1925.

NINE NEGROES LYNCHED THUS FAR THIS YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

BROWNWOOD, TEX., BULLETIN
JULY 1, 1925.

Nine Lynchings Reported During Past Six Months

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP).—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to report, and the offenses charged include: Murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking women 1; attacking children 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Advocate
Tuesday, July 7, 1925

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number of five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number of 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number of 30 for the first six months of 1922. All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one, and Virginia, one.

Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review
JULY 5, 1925

NEGRO LYNCHINGS DECLINE

Nine Lost Lives in Seven States in First Half of 1925.

Records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research show that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, four; rape, 2; attacking women, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one, Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one, and Virginia, one.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., EXPRESS
JULY 4, 1925.

THE BEST DAY ON WHICH TO CIT TEXAS FOR PATRIOTISM

Lynching record for the first si months of 1925:

Arkansas, 1.
Florida, 1.
Georgia, 1.
Louisiana, 1.
Mississippi, 3.

* * * * * * *

Utah, 1.
Virginia, 1.

The citation?

It is the line of stars in the place where Texas' name would appear were its record for the past six months the rule, rather than a rare exception.

Let the citation run particularly to the Dallas city and county officers who on May 20-21 combated and bloodily repulsed a vast mob that repeatedly attempted to take the Noel brothers from jail and lynch them; and to the National Guardsmen who reinforced the civil authorities; and to the State Rangers who thereafter guarded the jail and the courtroom until the two negroes had been sentenced to death; and to Sheriff Marshall and his deputies who secretly transferred the condemned felons to Huntsville prison, wherein they were electrocuted yesterday after again confessing to a series of murders, attacks on women, and highway robberies.

Patriotic duty done; national honor won.

WASHINGTON C H O HERALD
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925.

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

The following information concerning lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year is announced by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of Alabama.

"I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia 1."

Notes
Carrollton - Ga
July - 2

NINE LYNCHINGS FIRST HALF OF YEAR

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, of Alabama, in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia 1.

DENVER, COLO. NEWS
JULY 2, 1925.

Nine Lynchings Reported In 1925 Thru Nation

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today show nine lynchings in the country.

This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1923.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, which says three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

BROOKFIELD, MO., BUDGET
Thursday, July 2, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD

Tuskegee, July 1, 1925

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton. Principal.

Advertiser
Aurora
Pinkie 6

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
7-2-25

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Alabama Shows Clear Record In Tuskegee Report

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and charges including "four, murder; criminal assault two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two."

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Record

VERNON, TEX., TIMES
JULY 3, 1925.

NINE LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR.

According to figures gathered by the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., there have been nine lynchings in the United States in the first six months of this year, compared with five for the same period last year. This would indicate an increase over 1924, but it is possible that the record for the remaining six months will overcome the bad start made in the first half of the year.

Through last year there had been a steady decline in the number of lynchings for a number of years. During the first half of 1923 fifteen lynchings were recorded, compared with thirty for the same period in 1922.

This year all of the victims are negroes. Offenses charged were murder in four cases, criminal assault two, attacking woman one, and attacking child one. Mississippi led with three lynchings, while one each occurred in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

So far no lynchings have occurred in Texas this year and none took place last year. This is cause for congratulation. Texas has until the past two years had a rather unenviable record in the matter of mob violence, but more recently sheriffs have been offering resistance with a consequent decline in the number of lynchings. Recently a mob of several thousand people attempted to storm the jail in Dallas to get two negroes charged with murder and attacks upon white women. The Sheriff and other peace officers resisted and one young man was killed, but there was no lynching and the negroes were tried and convicted to die in short order.

One of the main reasons for lynchings in the past has been indifference on the part of peace officers and tardiness in the courts. Apparently there has been a quickening of the conscience of peace officers and courts as to their duty in such matters with highly satisfactory results. Mob violence is indefensible in the abstract, because it is itself a violation of the law, but those who stand charged with the enforcement of the law must recognize an obligation to vindicate the law promptly when heinous crimes are committed. That officers of the law in Texas appreciate this fact is evidenced by the decline in the number of lynchings in this state.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., TIMES
JULY 1, 1925.

NINE LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and the charges include "four, murder; criminal assault two; attacking women, one; attacking child, two."

The report says that "three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia."

Lynchings—1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. —June.

2018

BOWLING GREEN, O., TRIBUNE
JULY 6, 1925

LYNCHING

Lynch law still prevails in parts of the country and doubtless some innocent persons have suffered at the hands of mobs.

The Tuskegee Institute records show that during the first six months of this year there were nine lynchings, four more than for the like period last year but six less than for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than for the corresponding months of 1922 when thirty persons were hung by unauthorized persons.

All the people lynched thus far this year have been negroes, four for murder, three for attacks on women and two for attacking children. Mississippi led the list of lynchers with three, while Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia, and Utah had one each.

The persistent campaign against lynching has apparently had a tendency to minimize such outbreaks of the mob spirit but much moral influence against it needs to be exerted still. It instead of law is still the recourse in some communities, although no complaint of increased crime has been made in sections that have banished it.

The lynching of Leo Franks at Atlanta a few years ago probably did more than any one thing to make the South try to minimize lynching, because of the unfavorable notoriety which that crime excited. Continued pressure of public sentiment against taking of life by mobs will ultimately wipe out this prevalent disgrace.

Formerly it was not an uncommon thing for officers of the law to be "overpowered" by mobs intent on taking prisoners from them. In recent years, however, officers have come more and more to understand that their reputations and possibly their liberties will suffer if they do not defend those committed to their keeping. Their determination, backed by an occasional shot, has upheld the dignity of the law.

Certainly modern civilization has no place for this irregular way of meting out punishment—even though offenses sometimes prompt most people to say on the spur of the moment, "He ought to be strung up."

BOWLING GREEN, O., Sentinel-Tribune
July 6, 1925

LYNCHING

Lynch law still prevails in parts of the country and doubtless some innocent persons have suffered at the hands of mobs.

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Certainly modern civilization has no place for this irregular way of meting out punishment—even though offenses sometimes prompt most people to say on the spur of the moment, "He ought to be strung up."

JACKSON, TENN., SUN
JULY 1, 1925.

Nine Lynchings In Six Months

(By The Associated Press.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1—Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares favorably with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and offenses charged included: Murder four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Wednesday, July 8, 1925

9 LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

R. R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., announced this week that according to the records compiled at that institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the same period in 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. One lynching occurred in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia. There were three lynchings in Mississippi during the six months.

Herald Courier
Bristol Va-Tenn
JUL 2 1925

This Year's Lynchings.

According to statistics compiled by the department of records and reserach at Tuskegee Institute, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1925. This is twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1923, and six less than the number fifteen for the first six month of 1924, but it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924.

To the people of this section, particularly, one of the regrettable facts in connection with this year's lynching record is that Virginia helped to make it. There was one lynching in Virginia, one in Arkansas, one in Florida, one in Georgia, one in Louisiana, one in Utah and three in Mississippi.

At first thought the record will be especially disappointing to those who had hoped and believed lynchings were rapidly decreasing. But the increase for the first six months of this year is not sufficient reason to despair of further improvement. At least one cause for encouragement is that there have been no lynchings this year for minor offenses. All of the victims of the mob, who were Negroes, were accused either of murder or rape or of attacking women.

DAVENPORT IOWA DEM
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925.

LYNCHINGS.

From Tuskegee institute comes the semi-annual report on lynchings in the United States, over the signature of Principal R. R. Moton of the Institute.

For several years Tuskegee has faithfully kept a record of lynchings as they occur in this country, and the comparative reports it sends out must have had a notable effect in calling public attention to this evil, and insuring its moderation as indicated in recent statistics.

This year's report is not so good as last year's, which was one of the most gratifying that had been made. Last year there were but five lynchings in the first half of the year; this year nine. We are however six under the first half of 1923, and 21 under 1922, when there were 30—a figure that should never be equalled again, if we are to have faith in orderly administration of justice.

As usual, all the persons lynched were Negroes. Mississippi led with three, and there were one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

aruthersville, Mo., Democrat-Argus
Friday, July 3, 1925

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynching for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3: Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Institute.

BUTLER MO. DEMOCRAT
JULY 3, 1925

Lynchings For 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six month of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

FLORENCE, ALA., NEWS
JULY 1, 1925.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1—(AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six month of 1925, made public today by R. R. Boton principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

DEFIANCE, O., CRESCENT NEWS
Wednesday, July 1, 1925

The lynching record for the first six months of this year, according to records compiled by Tuskegee institute, is nine, or four more than the first six months of last year. All the persons lynched were negroes America has made much progress in recent years toward the elimination of the lynching evil. In the first six months of 1923 there were 15 lynchings, in the first six months of 1922 there were 30. Many had hoped that 1925 would show a virtual elimination of this blotch on America's social record. The increase over last year is disquieting and serves to indicate that greater efforts must be put forth to make laws, not mob rule, supreme.

DALLAS TEX. NEWS
JULY 3, 1925

Mississippi Leads in Lynchings This Year

By The Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, today issued the following statement concerning lynchings. It will be noted there were no lynchings in Texas for the first six months of 1925:

"According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1923, and twenty-one less than the number, thirty, for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were murder four, rape two, attacking woman one and attacking child two.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Arkansas one, Florida one, Georgia one, Louisiana one, Mississippi three, Utah one and Virginia one."

BURLINGTON (VT.) FREE PRESS
July 2, 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1. (AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922. All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports.

BURLINGTON, VT., PRESS
JULY 2, 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1. (AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922. All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports.

TEXARKANA TEX PRESS
JULY 2, 1925.

NEGRO LYNCHINGS SHOW AN INCREASE OVER 192

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(By the Associated Press)—Figures compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922. All of the persons included: murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that two persons were lynched in Mississippi, and one each in Arkansas, Florida Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Washington, C. H., Ohio, Herald
Thursday, July 2, 1925

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

The following information concerning lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year is announced by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of Alabama.

"I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia 1."

JAMESTOWN (N.Y.) POST
July 2, 1925

More Lynchings Than 1924.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(A. P.)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

SHREVEPORT LA. TIMES
JULY 4, 1925.

Nine Persons Lynched During First Six Months of 1925

4 More Than Number Lynched for Same Period In 1924

The following report on the Lynching Record in the United States for the first six months of 1925, has been received from the department of Record and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama:

Editor The Shreveport Sun

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number (5) for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number (15) for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number (30) for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton, Princip

CYRUS, OHIO, TELEGRAPH
Thursday, July 2, 1925

MORE LYNCHING IN LAST SIX MONTHS

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Argansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

HOUSTON TEX. POST
JULY 2, 1925.

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. INCREASE FOR 1925

First Six Months Show Nine Negroes Have Met Death by Violence.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public Wednesday by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking women 1; attacking child 2.

The report says three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Lynchings — 1925.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan - June.

DALLINGER, TEX., LEDGER
JULY 2, 1925.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST HALF YEAR

According to the records, as received by The Ledger from the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, a negro training school, during the first six months of 1925 there were only nine lynchings in the United States. Texas reported no lynchings for this period.

The nine killed by mobs in the nation for the half-year period is for more than during the same period of 1924; six less than for the same period in 1923; and 21 less than for the same period in 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were murder, 4; rape 2; attacking women 1; attacking child 2.

The states in which the lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Georgia 1; Lousisana 1; Mississippi 3; Utah 1 and Virginia 1.

Spokane (Wn) Spokesman-Review
JULY 5, 1925

NEGRO LYNCHINGS DECLINE

Nine Lost Lives in Seven States in First Half of 1925.

Records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research show that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, four; rape, 2; attacking women, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one, and Virginia, one.

Chariton, Ia., Leader
TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1925

The Tuskegee ... of Alabama has just filed its ... annual lynching statement of the country. This is by no means a cheerful subject, but there seems to be great pleasure in it. There is a reduction in the number.

Times Dispatch
Richmond Va.
JUL 2 1925

NINE LYNCHED FIRST HALF OF THIS YEAR

Tuskegee Figures Show All Victims Negroes—One in Virginia.

[By Associated Press.]

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included; murder, 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

GREELEY (COLO.) NEWS
JUNE 26, 1925.

...t Year

The ... 16 lynchings of ... mob ... according to the report ... institute, Alabama, ... all of the colored people of ... has kept a careful record ... of tragedies for more than 40 years. The number recorded last year was the lowest in history, but promises to be exceeded this year as reports at a conference of colored people held last week in Denver indicated that 10 lynchings have occurred during the first six months of 1925. The mob executions last year included 12 negroes and four whites. In the 10-year period since 1914 there were 537 lynchings, compared with 701 for the preceding decade.

FLORENCE, ALA., NEWS
JULY 2, 1925.

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, 5, for the first six months of 1925; six less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923, and twenty-one less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1. Florida 1; Georgia 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah 1, and Virginia 1.

Gazette
Houghton & Calumet Mich
7-4-25

THE LYNCHING RECORD

According to the record compiled at Tuskegee Institute, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1925. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six monhs of 1922. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

ANGO, COLO., DEMOCRAT
JULY 2, 1925.

9 LYNCHINGS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

Tuskogee, Ala., Records compiled by Tuskogee institute for the first six months of 1925 show nine lynchings in the country compared to five for the same period a year ago, and fifteen for the perior in 1923, and 30 for the first half of 1922. All this years lynchings were negroes.

HOUSTON TEX. CHRONICLE
JULY 1, 1925.

SIX LYNCHINGS IN HALF YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings.

This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking women, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

AUSTIN TEX. AMERICAN
JULY 2, 1925.

No Lynchings in Texas In First Half of 1925 9 U.S. Negroes Mobbed

Texas had no lynching during the first half of 1925 according to R. R. Moton principal of Tuskegee negro industrial school, Tuskegee Ala.

There were nine lynching during the half year, all o negroes, as compared with four for the same period last year, 15 the same period of 1923 and 30 the first half of 1922.

Three of this year's lynchings were in Mississippi, and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

BENTON MO. REPUBLICAN
JULY 2, 1925.

...0 LYNCHED IN 1925

Victims All Negroes—Increase Over Last Year.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama, July 2.—There were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1925, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute. This is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first period of 1923 and 21 less than the number for 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charges were murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1 and Virginia 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., PICAYUNE
JULY 2, 1925.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

2019

VALDOSTA GA. TIMES
JULY 16, 1925

Lynchings are steadily decreasing in number. In the first six months of 1925 there were but nine in the entire country, one of them as far West as Utah. Though this was an advance on 1924, it was six less than in the first half of 1923 and 21 less than in the corresponding period of 1922.

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
AUG 9 - 1925

R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, had the following to say concerning lynching: "I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922. All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking a woman, 1; attacking a child, 2.

MACON, GA. NEWS
JUL 4 - 1925

Records of Lynchings.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show 9 lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to report, and the offenses charged include: murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking women 1; attacking child 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

MEMPHIS, TENN., PRESS
AUGUST 1, 1925

The Lynching Record For First Six Months of the Year 1925

Dear sir:—I send you the following informantion concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more that the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MATON,
Principal

This clipping from Greenville, N.C. Reflector 7-1-25

Nine Lynchings Recorded in First Six Months of Year

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee institutions for the first six months of 1925 made public today by Robert R. Morton, Principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923, and 30 for the first half of 1922. All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included murder four, criminal assault two, attack on women, one attacking child two.

TAMPA FLA. Tribune
JUL 2 - 1925

9 Lynchings Reported For First Half Year

By The Asociated Press—
TUSKEGEE, July 1—Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Motion, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, sixteen for the same period of 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged were: Murder, 4; criminal asault, 2; attacking women, one; attacking child, two.

The report says three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Monroe, N.C. Enquirer 1925

ONLY NINE LYNCHINGS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS

None Have Occurred in North or South Carolina During 1925.

R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, writes The Enquirer as follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1."

Lynchings - 1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - June.

2020

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., LEAF-CHRON.
JULY 3, 1925.

NINE LYNCHED IN PAST SIX MONTHS

Nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1925 are announced in the semi-annual compilations by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute for the training of colored young men and women, located at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The figures announced by Robert R. Morton, the principal, state that the nine for the first half of 1925 is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924, six less than the number for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922. There was no lynching in Tennessee during the past six months.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia 1, Louisiana, 1. Mississippi, 3, Utah, 1 and Virginia, 1.

Stamford Adv. Feds

JULY 7, 1925

MISSISSIPPI LEADS IN LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, today issued the following statement concerning lynchings. It will be noted there were no lynchings in Texas for the first six months of 1925.

"According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, in the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, fifteen, for the first six months of 1923, and twenty--one less than the number, thirty, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were murder four, rape two, attacking woman one and attachking shild two.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each are as follows: Arkansas one, Florida one, Georgia one, Louisiana one, Mississippi three, Utah one and Virginia one."

LOUISVILLE, KY., TIMES
JULY 2, 1925.

KENTUCKY NOT GUILTY.

The lynching record for the first six months of 1925, as compiled by Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute, does not mention Kentucky. Three lynchings occurred in Mississippi and one in each of the following States: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah, Virginia.

Of the nine lynchings two are listed by the investigator as having been for rape. The exact nature of the charge in two cases of "attacking a woman" and two cases of "attacking a child" is not made clear in the report. It is shown definitely that in four cases the offense charged was murder, and that in all cases the victims of lynchers were Negroes.

It is only in the imagination of fatuous advocates of lynching that this crime is perpetrated always, or usually, in retaliation for rape.

Winston-Salem Journal

JULY 10, 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS IN FIRST HALF OF 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public Wednesday by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged include murder, four; criminal assault, two; atacking women, one; attacking child two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

JACKSON, MISS., NEWS
JULY 4, 1925.

LYNCHING RECORD

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

....The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia 1.

SYLACAUGA, ALA., ADVANCE
JULY 5, 1925.

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 3.—Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moon, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty fod the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and charges including "four, murder; criminal assault, two. attacking women, one; attacking child, two."

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

AMSTERDAM (N. Y.) RECORD
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925.

Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, reports that the records compiled at this institution, in the department of records and research, show that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922. All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one: and Virginia, one.

JANUARY 4, 1925

AMERICA IS BECOMING MORE CIVILIZED.

Only sixteen lynchings occurred in the United States last year, according to a report by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. That is one less than half the number that took place in 1923. The form of lawlessness will soon be a thing of the past.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the report is that during the year forty-five attempted lynchings were frustrated by authorities. In thirty-seven instances officers of Southern states had the privilege of upholding law and order against the threat of mob violence. Obviously there is coming to be a different attitude among peace officers toward the subject of lynchings. These officers who successfully repulsed or eluded lynching parties probably were not, in the average, more courageous or resourceful than their predecessors who suffered the loss of prisoners without laying themselves liable to any very severe public censure. Peace officers in the past have been prone to excuse themselves on the ground that the object of mob violence had, in all probability, already forfeited his life, making the shedding of innocent blood in his behalf a needless sacrifice. But official conscience can no longer be soothed with that excuse, nor is the public so lenient in passing judgment on that class of

Another phase of the report is not so encouraging. Nineteen persons were indicted on charges of being connected with lynchings, and only five convictions were obtained. It must be remembered, however, that in cases of this kind legal proof is sometimes exceedingly difficult to establish. In combating the lynching evil chief reliance must be placed on the force of public opinion.

EVANSVILLE, IND., REPUB.
Wednesday, July 1, 1925

Tuskegee Institute furnishes the information that during the first six months of this year there were nine lynchings in this country, four more than for the corresponding six months of 1923 and six less than for the corresponding months of 1922. All the persons lynched were negroes, the lynchings occurring in Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia and Utah. All but two of the lynchings were the result of attacks on women, the other attacks on children. The number of lynchings throughout the country are steadily declining. During the first six months of 1922 there were thirty lynchings; in 1924, for the six months there were only four, this number stepping up to nine so far this year. Educating the children of the new generations, a more whole-

some regard for the laws and prohibition are the principal factors for this betterment.

MIDDLETOWN O JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1925

LYNCHING.

NINE lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1925, prove that the civilization of which we boast so pridefully is largely a matter of very thin veneer.

When citizens of a country can heartlessly take other citizens of their own country out and assassinate them at the end of a rope, there is proof sufficient that the elements of savagery are but dormant under this veneer social intercourse has given us and that it is only a short cry after all back to the savage instincts of earlier times.

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama, presents the figures, which show that the number is four more than the figure five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1923.

The states where lynchings occurred this year were: Arkansas, Florida. Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Utah, and Virginia. Each is guilty of one except Mississippi, which has three. Each is a blot on the escutcheon of these soverign states.

Ohio should hold its head high that its record is unblemished by the blood of free man unlawfully taken in the name of law.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN EVE. TRI
JANUARY 5 1926

The Decadence of Lynching.

Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee institute reports that there were 16 lynchings in the United States in 1924 as compared with 33 in 1923. All victims of mob violence were Negroes. With the exception of one case in Illinois and two in Missouri, the lynchings took place in the Solid South.

Sixteen lynchings is just sixteen too many, but the record is encouraging in the light of what had gone before. In 1894 there were 190 lynchings, in 1904 there were 87, in 1914 there were 52, and now the number has fallen to 16. The reduction has not been consistent from year to year, and it is not to be taken for granted that 1925 will show as little of this kind of violence as did 1924. There is no telling what provocations there may be in the next twelve months, and there certainly is no foretelling to what lengths mobs will go once they get under way with the usual mob irresponsibility and lack of restraint.

Taking periods by decades, it is shown that the average number of lynchings from 1894 to 1904 was 128, that the average from 1904 to 1914 was 72, and that the average from 1914 to the present was 54. Here we have undoubted evidence of the subsidence of lynch law as a social corrective.

There are various reasons for this decrease. One is the long campaign of education in which lynching has been held up as the odious thing it is. Another is the agitation in recent years for national legislation for the suppression of lynch law. Still another is the realization of the white people of the South that lynch law has contributed materially to the migration of Negroes from the South to the North, and caused serious industrial and labor dislocations in the land of cotton.

In the last few years there has been a marked tightening up of public sentiment in the South against lynchings. The increased moral revulsion, coupled with an economic exigency, has had its wholesome effect. There probably is no better hope for a complete abolition of lynching than there is for a complete abolition of ordinary murder, but that probability does not operate against a continued use of educational and legal means to minimize the crime, which is a crime against both humanity and the state.

At the base of lynch law in this country lies racial prejudice, as the statistics for 1924 and previous years make clear. For the most part white men are the instigators and black men the victims. There is no more harmful recoil than that of prejudices taking their inspiration—to misuse a beautiful word—from differences in human blood and color. The subject, even with the lessened stains of recent years, is important enough to draw from President Coolidge these words in his recent message to Congress:

"I firmly believe that it is better for all concerned that they (the Negroes) should be cheerfully accorded their full constitutional rights, that they should be protected from all of those impositions to which, from their position, they naturally fall a prey, especially from the crime of lynching, and that they should receive every encouragement to become full partakers in all the blessings of our common American citizenship."

CROWLEY. LA., SIGNAL
JULY 3, 1925.

AMERICA'S LYNCHING RECORD.

America's lynching record is improving compared with the figures of past years, according to a report by Tuskegee Institute covering lynchings of the first six months of 1925.

Only nine people met death in this way, the report for the half year shows. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924, but six less than the 15 lynched in the first six months of 1923, while 21 less than 30, the figure for the corresponding period of 1922.

Thus there has been a great improvement over a year, notwithstanding the fact that the number for the half of this year exceeds that for the same time in 1924. All of the persons lynched were negroes, and the alleged offenses of which they were held guilty were as usual.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

CHICAGO ILL. JOURNAL
JANUARY 5, 1926

Anti-Lynching Law Enforcement

As deplorable as is the crime of lynching, some satisfaction may be had from the statistics of persons who met death at the hands of lawless mobs in 1925. Of these crimes, there was no increase in number over 1924. Thirty-nine attempted lynchings were prevented by officers of the law, as against sixteen actually committed, and of forty-one persons brought before the courts in connection with lynchings, twenty-one were sentenced, the penalties ranging from jail terms to eight years in the penitentiary. The only two lynchings in the north were in Utah and Missouri.

Although six of the sixteen lynchings took place in Mississippi, it is a satisfaction to know that this particular crime is no longer regarded in that state as a form of outdoor sport, but that the courts and the officers of the law are making efforts to punish the guilty. Cases of persons now under indictment for the latest lynching in that state are pending in the court.

Despite the provocation due to racial conditions and the nature of the crimes of which the victims of the lynchers' wrath are accused, there is reason to believe that the increasing enforcement of law in the southern states will eventually make lynching as rare in that section as it is in northern territory. The dignified and orderly processes of justice administered in harmony with the sentiment of the law-abiding citizenship of the south, will bring about this desirable condition.

YOU get a little encouragement from the lynching report sent out by Monroe Work of Tuskegee institute. It reads better than in former years and makes you think that the South is beginning to realize that you are human. Yet it is still a black blot on civilization, the white man's proud masterpiece.

Sixteen persons were lynched in 1925. This is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. How do you like that sort of progress in human affairs?

Georgia, with two lynchings for the year, is better since Tom Watson's death; South Carolina missed hitting on six with Ben Tillman and Coombs gone; Mississippi with Vardaman and John Sharpe Williams still alive, came in with a total of six; but Arkansas, remembering when steel met steel at Elaine, toned down to one lone score. Florida, too busy handling its present boom, forgot real life for real estate and just got two. Alabama, trying to think as fast as Florida, fell to one. Missouri, home of the antilynching bill, embarrassed its gift to civilization by one lynching. Utah, Louisiana and Virginia answered with one apiece.

Not so bad, students of racial problems and leaders of interracial movements will say when they turn over leaves to look up past performances.

Lynchings—1925 Jan.—June. 2021

Reports on, Sent Press.

ROM Telegram Albany ny 5

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. TOTAL NINE FOR 6 MONTHS THIS YEAR

Tuskegee Institute Announces Decrease in Record; Negro Victims

Tuskegee, Ala., July 4.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offense charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia 1.

OWENSBORO, KY., MESSENGER
Thursday, July 2, 1925

KENTUCKY AND MOB LAW

R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, Alabama institute the leading school in the South for the education of the negro, has for many years been collecting statistics on lynching within the United States, following out a practice of his predecessor, Booker Washington.

A statement sent out several weeks ago stated that there had been a lynching in Kentucky within the past six months, but a more recent bulletin corrects this, and gives Kentucky a clean bill of health along this line. He states that nine lynchings have occurred in the United States since the first of January, which is five more than the first six months of 1924, but six less than the record for the first six months of 1923. These lynchings, all of negroes, were charged against states as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

The taking of law into the hands of mobs is and has always been a blot on civilization. It is generally resorted to only in case of a particularly outrageous crime against womanhood for which the law seems to provide no adequate penalty.

Fortunately Kentucky has been comparatively free of such crimes of recent years, and there has been no triumph of mob law in this state for several years. If memory is correct, the last victim of a mob was a white man, who was taken from the jail at Versailles. A later unsuccessful attempt was made in Lexington, in which a squad of militia drove back a mob, killing and wounding bystanders.

There is a law giving to the governor the power to remove an officer who permits the lynching of a prisoner. This probably has had a deterrent effect.

WHEELING, W. VA., INTELLIGEN
JULY 7, 1925

FEWER LYNCHINGS

Reports from Tuskegee Institute indicate that the disgrace of lynching is being slowly eradicated by better law enforcement and more enlightened public opinion. Nine occurred during the first six months of 1925. While this is four more than the number for the corresponding period of 1924, it is six less than that for the first half of 1923, and twenty-one less than that for the same period in 1922. All the victims were negroes and, with the exception of a single mob crime in Utah, these murders have been confined to the South, so far in 1925.

In view of this trend away from frequent lynchings, it is unlikely that Congress will pass the Dyer bill, which would make mob murders a Federal offense; as undoubtedly they are. Lynching is a crime against the general public welfare and as such gives the Government the right to prosecute under Constitutional power. But with intelligent public opinion now actively against the practice, and better local police protection for the accused and quick court action following as consequences, lynchings are steadily decreasing, and in a few years should become very rare occurrences, even without Government interference.

Chariton, Ia., Leader
TUESDAY, JULY 7 1925

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchnigs. This is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the fifteen for the first six month of 1923, and twenty-one less than the number thiry for the first six months of 1922.

* * *

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offences charged were: murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Lousiana, Utah, and Virginia, one each, and Mississippi, three."

* * *

These lynchings are blots on the civilization of the United States, and it is hoped some day we will have progressed sufficiently to handle these matters in a humane manner. It will be observed that these lynchings of negroes is largely confined to the southern states, where fifteen out of each sixteen negroes reside, but that does not justify the crime against civilization. There have been atrocious negro lynchings in Illinois, New York, Nebraska, Kansas and other states, as well as "white" lynchings both north and south, but they are gradually becoming more rare.

* * *

However, the Leader has often made the assertion that all men, speaking of white men, are alike wherever found, and perhaps were the same ratio of negro population north of Mason and Dixon's line, there would be the same ratio of lynchings. In fact, according to the ratio of colored population, the same condition exists here now. The number of lynchings was nine, eight in the south and one in Utah. The ratio of negro population in the south to that of the north is more than eight to one.

Sandusky Ohio Chief
July - 2 - 25

LYNCHING RECORD.

The records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the departments of records and research that in the first six months of 1925 show there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923 and twentyone less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia 1.

TROY O NEWS
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925.

According to figures gathered by Tuskegee Institute there were nine lynchings, all of negroes, in the United States during the six months just ended. This is four more than for the first six months of last year but six less than during the first half of 1923. A much more favorable comparison is found when it is considered that there were 30 lynchings in the first half of 1922.

Times Tampa, Fla.

JUL 2 1925

9 Negroes Lynched During Six Months

Tuskegee, July 2.—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, sixteen for the same period of 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged were: murder, 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The report says three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., NEW ERA
JULY 1, 1925.

Lynchings for Six Months

Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, writes the New Era as follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Departments of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia 1.

MT. VERNON, IND., DEMOCRAT
Tuesday, July 7, 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS IN 6 MOS.

All of the Victims of Mob Law First Half of 1925 Have been Negroes

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Sun Balto. Md.

JUL 2 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS IN 1925

Record For First Six Months Of Year Compiled.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports, and the offenses charged included: Murder, 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Sa[illegible]

[illegible]eport, Conn. JUL 2 1925

TUSKEGEE REPORTS NINE LYNCHINGS FIRST HALF OF 1925

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1925. In the first six months of 1924 there were five; for 1923, 15 and for 1922, 30.

All persons lynched were negroes. Four were charged with murder; two with rape; one with attacking a woman and two with attacking a child.

Three lynchings occurred in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, Utah and Virginia.

Commerce, Ga., News

JUL 16 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

Mr. Editor:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offense charged were murder 4, rape 2, attacking woman 1, attacking child2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia 1; Louisiana, 1: Mississippi, 3; Utah 1; and Virginia 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton, Prin.

Mt Airy, N.C.
Index
7-16-25

Lynching in Past Six Months Shows Increase Over 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskagee Institue for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, five for the same period of 1923, and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports, and the offenses charged included: Murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking women, one; attacking child two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Donalsonville, Ga., News

JUL 10 1925

Tus[illegible]itute continues to report the [illegible] of lynching that take place in the South, this year nine coming to light from seven states. Wonder under what head this authority classifies the killings that happen daily in the irreproachable city of Chicago.

Philadelphia
Miss Democrat
JUL 9 - 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

In the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first months of 1924; 6 less than the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

BUCYRUS OHIO FORUM
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925.

MORE LYNCHING IN LAST SIX MONTHS

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia 1.

UPPER SANDUSKY O UNION
THURSDAY, JULY 2. 1925.

Lynch Records For First Six Months Show Increase

Records compiled by the research department of Tuskegee Institute show that for the first six months of 1925, nine lynchings were committed in the United States. This is four more than the number of the same period of 1924; six less than the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than for the same period of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia 1.

[illegible]STON, LA., [illegible]ADER
JULY 2, 1925.

The Lynching Record for First Six Months of 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were murder, 4; rape 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTEN.

HOT SPRING[illegible]RK. NEW ERA
JULY 1, 1925.

LYNCHING[illegible] DURING 1925.

Tuskegee Records Show Nine for the First Six Months of Year.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute [illegible] six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922. All of the persons lynched were negroes.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
7-2-25

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

Editor The Advertiser:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six monts of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15, for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia 1.

R. R. MOTON.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

BUFFALO (NY) EXPRESS
July 2, 1925

[illegible]NCHING RECORD

[illegible]egee institute figures show nine for first six months.

Major Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, reports that the department of records and research of the school shows there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1925. This is four more than the number (five) for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number (fifteen) for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number (30) for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were as follows: Murder, four; criminal assault two; attacking women, one; attacking child, two.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three Utah, one; Virginia, one.

DENISON TEX. HERALD
JULY 1, 1925.

NINE NEGROES LYNCHED THUS FAR THIS YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1925, fifteen for the same period in

Lynchings - 1925.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. — June

2022

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Journal
July 4, 1925.

NINE LYNCHINGS.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee institute, is out with his semi-annual compilation of lynchings. The number recorded in the first half of the year 1925 is nine. That represents a great improvement over former years, but it is not yet satisfactory. There is a well-defined sentiment in the south which favors the entire elimination of this barbarous evil and it will not be content until the goal is reached. That, we believe, can be accomplished.—Chattanooga News.

Andrews, S. C.
Chronicle
6-25-25

LAST YEAR SHOW DECREASE

Washington, June 22.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were Negroes and four white.

In the 10 year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in this 40 year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of Negro lychings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynching a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. News
JUL 1 - 1925

LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1921.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included, murder, 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The Impero proposes that Premier were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Sentinel
JUL 4 - 1925

Lynchings On Decline, Claim

WASHINGTON, July 4, (A. P.)—Slowly growing public opinion against lynching is described in a report being prepared by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches as responsible for prevention of threatened lynchings in rorty-five communities in 1924.

Sixteen cases of lynching, the lowest figure since records have been kept, were recorded for last year ,the report points out, compared to fifty-two lynchings and seventeen reported preventions for 1914.

The report says three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

GREENWOOD S. C., Index
JUL 1 - 1925

Lynching Record For Six Months Shows Increase

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, announces the following figures on the lynching record for the United States for the first six months of 1925:

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia. 1.

9 LYNCHINGS IN LAST SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled to Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Motton, principal, show nine lynchings.

This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged included:

Murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child 2.

The reports say that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana. Utah and Virginia.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
JUL 2 - 1925

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Alabama Shows Clear Record In Tuskegee Report

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and charges including "four, murder; criminal assault two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two."

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Houston, Tex. Post
JUL 2 - 1925

LYNCHINGS IN U. S. INCREASE FOR 1925

First Six Months Show Nine Negroes Have Met Death by Violence.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public Wednesday by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking women 1; attacking child 2.

Jackson Tenn Sun
7-1-25

Anderson S.C Mail
7-1-25

Nine Lynchings In Six Months

(By The Associated Press.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1—Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares favorably with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and offenses charged included: Murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

NINE LYNCHINGS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

Tuskegee, Alabama, July 1.—In the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia 1.

Greenville, S. C., Piedmont
JUL 1 - 1925

Ruston La Leader
6-21-25

Lynchings Cut to 16; Lowest In 40 Years

Record of 1924 Shows 12 Negroes, 4 Whites, Victims.

Washington, June 23. — Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of an-

nual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public yestehray by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

MOBS CLAIM 9 LIVES IN SIX MONTHS

No Whites Numbered Among Victims

Tuskegee, Ala.—Comparative increase in the number of lynchings perpetrated during the first half of 1925 is announced by the department of records and research at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Statistics compiled show that the number of lynchings already carried out in 1925 threaten to please this year among the banner lynching years before decided action was taken against mob violence.

Information released by Robert R. Moton, superintendent of Tuskegee's research board, place the number for the first six months of 1925 at nine lynchings, this being four more than the number for the first six months of 1924 and six less than the number for the first six months of 1923. However, in the year 1923 there were 30 lynchings performed in the first half, which represents 21 more than this year's total.

ALL PERSONS LYNCHED WERE OF OUR RACE

All of the persons lynched during this year have been members of our Race, according to the statistics. The offenses charged against these persons were as follows: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which the lynchings occurred were: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Increase in the number of lynchings may be attributed to the rise in the mob spirit due to the general increase of lawlessness throughout the country and throughout the world. Failure of county or town officials to take proper care of their prisoners in charge is perhaps the leading cause of the lynchings, since in the majority of cases the men lynched have been taken away from some officer who had arrested them.

LAUNCH MOVEMENT FOR PREVENTING LYNCHINGS

Movements for the prevention of lynchings and for the lessening of the comparative number during the second half of 1925 are being made by various interracial committees and conferences throughout the country. Several lynchings this year have been prevented by a heavily armed guard over the prisoner to allow him the justice of a fair trial. In one of these cases a white man, member of a mob, was killed by soldiers' bullets when he with others attempted to break through the guard of county officials and soldiers placed in charge.

Appeals for wider co-operation on the part of white officers as well as influential white citizens to discourage the mob spirit in their particular communities are being made by a number of white officers.

LYNCHING RECORD TAKES SPURT

Tuskegee, Ala., July 7.—(By A. N. P.)—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; is less than the number 15, for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia. 1.

BELLAIRE, O., DEMOCRAT
JULY 10, 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alakama, founded by Booker T. Washington, for the education of colored young men and women, reports nine lynchings in this country for the first six months of the year. This is four more than for the first six months of 1924, when there were five; six less than for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than for the first six months of 1922. All of the persons lynched were negroes and were in the following states: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

XENIA OHIO GAZ
MONDAY, JULY 20, 1925.

LYNCHING.

NINE lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1925, prove that the civilization of which we boast so pridefully is largely a matter of very thin veneer.

When citizens of a country can heartlessly take other citizens of their own country out and assassinate them at the end of a rope, there is proof sufficient that the elements of savagery are but dormant under this veneer social intercourse has given us and that it is only a short cry after all back to the savage instincts of earlier times.

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama, presents the figures, which show that the number is four more than the figure five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1923.

The states where lynchings occurred this year were: Arkansas, Florida. Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Utah, and Virginia. Each is guilty of one except Mississippi, which has three. Each is a blot on the escutcheon of these soverign states.

Ohio should hold its head high that its record is unblemished by the blood of free man unlawfully taken in the name of law.

Lynchings – 1925.
Reports on, Sent Press

2023 Jan – June.

RUSSELLVILLE ARK DEMOCRAT
JULY 16, 1925

Lynching Record for First Half of 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number of five for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number of 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number of 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1, Florida 1, Georgia 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 3, Utah 1, and Virginia 1.

McMINNVILLE, TENN., STANDARD
JULY 17, 1925.

Lynching Record For First Six Months of 1925

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in Department of Records and Research that in first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 8 less than number 15 for first six months of 1933 and 21 less than number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All persons lynched were negroes, The offences charged were: Murder 4, rape 2: attacking woman 1; attacking child 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and number in each state is as follows: Arkansas 1 Florida 1 Georgia 1 Louisiana 1 Mississippi 3 Utah 1 Virginia 1.

Mississippi, 3 Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

R. R. Moton.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the frist six months of 1922. All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah 1; and Virginia, 1.

TEMPLE, TEX., TELEGRAM
JULY 2, 1925.

Tuskegee Institute Reports 9 Negroes Lynched This Year

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged include: Murder, four; criminal assault two; attacking women 1; attacking child 1.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Columbiana Ala Reporter
JULY 23, 1925.

Nine Lynched in 1925

Editor Shelby County Reporter:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which the lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1;

TULSA OKLA. WORLD
JULY 9, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., PRESS
Wednesday, July 15, 1925

Sends Nation's Record for Lynchings During the Past Six Months.

Editor of The Press: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number (five) for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number (30) for the first six months of 1923.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

R. R. Moton.
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

SANDUSKY, O., STAR-JOURNAL
Wednesday, July 15, 1925

Lynchings are steadily decreasing in number. In the first six months of 1925 there were but nine in the entire country, one of them as far west as Utah. Though this was an advance on 1924, it was six less than in the first half of 1923 and 21 less than in the corresponding period of 1922.

SYLACAUGA, ALA., ADVANCE
JULY 2, 1925.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1925

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number, 5, for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking women, 1; and attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Butler Ala Advocate
JULY 8, 1925.

Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, four whites and twelve negroes—according to a report prepared by Prof. M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute.

Birmingham Ala News
JULY 19, 1925

MISSISSIPPI HAS LEAD IN LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records complied by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. E. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes according to the report and the offenses charged included; murder, 4; Criminal assault, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

2023

XENIA, OHIO, GAZETTE
Monday, July 20, 1925

LYNCHING.

NINE lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1925, prove that the civilization of which we boast so pridefully is largely a matter of very thin veneer.

When citizens of a country can heartlessly take other citizens of their own country out and assassinate them at the end of a rope, there is proof sufficient that the elements of savagery are but dormant under this veneer social intercourse has given us and that it is only a short cry after all back to the savage instincts of earlier times.

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama, presents the figures, which show that the number is four more than the figure five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1923.

The states where lynchings occurred this year were: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Utah, and Virginia. Each is guilty of one except Mississippi, which has three. Each is a blot on the escutcheon of these soverign states.

Ohio should hold its head high that its record is unblemished by the blood of free man unlawfully taken in the name of law.

GALVESTON TEX. NEWS
JULY 24, 1925.

During 1914 the best available statistics show that fifty-two lynchings took place, with fourteen attempted lynchings prevented by the resolute action of peace officers. Ten years later the ratio of lynchings to preventions has been directly reversed. The report for 1924 shows sixteen lynchings and forty-five preventions.

The Interracial Commission makes this ten-year contrast the subject of a commendatory letter to the sheriffs of the Southern States. To the sheriffs is given credit for this rapidly-growing ascendancy of law over mobbery. And the credit is deserved. An officer who protects his prisoner is doing nothing but his duty. But at the same time he is showing a high order of moral and physical courage—physical courage in exposing his life to save an individual whose life already may be forfeited to the law, and moral courage in braving the hostility of his neighbors and constituents.

Are peace officers more courageous, as a rule, than they were when the lynching evil was at its height? The fact that they are more frequent in frustration of mob violence does not necessarily prove so. The average peace officer of today is not called upon to expose himself to nearly so much physical hazard as was the case before the country had lost its frontier flavor. We are speaking of Texas, and conditions in other states have presumably run a close parallel. There was a time, not so many years ago, when a peace officer was considered fair game for the lawless gentry who put their trust in a speedy draw and a sure aim.

A changed public attitude toward mob action is responsible for the readiness of officers to face down such outbreaks as still occur. For an officer to lose a prisoner has become a serious blot on his official record, whereas such derelictions were formerly winked at save by the few. A persistent campaign of education through the press and from the platform has done the work. It is a triumph of propaganda, if you prefer.

SYLACAUGA, ALA., ADVANCE
JULY 8, 1925.

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 3.—Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moon, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty fod the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and charges including "four, murder; criminal assault, two. attacking women, one; attacking child, two."

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Lousiana, Utah and Virginia.

TALLADEGA, ALA., HOME
JULY 8, 1925.

ENDOWMENT GROWS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Ninety per cent of the $5,000,000 Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund has been subscribed the committee announced Sunday, leaving $500,000 to be obtained in order that conditional gift of$2,000,000 from George Eastman might be assured. Under the terms of Mr. Eastman's offer the balance must be raised by Dec. 31. Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the fund's excutive committee, expressed confidence in the sucessful outcome of the campaign, designed to finance a wide extension of the activities of the two negro institutions.

The largest gifts thus far recorded have been $1,000,000 each from John D. Rockefeller and the general education board.

TALLADEGA, ALA., HOME
JULY 8, 1925.

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Alabama Shows a Clear Record In Report of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. July 2.—Records compiled by the Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public here by R. R. Molton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period of 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and charges including "four, murder; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one, attacking child, two."

The reports says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia.

Gloster Mss. News
JULY 3, 1925.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee, Ala., June 28.
To the Gloster Record:

The Tuskegee Normal Indusctrial Institute is said to be intertaining the greatest Summer School in the history of its establishment.

Quite a large enrollment of the teachers taking special courses; more than 30 states arre represented. They are here from Texas, Fla., Memphis, California and even from Washington, D. C. Every district is well represented. 500 or more.

The school will close its first term for this session July 4, at which time a number of teachers will return home, while a greater per cent will remain and others are coming in daily for the second term.

The Institution sustained the death of Mrs. Washington, wife of the late Booker T. Washington during this summer term.

Mississippi has a representation of more than sxty teachers.

Revs. Harvey of Alabama, Appleby of Georgia, Boon of Miss. and Prof. Huff of Mississippi, visited the Shady Grove Church four miles out last Sunday on special invitation, and enjoyed quite a nice time in the Sunday School and Church service, also the scenery of the country.

We enteratined a nice shower of rain here yesterday, which broke drouth that had been on since May 7th.

Corn crops in this section are about gone, other crops such as cotton, potatoes, peanuts etc. have suffered much for the lack of rain.

The Mechanical Director is well on the way in the erection of another dormitory for boys. Making ready for next session.

—A. D. Huff.

SHAWNEE OKLA HERALD
JULY 9, 1925

NINE LYNCHED IN SIX MONTHS

Oklahoma Not In List of States Where Lynching Took Place.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number, 5, for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923, and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

OKLA CITY OK. TIMES
JULY 11, 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public by R. R. Moton, principal, shows nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923, and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All victims were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses included: Murder, four; criminal assault, 2; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two. The report says three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Lynchings - 1925
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan. — June.

2024

AMERICUS, GA. Times-Recorder
JUL 3 - 1925

The South's Lynching Record

In the first six months of this year there were nine lynchings, all negroes and each took place in the South, except one in Utah. Four were lynched for murder; two for rape, one for attacking a woman and two for attacking children.

During the first six months of 1924 there were only 5 persons lynched, so the record shows an increase of four for the six month period. In 1923 there were 15 lynched the first six months of the year, and 30 for the first six months of 1922, according to figures just made public by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, which has been compiling this record for many years.

Listed by states, we find Mississippi leads this year with three persons lynched; Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia have one each to their DIS-credit.

The record of 30 in 1922, 15 in 1923, 5 in 1925 and 9 in 1925 seems to indicate a gradual decrease, even considering the increase for this year. This very wholesome and much-desired advancement is due probably to less delays in the courts. When an incensed people realize that justice will be quickly handed out to the criminal there is little or no excuse for taking the law into one's hands.

Another reason for the decrease is that public opinion is no longer with the mob. The lynching party is not popular.

Sheriffs and their deputies are exercising more care, more bravery and playing less to the mob. Many a criminal has met death from the hands of a mob because of a spineless sheriff who loses his prisoner to a mob is not competent, in the minds of the public.

The murderer and the rapist deserve no mercy, but they should be dealt with by the State and not the mob. Mob law hastens the death of a criminal, but while doing this, it casts a blot on the fair name of the State and is morally damaging the individuals participating in the brutish affair.

Thinking men and women are more open today in condemning the lyncher than ever before and in time lynchings will be no more. Swift and sure justice, with a wholesome public opinion and courageous sheriffs and deputies are stamping the lyncher as a criminal.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Times
JUL 5 - 1925

This Year's Lynchings.

(Bristol Herald-Courier.)

According to statistics compiled by the department of records and research at Tuskegee institute, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1925. This is twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1923, and six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1924, but it is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924.

To the people of this section, particularly, one of the regrettable facts in connection with this year's lynching record is that Virginia helped to make it. There was one lynching in Virginia, one in Arkansas, one in Florida, one in Georgia, on in Louisiana, one in Utah and three in Mississippi.

At first thought the record will be especially disappointing to those who had hoped and believed lynchings were rapidly decreasing. But the increase for the first six months of this year is not sufficient reason to despair of further improvement. At least one cause for encouragement is that there have been no lynchings this year for minor offenses. All of the victims of the mob, who were negroes, were accused either of murder or rape or of attacking women.

Abingdon Va. Journal
JUL 3 - 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1925

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records

ate days.

Grading Period.

(W) The grading period shall be such period of time as the Health Officer may designate, within which grades shall be determined for all milk and cream supplies, provided that the grading period shall in no case exceed six (6) months.

Disinfectant.

(X) A disinfectant is any germicidal substance approved by the Health Officer.

SECTION 2—The Sale of Adulterated or Misbranded Milk or Milk Products Prohibited.

No person, firm, association or corporation, shall within the Town of Abingdon, Virginia, produce, sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any milk or milk product which is adulterated or misbranded.

SECTION 3—Permits.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation, to bring into or receive into the Town of Abingdon, Virginia, for sale, or to sell or offer for sale, therein, or to have on hand any milk or milk pro

Wilson, N. C., Times
JUL 2 - 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder 4; rape2; attacking woman 1; attacking child 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida 1; Georgia 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 3; Utah 1; and Virginia 1.

Durham, N. C., Herald
JUL 3 - 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., July 2 (AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Morton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922. All of the persons lynched were negroes according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking women 1; attacking child two.

This Clipping From
Donaldsonville La
Chief
7-4-25

LYNCHING RECORD FOR PAST SIX MONTHS

R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tusskegee, Ala., has issued a circular letter to the press in which he states that the number of lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1925, was nine. This, he says, is four more than for the first six months of 1924; six less than for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than for the first six months of the year 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

TUCSON, ARIZ., CITIZEN
FEBRUARY 1, 1925

LYNCHINGS IN 1924

Tuskegee Institute's department of records and research has compiled statistics concerning lynchings last year. There were sixteen persons lynched in 1924. This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for the year 1923 and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, six from jails and three from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were forty-five in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern states and thirty-seven in Southern states. In thirty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In nine other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be

lynchers. In four instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the nineteen other persons thus before the courts only five were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, one; rape, five, attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; insulting woman, three; attacking woman, one; killing man in altercation, one; wounding man, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, five; Georgia, two; Illinois, one; Kentucky, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, two; Missouri, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas one.

Mankato, Minn. Free Press
THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, in the first six months of 1925, there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number thirty, for the first six months of 1922.

FOARUM, TEX., TIMES
JULY 3, 1925.

THE LYNCHING RECOR FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2 ;attacking woman 1; attacking child 2.

The states in which lynchings accurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida 1, Georgia 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 3; Utah 1; and Virginia 1.

Burlington, N. C. News
Times
7-9-25

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number, 5, for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Utah, 1; and Virginia 1.

Gadsden Ala Post-Intel
JUNE 25, 1925.

LYNCHINGS PAST YEAR LOWEST IN LONG TIME

Washington, June 22.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. The report, prepared by professor M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

The commision stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year.'

The many friends of Mr. Grady Leach will be sorry to hear that he was taken to Birmingham Wednesday for an operation for appendicitis. Dr. S. H Newman accompanied him.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., TOWN TALK
JULY 1, 1925.

Nine Lynchings During First Six Months of 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1. — (By A. P.)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months [illegible] by R. R. Motion, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923, and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Montreal
Montreal Gazette
JUL 1 1925

Lynching in Past Six Months Shows Increase Over 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, five for the same period of 1923, and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports, and the offenses charged included: Murder, four; criminal assault, two; attacking women, one; attacking child, two.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Lynchings—1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.— June.

2025

ICHIRA (N.Y.) ADVERTISER
July 8, 1925

The Lynching Record.

According to records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1925. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923, and twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. Murder was charged in four cases and attacks upon women or children in the other five cases.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state, are as follows: Arkansas, one; Florida, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one; Virginia, one.

Lynchings, especially of Negroes, have been a blot upon the record of this country. Every accused man is entitled to a fair trial. An angry mob is no proper judge of guilt or innocence.

The figures indicate that the strong protest against mob vengeance is having an effect, although the setback in the first six months of 1925, as compared with 1924, also indicates that there is still work to be done before due judicial process completely displaces lynching.

IRVINE, KY., TRIBUNE
Friday, July 10, 1925

LYNCHING RECORD

According to imformation com at the Tuskegee Institute in the six months of 1925 there were lynchings. This is four more tha number five for the first six m of 1924; six less than the numb for the first six months of 192 21 less than the number 30 fo first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched negroes. The offenses charged murder 4; rape 2; attacking w 1; attacking child 2.

The states in which the lync occurred and the number in state are as follows: Arkans Florida 1; Georgia 1; Louisian Mississippi 3; Utah 1; and Virgi

Anne
Wadesboro, N C
Intelligencer
7-9-25

FEWEST LYNCHINGS IN 40 YEARS MARKED LAST YEAR

Washington, June 23. — Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches.

The report, prepared by Prof. M W. Work of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that [illegible] of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the 10-year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885.

For the first time in this 40-year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compared with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims nnmbered 3,165 and white, 1,038.

The commision stated that it wa working with other organizations i a campaign to make 1926 a "lynch less year."

SELMA, ALA., TIMES-JOURNAL
JULY 1, 1925.

NINE LYNCHING IN FIRST SIX MONTHS

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 1—(Associated Press)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the reports and the charges include "four, murder; criminal assault two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two."

The report that "three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia."

SAN ANGELO, TEX., STANDARD
JULY 1, 1925.

AVERAGE NO. OF LYNCHINGS

Report of Tuskegee Institute Shows 9 Negroes Hung Last 6 Months.

By the Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offenses charged include: murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking women 1; attacking children 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana Utah and Virginia.

TOPEKA, KAN., CAPITAL
JUNE 27, 1925.

Year by year, according to Tuskegee Institute Alabama, the lynching evil has shown a decrease since the fight against this "strictly American crime" began in 1885, a period of 40 years. This week a dispatch from Texas reports Gov. Ma Ferguson's husband, the former Governor, challenging critics of the present Governor for her pardon of 45 Negro convicts. They were probably sentenced more or less arbitrarily. The colored man in the South is receiving better treatment in recent years.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., NEW ERA
JUNE 26, 1925.

LYNCHINGS IN 40 YEARS

Mobs Killed 16 Last Year; Four Were White

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 years ago, it was shown in a report made public by the commisison on race relations of the Federal council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four whites.

In the 10-year period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the 40-year period the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3, 165 and white 1,038.

The commisson stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

EL PASO TEX. TIMES
JUNE 28, 1925

LYNCHING EVIL IS DECREASING WITH EACH YEAR

Between 1885 and 1894 Mob Deaths Averaged 173; Only 16 in 1924.

WASHINGTON, June 27—Decade by decade the lynching evil has shown a decrease since the fight against this "strictly American crime" began in 1885, according to a report shortly to be published by the commission on race relations of the federal council of churches. The report has been prepared by Prof. Monroe M. Work of Tuskegee institute, Alabama.

"Since the first statistics were gathered in 1885 there has been a steady decrease by 10-year periods. It is pointed out in this connection that the number of white persons lynched has decreased much faster in proportion than the number of negroes lynched. The total number of lynchings in 1924 was 16, the lowest on record. Of these, 12 were colored and four white.

In discussing this "notable decrease in lynching," the report points out that in the 10-year period between 1885 and 1894 the total number of lynchings was 1,726,643 being white perosns and 1,073 colored.

Decrease Is Rapid.

In the next decade, from 1895 to 1904, the total number of lynchings dropped to 1,239, approximately 500 less than the preceding 10 years. The number of lynchings of white victims fell to 270, a drop of more than 60 per cent. The number of negroes lynched was 969, a decrease of 10 per cent.

In the following 10 years, from 1905 to 1914, another drop of lynchings was achieved, the total being 701. Again, according to the report, the greatest reduction was in the number of white persons lynched, the total being only 62, a 75 per cent improvement. The number of negroes lynched was 639, a 33 per cent decrease.

In the last decade, 1915 to 1924, still greater gains in the fight against lynching were made, the total number of victims being 537. For the first time the figures in the report show the ratio of decrease in negro lynchings was greater than that of white lynchings, the decrease in the former being 25 per cent against 15 per cent in the latter.

Average 105 Yearly.

The total number of lynchings for the 40-year period was 4,203, of which 1,038 were white and 3,165 were negroes. The average number of lynchings for the period was 105 a year. Comparing this average with the total for last year shows the great gains that have been made. The commission on race relations of the federal council of churches and many other organizations are conducting an education campaign to make 1926 a lynchless year. They believe such a record can be achieved next year, and that in a very short time lynching, which the churches regard as one of the great sins of America, can be wiped out.

"The issue involved in lynching is between the mob and the law," says Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission. "These figures show that America can become a lynchless land. The personal security of every citizen and the supremacy of the law are at stake. The churches have the greatest responsibility for abolishing this evil. If they arouse their members to determined action this will be the last year of this shame to our conscience and menace to life. Mob violence and brotherly good will cannot exist together in the same land."

The Passing of Standard

Standard Life is no longer a by-word among Negroes who desire to speak in concrete terms of the financial achievement of the Negro group. Standard has passed into the uncertainties of the future, leaving behind it failure, and regret.

It is not enough to let Standard pass from the hands of Negro management into the unknown hands of southern whites with the hope that the policyholders and stockholders will NOT lose any money. To save money and lose the institution is a reflection upon our managerial ability; it is a reflection upon our ability to succeed and at the same time keep our heads, and hold our feet upon the ground. The fact that Standard is no longer a Negro institution is the rub. Every Negro who pointed to Standard as proof positive of the ability of the group to organize, build and develop a big business must now seek other examples of business success organized and operated by Negroes.

In a few short years, as we count time, the whole incident will be buried beneath the accumulated experiences of busy men and women and the name of Standard will be but a memory with a pang. But we can never think of Standard without, at the same time, thinking of the gigantic failure it was, at the very time the country had learned to include it among the monuments of Negro success. It is the scar it leaves that disfigures our record. It is the "might have been" that stirs our indignation as we think how unnecessary was the passing of Standard Life.

And we must profit by the experience. There is no such thing as a one man corporation. One man is seldom, if ever, qualified to serve simultaneously the position of president, treasurer, manager and the board of directors. When such an individual is found we should incorporate him, but at present we have no such men. The directors of Standard gave the Mr. Perry too much latitude, and the Mr. Perry used all the latitude they gave him—and perhaps a little more. This kind of thing must never happen again. Boards must function, and if the whole board cannot function as a whole because of geographical distances, let the board be changed to suit the needs of the business. Boards are chosen to serve the business, and the personnel should be chosen with an eye single to the business and not the convenience of the members.

The Courier does not share the view that Mr. Perry is personally and separately responsible for the passing of Standard Life. We hold the directors to the account all directors are and should be held. It is significant that three of the old directors refused to stand for re-election. These men appreciated the responsibility of the position, and in the light of the past, did not dare again assume responsibility for what might happen in the future. They declined to serve further. A noble example set by these men.

As we see the whole situation, Standard was the victim of a well-laid plan to take from the race the entire accumulations of the Standard group of Negroes, and those who plotted to take our institution found a happy accomplice in the person of a president with too much latitude and too little restraint at the hands of the board.

WICKLIFFE, KY., WOMAN
JUNE 26, 1925.

SMALLEST NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN 40 YEARS

Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number recorded since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun 40 yars ago, it was shown in a report madepublictoday by the commission on race relations of the Federal council of Churches. The report, prepared by Prof. M. W. Work of Tuskegee institute, Alabama showed that 12 o fthe victums were negroes and four whites.

In the 10-yer period ending with last year 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding 10 years, carrying forward thedecrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in the 40 year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the 40 years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victums numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

FISK TEACHER GETS PATENT

Nashville, Tenn., July 1st (Associated Negro Press)—Word has just come from the patent office in Washington that the application for patents for hairdresser's cabinet filed some time ago by Prof. Ambrose Caliver, head of the [illegible] department, and assistant dean of Fisk University, was allowed officially on June 17. The article invented by Prof. Caliver is a labor-saving device for the use of the hairdresser and beauty culturist. It is a combination cabinet, having an adjustable chair for children and adult customers of all sizes, a seat for the agent, a wash basin, towel rack, mirror and shelf to hold stove and other articles while agent works. It has compartments to hold tools, oils, towels stove and all other preparations.

The inventor has for more than two years been manufacturing these cabinets on a small scale and has had considerable success in selling them. They are scattered over the city and through out the state, and have been shipped even as far as New York States.

LYNCH RECORD NINE VICTIMS

Four More Than Same Period 1924

Dr. R. R. Moton has sent out the following lynching information under his signature:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were 9 lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

"All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child, 2.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 3; Utah 1; and Virginia 1."

Moschton, Ga., News

7-1-25

Lynching Record For The First Six Months of 1925

In the first six months of 1925 there were nine lychings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Paper [illegible]
Town Trenton
Date July 2 '25

9 LYNCHED IN 1925

Victims All Negroes—Increase Over Last Year.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama, July 2.—There were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1925, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute. This is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first period of 1923 and 21 less than the number for 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charges were murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1 and Virginia 1

POPLAR BLUFF MO. AMERICAN
JULY 3, 1925.

LYNCHINGS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number (5) for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 145 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder 4; rape 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida 1; Georgia 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 3; Utah 1; and Virginia 1.

FAYETTE[illegible] TENN., NEWS
Thursday, July 9, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924. 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of

Lynchings - 1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. — June.

2026

MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL
JUNE 25 1925

Let's Have a Clean Slate.

Only 16 lynchings were reported in the United States during 1924, the smallest number recorded since the compilation of statistics began 40 years ago. Of the number summarily executed by mobs, 12 were negroes.

Either the public is being educated to the fact that it is better for society and an aid to justice to let the law take its course, or the city and county police are living up to the oath of office by protecting prisoners in their care—or maybe both the public and the police are determined to uphold the law as it pertains to lynchings.

There is no excuse for the mob. The choice of the people lies between mob law and justice. We cannot have both.

The diminution of this form of lawlessness encourages the hope that it will soon be extinct. "Only 16 lynchings" are only 16 too many.

Let's take a firmer grip on the sword of justice and determine to have a clean slate.

GARY IND POST
JULY 3 1925

The Lynching Records

There were nine lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the present year an increase of four over the same period last year, but a decrease of six from 1923. The offenses charged were murder, four; rape, two; attacking woman, one; attacking child, two. Except for one in Utah all the lynchings occurred in southern states and all those lynched were negroes.

Although these figures show an increase of mob activity over last year it is probable this simply represents the human element in the problems involved. The trend of the times is away from lynch law and it is likely the whole evil practice will be wiped out within a few years.

The lynching total has shown a steady decline for several years, despite temporary reactions, because public officials have been awakened to their responsibility for the safety of men charged with infringements of the law. The care-free attitude of frontier America towards lawlessness is rapidly giving way to a more civilized feeling.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution
JUL 16 1925

NINE LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Departmen to Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six month of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape 2; attacking women, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1 and Virginia, 1.

JACKSONVILLE FLA TIMES UNION
JULY 3 1925

Nine Lynchings For Six Months

By the Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today show nine lynchings. This compares with five the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923, and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report and the offensives charged included; murder, 4; criminal assault 2; attacking women 1; attacking child 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi, and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Winchester Tenn
Herald 11-2-25

The Lynching Record First Six Months 1925

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research there were in the first six months of 1925, nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were Negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Savannah Ga
Times, 7-6-25

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1925.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1925, there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5, for the first six months of 1924, and less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Bremen, Ga., Gateway

JUL 23 1925

According to records kept by the Tuskegee Institute there were only nine lynchings in the United States during the first half of 1925, which represents a considerable improvement over former years, but it is a disgracefnl record at that. The barbarous evil should be suppressed entirely and leaders of Southern thought will never be contented until that goal is reached.

There was no lynching in Alabama during the six months just past and we hope there will be none during the last half of the year. If officers do their duty lynching will constantly become rarer. And the officers will do their duty if they are compelled to do so by a wholesome public opinion. Another remedy is to enforce the law.—Gadsden Times.

AUGUSTA ME. JOURNAL
JULY 3, 1925

Lynching Record For Six Months

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 2—The principal of the institute, R. R. Moton, reports from the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1 and Virginia, 1.

Palatka Fla
Times

JUL 17 1925

SLIGHT INCREASE NOTED IN LYNCHING RECORD

Records compiled at the Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research show that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is four more than the number for the first six months of 1924, six less than the number for the first six months of 1923, and twenty-one less than the number for the first six months of 1922. All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offences charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; and attacking child, 2. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number occurring in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

CHARLESTON S C EVE POST
JULY 2, 1925

LYNCHING RECORD

Nine for First Six Months of 1925 Says Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., July 2.—Record compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924; fifteen for the same period in 1923, and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder 4; criminal assault 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Georgetown Ky Times
7-15-25

BUT NINE LYNCHINGS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS

A communication received by the TIMES from the Tuskegee Institute, the colored normal and industrial school of the South, indicates that there has been but nine lynchings during the first six months of 1925.

This number is 4 less than the number for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Denver (Colo.) Rocky Mt. News
JULY 2, 1925

Nine Lynchings Reported In 1925 Thru Nation

55

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(By Associated Press.)—Records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today show nine lynchings in the country.

This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1923.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report which says three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Apalachicola Fla Times
7-18-25

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS REPORTED FOR 1924; SMALLEST KNOWN

Washington. — Sixteen lynchings took place in the United States last year, the smallest number on record since the gathering of annual statistics on the crime was begun forty years ago, it was shown in a report made public today by the commission on race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The report, prepared by Professor M. W. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., showed that 12 of the victims were negroes and four white.

In the ten year period ending with last year, 537 lynchings were recorded as compared with 701 for the preceding ten years, carrying forward the decrease in the crime which has progressed steadily through every decade since 1885. For the first time in this 40 year period, the figures for last year, it was said, showed a greater ratio of decrease in the number of negro lynchings than in white lynchings.

Last year's total compares with an average for the forty years of 106 lynchings a year, with the total for the period shown to be 4,203. Negro victims numbered 3,165 and white 1,038.

The commission stated that it was working with other organizations in a campaign to make 1926 a "lynchless year."

ROCHESTER N. Y. HERALD
JULY 3 1925

Judge Lynch Returns.

After approaching almost to the vanishing point, the number of lynchings in the United States has taken a sudden upward turn. Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in his report covering the first six months of 1925, says that there were nine lynchings between January 1 and July 1 this year, as compared with only five previous to July 1 of last year. All but one were in the states of the old South, and all the victims were Negroes.

Constant effort in the direction of law observance in the South has had a remarkable effect in reducing the average number of mob executions in recent years. Although the showing for the first half of this year is somewhat discouraging as compared with the figures of last year, it is six less than the fifteen slain in the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the thirty of 1922. It is possible that no more violence will be reported in the latter half of the year, in which case the record for the period will be at least no worse than that of 1924 as a whole.

The states in which lynchings have occurred this year are Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Utah and Virginia. Each of them reported one mob killing, except Mississippi, which had three. It is of possible significance that Mississippi has a preponderance of black population over white. Again, this may have nothing to do with the case, as South Carolina also has fewer white than colored residents, and there have been no lynchings in South Carolina thus far this year.

With reference to the nature of offenses charged against victims of mobs this year, Dr. Moton points out that only two were accused of criminal assaults on women. Another had attacked a woman, it was charged, and two were said to have beaten children. The other four were charged with murder.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Moton and Tuskegee will continue to insist on publicity with reference to lynchings. Certainly no self-respecting community wishes to have its name broadcast as a center of mob violence. Turning the spotlight on old Judge Lynch already has had a most salutary effect on the scoundrel. A few years more of such treatment may drive him from the scenes of his former labors altogether.

This Clipping From
Richmond Va
Republican
1-16-25

Nine 1925 Lynchings So Far.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 20 for the first half of 1922. All were Negroes, according to the reports. Three were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Lexington, N. C., Dispatch
JUL 16 1925

Nine Negroes Lynched In First Half Of 1925

Tuskegee, Ala.—There were nine lynchings, all of Negroes, in the first six months of this year, an increase of four for the corresponding period of 1924, according to a report just issued by the research department of Tuskegee Institute.

While comparison with the first half of 1924 is not favorable, the number of lawless executions was six less than for the same period of 1923; it is twenty-one less than the record for the first six months of 1922.

The States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each are, according to the report: Arkansas, one; Georgia, one; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, three; Utah, one, and Virginia, one.

Offenses charged were murder, in four instances; rape, in two cases; "attacking a woman," one, and "attacking a child," two.

WILSON N C TIMES
JULY 2, 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1925.

According to the records compiled Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 6 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder 4, rape 2; attacking woman 1; attacking child 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas 1; Florida 1; Georgia 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 3; Utah 1; and Virginia 1.

Lynchings—1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—June.

2027

JAMESTOWN N Y POST
JULY 4 1925

LYNCHINGS STILL CONTINUE.

Although lynchings are not so frequent as was the case a few years ago, there is still much room for improvement. The lynching record is kept at the famous Tuskegee Institute, of which the late Booker T. Washington was so long the head. Principal Moton reports that for the first six months of 1925, there were nine lynchings chronicled, as against only five for the corresponding period of 1924, fifteen in 1923, and thirty in 1922. Notwithstanding this year's increase over last, there was less than a third as many in the first half of this year as in 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. They do not lynch white men either North or South. It was once said that there was but one crime for which they lynched negroes, but that has been many times disproved. For the present year, four were charged with murder, two with rape, one with attacking a woman and two with attacking children. Geographically, the lynchings covered a wide territory. Mississippi led with three and Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia and remote Utah, each had one.

There is reason to hope that the almost universal disapprobation which attends lynching among men and women who think at all on the subject is having its effect in wiping out this blot on the United States. In fact, the increasing thrift and good behavior of the great mass of the Southern negroes is breaking down racial feeling to some degree, even in the South. If we mistake not, the economic need which that section has for the labor of the negro is helping to secure better treatment for him. The negroes have shown a strong tendency to remove to the North in recent years and as the South does not encourage the immigration of foreign-born laborers, they have acquired a new value in the eyes of the Southern people. Prohibition has probably done considerable in keeping negroes from crime and ought to be better enforced among Southern whites.

MIDDLETOWN O SIGNAL
JULY 4 1925

LYNCHINGS

R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute wries as follows:
Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Instiute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1925 there were nine lynchings. This is 4 more than the number 5 for the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: Murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON

BERKELEY, CAL.—GAZETTE
JULY 6, 1925.

GIVES LYNCHING REPORT FOR LATE YEARS

Lynching is growing less if the figures for the past few years as compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, may be taken as an index of the present tendency. The figures are for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1924, 1923, and 1922.

Nine lynchings, all of colored persons, took place in the first six months of 1925. While this is an increase of four over the number for the same period of 1924, it is a decrease from the figures of the other years noted. The number recorded for the first half of 1923 was 15, and for the first half of 1922 the number was 30. Thus the present half year's record is 15 less than for the same period in 1923, and 21 less than the record for the first half of 1922.

In analyzing the report of nine lynchings for 1925 up to June 30, it is stated the offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1. As one of these states, Utah, is not a southern state, the actual record for that section in which the lynchings usually occur, is all the better in regard to a progessive decrease for recent years.

Tuskegee Institute, as is generally known, is the famous school founded by Booker T. Washington for the training of colored young men and women.

MIAMI FLA HERALD
JULY 4 1925

9 LYNCHINGS REPORTED

Increase Over First Half of Last Year Indicated.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(A.P.)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compare swith five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
JULY 4 1925

LYNCHINGS FOR YEAR INCREASE

Nine Negroes Killed by Mobs During First Half of 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1. (AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, 15 for the same period in 1923 and 30 for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included: Murder 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child, 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

Houghton, Mich., Gazette
JULY 4 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD

According to the record compiled at Tuskegee Institute, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1925. This is four more than the number five for the first six months of 1924; six less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923 and twenty-one less than the number thirty for the first six monhs of 1922. All of the persons lynched were Negroes.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; and Virginia, 1.

NEW ORLEANS LA. PICAYUN
JULY 4 1925

REPORT ON LYNCHING

(By The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute for the six months of 1925, made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1924, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

LINERS GREET DAUGHTER

Mr. and Mrs. Pleasant Liner, Jr., 645 S. Johnson street, are the parents of a baby girl.

Yazoo City, Miss
News
7—6—25

Lynching Record Given.

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, there were nine lynchings during the first six months of 1925. This is 4 more than for the same period in 1924, 6 less than the number that was lynched during the first six months of 1923 and 21 less than the number for the first six months of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes. The offenses charged were: murder, 4; rape, 2; attacking woman, 1; attacking child 2.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 3; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

BRIDGEPORT CONN. STAR
JULY 2 1925

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE REPORTS NINE LYNCHINGS FIRST HALF OF 1925

According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, there were nine lynchings in the first six months of 1925. In the first six months of 1924 there were five; for 1923, 15 and for 1922, 30.

All persons lynched were negroes. Four were charged with murder; two with rape; one with attacking a woman and two with attacking a child.

Three lynchings occurred in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, Utah and Virginia.

Lynchings—1925 Jan.-Dec. 2028

Reports on, Sent Press.

TUSKEGEE'S RECORD FOR LYNCHING FOR 1925.

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept ,is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923; and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the wouldbe lynchers. In a instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail, and 15 from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes; 6 or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape 4; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri Utah, 1; Virginia 1.

Yours very truly

R. R. MOTON

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED LAST YEAR

1925 Lynching Record

TWO OF THOSE LYNCHED WERE INSANE

Tuskgee, Ala. Dec. 31.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynch in 1925. This number, ranking with the number for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formaly released by the courts Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail: and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses chaged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana. 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Moton, Principal.

MISSISSIPPI LEADS LYNCHING PROGRAM FOR 1925

OFFICERS ARE MORE ACTIVE IN DEFENDING PRISONERS; SOME CONVICTIONS OF MOB LEADERS ARE SECURED

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, is sending out a report on lynchings as found by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, under the direction of Prof. Monroe Work. The report shows sixteen lynchings have occurred during 1925, all Negroes, and the exact number of 1924. The report also discloses the fact that officers have been more active in the protection of prisoners and the lynchers have exercised more boldness than in previous years. Some have been tried, convicted and given sentences varying from thirty days' [illegible] to eight years in the penitentiary. As usual the mobs have lynched on frivolous charges.

The report makes the following statement:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924, as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57, for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or guards augumented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent upon good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; on for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Six, or less than one-half of those lynched, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah 1; Virginia, 1.

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS REPORTED FOR 1925

Mississippi Leads, With Six Killed by Mobs.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Mississippi led the states of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled at Tuskegee Institute showed. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the prisoners lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jail, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced, five received suspended sentences dependent on good behavior, or from four to 12 months on the road, one 30 days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The 16 persons lynched were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; attacking women, 4; attempted attack upon women, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting women, 1.

NEW YORK CITY SUN

DECEMBER 31, 1925

Tuskegee Reports Decline in Lynchings

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (U. P.).—Mob law in the United States is steadily declining, Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, declared to-day in his annual report, revealing the there were sixteen lynchings last year, the same number as in 1924, but seventeen less than in 1923 and forty-one less than in 1922.

Of the lynchings ten were cases where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails, two persons were burned at the stake, while three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts.

"There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," Dr. Moton said. "Seven of these were in Northern States and thirty-two in the South."

TAMPA, FLA., TELEGRAPH

JAN 1 1926

17 Lynchings Record For Year, Welcomed As Showing Decrease

(By United Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mob law in the United States is steadily declining, Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, declared today in his annual report, revealing that there were sixteen lynchings last year, the same number as in 1924 but seventeen less than in 1923 and forty-one less than in 1922.

Of the lynchings, ten were cases where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails, two were burned at the stake while three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts.

There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," Dr. Moton said. "Seven of these were in northern states and thirty-two in the south."

Carrollton, Ga. Times

DEC 30 1925

16 Persons Lynched In U. S. In 1925

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchng mobs were indicted. Of the forty-one persons thus before the courts, twenty-one were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavor, of from four to twelve months on the road; one for 30 days in jail; and fifteen of from six months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri,1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES

JANUARY 1, 1926

18 Lynchings Is 1925 Record, A Gain of 2 Over Year Before

There were eighteen lynchings in the United States in 1925, according to figures made public yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue. The eighteen included two mob shootings and the burning to death of two negroes.

The figures showed an increase of two over the sixteen recorded in 1924. Mississippi led with six lynchings; Florida was second with three and in Georgia there were two.

The lynchings by States were: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1, and Virginia, 1.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES

JANUARY 1, 1926

Crime and Calamity

By R. R. MOTON,

Principal, Tuskegee Institute.

I FIND there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern States and thirty-two in Southern States. In twenty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to twelve months on the road; 1 for thirty days in jail, and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Jan. 2—All of the 287 persons are saved on the Clyde liner Mohawk, which burns at sea off Delaware Bay.

March 18—One thousand persons are killed by a tornado in Missouri and Southern Illinois.

May 8—Twenty-three persons are drowned by sinking of the Normand in the Mississippi near Memphis.

May 12—An International Police Conference opens in New York City with forty-four nations and 400 American police organizations sending delegates.

June 1-7—A hot wave causes the death of 300 persons throughout the United States.

June 16—Nearly 100 persons are killed or injured in a railway wreck at Hackettstown, N. J.

June 29—Property loss of $12,000,000 with twelve lives is caused by earthquake at Santa Barbara, Cal.

July 29—A National Crime Commission is organized under the auspices o Governor Smith of New York with the aid of leading bankers and merchants. The object is to secure trustworthy data on the causes of crim and criminal conditions.

Aug. 10—A resolution of the International Prison Congress, sitting i London, would require all Judges t be versed in psychology, sociolog and mental diseases.

Aug. 19—Forty-eight persons are kille by the explosion of a boiler on th excursion steamer Mackinac at Newport, R. I.

Sept. 26—Thirty-four officers and me go down in the U. S. Submarine S-51 sunk by the steamship City of Rom off Block Island. Three were saved

Dec. 14—Federal Judge Edwin S. Thoma denies the petition of Chapman for writ of habeas corpus for his retur to the Atlanta Penitentiary to serv out the remainder of his twenty-five year sentence for the $2,400,000 mai robbery in New York City before h is hanged for murder in Connecticut On Dec. 26 he succeeded in appealing from this decision.

Dec. 27—The Department of Commerc places the national death rate at 11. per 100,000 of the population; hear disease and cancer lead in the cause of the 1,173,990 deaths in the Unite States in 1924; both suicides an murders increased, the former fro 11,287 in 1923 to 12,061, and murder from 7,878 to 11,287.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM

DECEMBER 31, 1925

16 Lynchings in 1925.

TUS[illegible] (U. P.).—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, declared today in his annual report that there were sixteen lynchings last year, the same number as in 1924, but seventeen fewer than in 1923 and forty-one fewer than in 1922.

Atlanta, Ga. JOURNAL

DEC 31 1925

SIXTEEN LYNCHED DURING THE YEAR, STATISTICS SHOW

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was sixteen, the same number as for 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is seventeen less than during 1923 and forty-one less than for 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, the report says, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and thirty-two in southern states. In twenty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the forty-one persons before the courts, twenty-one were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to twelve months on the road; one thirty days in jail and fifteen from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six, or less than one-half, were charged with attacking or attempt to attack women. The offenses charged with: Murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women, two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting women, one.

NEW YORK CITY [illegible]

JANUARY 2, 1926

LYNCHLES YEAR IN TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 1 (A. P.)—The year that closed last night w the first since the Civil War in whic no lynchings took place in Texas. Three years ago this State led the Nation i the number of mob slayings.

Thomson, Ga., McDuffee Progress

JAN 1 1926

16 LYNCHED IN 1925

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31, 1925.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research.

I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail, and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the 16 persons lynched, all were Negroes. Six, or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Mssouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON, Prin..

Lynchings—1925
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan.-Dec.

2029

YONKERS N Y HERALD
JANUARY 2, 1926

DR. MOTON DECLARES MOB LAW IS WANING

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mob law in the United States is steadily declining, Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee [redacted] declared today in [redacted] revealing that there were 16 lynchings last year, the same number as in 1924, but 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922.

Of the lynchings ten were cases where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails, two were burned at the stake, while three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," Dr. Moton said, "seven of these were in Northern States and 32 in the South.

Lynchings - 1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

2030

Lowering the Lynching List.

There were 16 persons lynched in the United States in 1925, according to records compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute and announced by the Principal, Robert R. Moton. This number, the same as the previous year, constitutes the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since such records have been kept. There were 33 lynchings in 1923 and 57 in 1922. All of the 16 lynched last year were negroes, and all were put to illegal death in Southern states, except one in Missouri and one in Utah. Six of the lynchings occurred in Mississippi. Attacks upon women were not the predominating accusation. Six were charged with murder, four with rape, two with attempted rape, two killing officers of the law, one attacking a child and one insulting a woman. Two of the lynching victims were insane and three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers. Only two of the number were burned at the stake and one was put to death and the body burned.

The recurrence of such a notable reduction in the number of lynchings in this country cannot be taken otherwise than as a hopeful sign that the campaign in behalf of education and tolerance, in which Tuskegee Institute has been a factor, is having a salutary effect. This is all the more pronounced in the face of the crime wave that has swept over the country. There has been an increased determination on the part of the authorities generally to prevent lynchings, and 39 instances are reported in which officers actually did circumvent such attempts. Seven of these were in Southern states and 32 in Northern states. In 26 of these cases the prisoners were removed to safe places, guards were increased or other precautions were taken. In 13 instances armed force was used to repel wouldbe lynchers. In three cases persons charged with being connected with lynchings were indicted or punished, 41 persons being haled before the courts, 21 of whom were sentenced and five given suspended sentences during good behavior.

OAKLAND TRIBUNE
JANUARY 4, 1926

LYNCHINGS IN 1925

The record of 16 lynchings in 1925 equals that of the previous year. If there be regret that no better record was made, there is still the satisfaction that this number is far below that of any year preceding the last two, since records have been compiled. While this lawless practice has not been eliminated, it has been reduced greatly from what it was but a few years ago. Thus progress has been made.

A hopeful phase lies in the number of attempted lynchings frustrated. In 39 instances officers prevented the efforts of mobs from succeeding and of these 32 were in Southern states. Of more importance is the number of prosecutions of those participating in mobs. Of 41 persons indicted for part in lynchings 16 on conviction received sentences ranging from 30 days in jail to eight years in the penitentiary, while five others received suspended sentences dependent on good behavior. This is greatly in contrast with the course pursued formerly when it was the rule for mob members to go entirely unpunished. A livelier sense of what justice demands and what is required of the commonwealth under such circumstances is manifest in the South.

All but one of the lynchings last year were in the South and all were Negroes. Mississippi, with six, has the unenviable distinction of having been the grossest offender. In fairness to the latter it may be said that the officers appear to be proceeding with vigor against the members of a mob which recently lynched a Negro who had been acquitted of murder by a white jury.

courts. Ten were taken from the hands of the law outside of jails. Two of the lynched were burned at the stake while one was put to death and his body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; rape, four; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting woman, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, one; Florida, two; Georgia, two; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, six; Missouri, one; Utah, one; Virginia, one.

Wheeling, W. Va., Intelligencer

one lynchers were detected and indicted, twenty-one of which were sentenced and fifteen of these started prison sentences of from six months to eight years.

Of the victims, ten were forcibly taken from the protection of the law, three had been formally released after fair court trials, and two were known to be hopelessly insane. At least half were entirely innocent of the crimes for which they were murder. But civilization is at least holding its own. Maybe, two hundred years from now, readers of history will view the present lynching record about the way we view the Salem witch-craft "trials" of only two hundred years ago.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

JAN 13 1926

Lynching Record

INFORMATION as to where and when that particular lynching credited to Alabama in 1925 took place is lacking, but it is a record in which no one whose opinion is worth anything will feel any particular pride. It is the first instance of mob rule which has sullied the name of the state for several years and only serves to tarnish a reputation of respect for law and orderly procedure which has been a source of gratification to every law-abiding citizen. Without any thought of parading our own virtues or exalting unduly our achievements, the freedom from mob violence which has featured the recent history of the state is all the more gratifying, when the very bad and reproachful records of Georgia and Mississippi, the states adjoining us east and west are taken into account. Georgia has enjoyed the bad eminence of being first in these reversions to barbarism for several years, but recently Mississippi has wrested the soiled laurels away from her, coming up with six lynchings in 1925 and leading in this field of regretable offenses.

Various agencies have worked together to put an end to mob outbreaks in the South. Courageous newspapers, the pulpit, educational leaders, officials of the law and a healthy, fearless public sentiment have combined to demand that the laws made and provided for the arrest, trial and punishment of criminals shall be respected and permitted to function. Alabama may well covet the reputation it has enjoyed as being a commonwealth where the majesty of the law is respected and where the constitutional provisions that are designed for the protection of the rights of all citizens shall be carried out, and where the constituted authorities must not be molested by unauthorized and lawless groups.—Selma Times-Journal.

RED BLUFF, CAL.—NEWS
JANUARY 2, 1926

Mob Violence in U. S. Declines, President of Tuskegee Asserts

(By UNITED PRESS)

TUSKOGEE, Ala., Jan. 2.—The mob law in the United States steadily declines, Dr. R. R. Morton, president of Tuskogee institute declared Thursday, in his annual report which show there were sixteen lynchings in 1925, the same number as in 1924, but 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922. There were 39 cases where officers prevented lynchings.

POMONA, CAL., BULLETIN—15
JANUARY 2, 1926

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED BY MOBS DURING PAST YEAR

Sixteen persons were lynched by mobs during 1925, according to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. This number, ranking with the same number for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the 33 recorded in 1923, and 41 less than the 57 for 1922.

According to the Tuskegee Institute report, two of the victims lynched in 1925 were insane. Three others had been released by the

JAN 16 1926

SIXTEEN TOO MANY.

Statistics just released by the Tuskegee Institute of Research show that sixteen persons, all negroes, were lynched during 1925. This is the same number of victims claimed by criminal mobs in 1924. These atrocities were, as usual, confined to the Southern States. Sixteen is the smallest number of lynchings during any year in which records have been kept, is seventeen less than the number for 1923 and forty one less than the number for 1922.

In spite of the fact that the number of mob murders was not reduced last year, several improvements may be noted. There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, thirty-two of which were in Southern States. In two-thirds of these cases, the mob was either fooled by the removal of the prisoner or bluffed by the law's armaments. In the other cases, the mob was repelled by force. Forty

THE LYNCHING RECORD

Missoula (Mont) Missoulian
January 2, 1926

Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, the school founded by Booker T. Washington for the training of young negroes, sends us his annual report on the lynchings of 1925. Sixteen persons, all of them negroes, were put to death violently and illegally during the year. This number, which is the same as the record for 1924, is the smallest number of persons lynched in this country in any year since records of lynchings have been kept. It is 17 less than the number, 33, for 1923, and 41 less than the number, 57, for 1922. "Two of the victims," says Principal Moton, "were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts."

There were, he says, 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings and three instances during the year of persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs being indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced, some of them rather severely.

The 1925 lynchings were divided as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Considering everything, the lynching record for 1925 is not discouraging. Of course, it is a serious reflection upon our civilization that there should have been a single instance of this sort. Virtually all of the lynchings occur in the southern states, and it can not be said that in this part of the country the law is inadequate to cope with negro offenders. Whatever happens when a white man is accused, a negro defendant is sure of being given a soon and searching trial. There is no civilized warrant for recourse to lynch law anywhere in this country. However, as the figures of the colored educator show, the situation is becoming better year by year.

Athens Ga. Athenian
JAN 14 1926

Lynchings Continue On Decline

There were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 f the persons lynched were taken rom the hands of the law, 2 from ails and 8 from officers of the law utside of jails. Two of those ynched were burned at the stake nd one was put to death and body urned.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

CORNING CAL. OBSERVER
DECEMBER 31, 1925

Mob Law Groing Less Sas Teacher

2055

(By United Press)

TUSKOGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mob law in the United Sta es is steadily declining, Dr. R. .R Moton, President of Tus gee Institute, declared in his annual report, which shows there were sixteen lynchings in 19-5, the same number as in 1924, but seventeen less than in 1923, forty-one less than in 1922. There were thirty-nine cases where officers prevented lynchings.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH
STANDARD-EXAMINER
JANUARY 4, 1926

LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES

Having made careful compilation of the crimes of lynching, R. M. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which was founded by Booker T. Washington, sends the following figures and notations:

"I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than for 1923, and 41 less than for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail, and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

"Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1."

It will be noted that Utah is in the list of states where lynchings have occurred. The crime charged against this state occurred near Price, and has been regarded as a black spot on Utah's fair name.

Lynchings are a turning away from law to anarchy and if made a practice would destroy law and order. It is well that lynchings are decreasing.

Lynchings—1925
Reports on, sent Press.

Jan.—Dec.

2031

Jandersville, Ga., Progress

JAN 6 1926

Record of Lynchings for the Past Year

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri,, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

MISSISSIPPI LED IN 1925 LYNCHINGS WITH TOTAL OF 6

Greenville, S. C., Piedmont

Grand Total Was Sixteen, the Same As Previous Year

DEC 31 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Mississippi led the states of the union in the number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia. This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jails and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned. There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precautions taken.

In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced, five received suspended sentences, dependent on good bhavior, or from four to twelve months on the road; one 30 days in jail and 15 from 6 months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary. The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six, or less than one half of these put to death, were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; attacking women four; attempted attack upon women two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting woman, one.

Sumter S. C. Item

DEC 31 1925

SIXTEEN NEGROES LYNCHED IN [illegible]

[illegible]ures Announced By He[illegible] of Tuskegee Institute Wednes[illegible]

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 30.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, announced today that 16 persons, all negroes, were lynched during 1925. Of this number six were dealt with summarily for criminal assault or alleged attempted criminal assault. Dr. Morton's statement concerning the lynching record for 1925 was as follows:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jail and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of them from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number of each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1."

Asheville, N. C., Times

12-31-25

Sixteen Persons Were Lynched in Nation This Year

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31. (UP)—Only one person was lynched in Alabama during the year just closing, the annual report of Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute shows.

In the entire country, there were only 16 lynchings, the same number as in 1924, the report shows. It also sets out that this number is 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922.

Of the 16 lynchings in the country, ten were cases of where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails. Two of the 16 persons lynched were burned at the stake while another was put to death and the body burned. Dr. Morton's report says. Three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," Dr. Moton said in his report. "Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states."

Charleston, S. C., Post

DEC 31 1925

Mississippi Ranks First in Lynchings

(By the Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mississippi led the States of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Seven of these were in northern States, and 32 in southern States. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior or from 4 to 12 months, on the road; one 30 days in jail, and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with attacking or atempting to attack women. The offenses charged were:

Murder, 6; attacking women, 4; attempted attack upon women, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting women, 1.

Newport News, Va., Press

JAN 1 1926

MISSISSIPPI LEADS NUMBER LYNCHINGS

Total For 1925 is 16 or Exactly 17 Less Than 1923 and 41 Less Than 1922.

(By The Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mississippi led the states of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that state at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute shows. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is seventeen less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were stenenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior or from four to twelve months on the road; one thirty days in jail and fifteen from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one-half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were.

Murder, six; attacking women, four; attempt attack upon women two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting women, one.

Newsport News, Va., News-Times-Herald

JAN 1 1926

Mississippi Leads in Lynchings in Year Just Ended

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Mississippi led the states of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that state at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute shows. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is seventeen less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were stenenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior or from four to twelve months on the road; one thirty days in jail and fifteen from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one-half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were.

Murder, six; attacking women, four; attempt attack upon women two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting women, one.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier

JAN 1 1926

LYNCHINGS TOTAL 16, SAME AS 1924

MISSISSIPPI HAS MOST

Six Meet Death from Mobs in That State—None in South Carolina

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP).—Mississippi led the States of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that Commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

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Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern States, and 32 in Southern States.

In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior or from 4 to 12 months, on the road; one 30 days in jail and 16 from 6 months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six, or less than one half of these put to death, were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were:

"Murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting women, one.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier

JAN 1 1926

Sixteen Reported in All; None in South Carolina

To the Editor of The News and Courier: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were sixteen persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number sixteen for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for 1923, and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for 1922. Six of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts, ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern States and thirty-two in Southern States. In twenty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the forty-one persons thus before the courts, twenty-one were sentenced, five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to twelve months on the road; one for thirty days in jail, and fifteen of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rate, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Moton, Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, December 31, 1925.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

JAN 1 1926

YEAR'S LYNCHING TOTAL NUMBERS 16 PERSONS

Tuskegee, Ala., December 31.—(AP) Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs reports compiled by Tuskegee institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from four to twelve months on the road; one 30 days in jail and from 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The 16 persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one-half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempt to attack women. The offenses charged were: murder, 6; attacking women, 4; attempted attack upon women, 2; killing officers of the law,(2; attacking children, 1; insulting women, 1.

Lynchings-1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

2032

Summerville S.C
Journal

JAN 7 - 1926

NO LYNCHINGS

Past Year Without Blot in Carolinas

There were no lynching in the two Carolinas during 1925, according to statistics compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, according to the Tuskegee department of records and research. This number, ranking with same number, 16, for 1924 as the smallest total of persons lynched in any year since records have been kept, is 17 less than the 33 of 1923 and 41 less than the 57 of 1922.

Of the 16 all were negroes. By states they are as follows: Alabama one; Arkansas one; Florida two; Georgia two; Louisiana one; Mississippi six; Missouri one; Utah one; Virginia one.

According to Motion's letter, transmitting the report, "two of the victims were insane, three others had been formally released by the courts ten were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned."

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," he said. "Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced or suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail; and 15 of them six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault. The offenses charged were: Murder six; rape four; attempted rape two; killing officers of the law two attacking child

It will be noticed that six, or 37 1-2 per cent of the lynching took place in Mississippi. The only other state with more than one were Georgia and Florida with two each. In other words, in these three states, ten of the 16, or five-eights of the total took place.

RENO, UTAH, HERALD
DECEMBER 29, 1925

16 NEGROES WERE LYNCHED DURING 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec., 29.—Sixteen persons were lynched in the United States during 1925, according to statistics gathered by Robert W. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jail and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced, 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. Six or less than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Hartsville, S.C
Messenger

JAN 7 - 1926

EDITORIAL

LYNCHINGS FAST GOING

It is not always best to hand ourselves flowers but there are times when our own accomplishments are of such praise-worthy nature that they merit our own feelings of satisfaction as well as the plaudits of others.

The year which has just left us marked for the South a pleasing record in respect to lynchings, only 16 such actions being placed to the discredit of this section of the country in 1925. This number equals 1924 in low lynchings, and is far better than 1922 when 57 people were lynched and in 1923 when 41 were made vistims of mob rule.

South Carolina kept her record clear of all lynching misdemeanors in 1925. Texas, for the first time since records of lynchings have been kept, came through in 1925 with a clean book. Other states in the south reported no lynchings in 1925.

These figures can be interpreted to mean little or much. To those who wish to see mob rule totally swept from the South, the 1925 record should afford much gratification. Surely the record of the past year, combined with the same record in 1924, goes to show that lynchings are losing in popular favor, and if the present rate of decrease in lynchings is maintained as we earnestly hope it shall, the South shall soon totally redeem itself from one of its greatest evils.

Of course we sometimes lose patience with the courts and feel that it is a long gamble in waiting for them to hand out justice but mob action never has and never will bring about any constructive measures toward the abolishment of lawlessness. Let's stand by the courts

Walhalla, S.C
Courier

JAN 6 - 1926

SIXTEEN LYNCHINGS IN THE COUNTRY

During 1925 — Report from Statistician of Tuskegee Institute Shows Next to the Lowest Figures Since Systematic Record Kept.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year, as compiled by Tuskegee Institute, in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number (33) for 1928, and 41 less than the number (57) for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those who were lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern States and 32 in Southern States. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons who were charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced, 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior of from 4 to 12 months on the roads; 1 for 30 days in jail, and 15 of from 6 months on the roads to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder 6, rape 4, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, attacking child 1, insulting woman 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each State, are as follows:

Alabama	1
Arkansas	1
Florida	2
Georgia	2
Louisiana	1
Mississippi	6
Missouri	1
Utah	1
Virginia	1

R. R. Morton, Principal.

Batesburg, S.C
News.

JAN 8 - 1926

NO LYNCHINGS IN CAROLINAS

Past Year Without Blot in These Two States—Total of Sixteen.

There were no lynchings in the two Carolinas during 1925, acording to statistics compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, Alabama.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, according to the Tuskegee department of records and research. This number, ranking with same number, 16, for 1924 as the smallest total of persons lynched in any year since records have been kept,

is 17 less than the 33 of 1923 and 41 less than the 57 of 1922.

Of the 16 all were negroes. By states they are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, one; Florida, two; Georgia, two; Louisiana, one; Utah, one; Virginia, one.

Acording to Moton's letter, transmitting the report, "two of the victims were insane, three others had been formally released by the courts, ten were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned."

"Ther were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," he said. "Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five suspendede sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; rape, four; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting woman, one."

It will be noticed that six, or 37½ per cent, of the lynchings took place in Mississippi. The only other states with more than one were Georgia and Florida, with two each. In other words, in these three states, ten of the 16 ,or five eighths fo the total, took place.

Asheboro N.C. Tribune

JAN 14 1926

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED DURING PAST YEAR

This Number Ranking With 1924 As Smallest Number Lynched In Any Year Since Records Have Been Kept

Following is a report of lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempting rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempt rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Florida-Ala News

JAN 14 1926

LYNCHINGS AS COMPILED BY TUSKEGEE INSTITUTI

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
December 31, 1925

Dear Sir:-

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 38 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; two from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoner was removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be-lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to twelve months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes; 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Yiurs truly, R. R. Moton, Prin.

Rutledge-Tenn. News

JAN 20 1926

16 lynchings in U. S. During 1925 Same as in 1294

Tuskege, Ala., Dec. 31—Only one person was lynched in Alabama during the year just closing, the annual report of Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, shows.

In the entire country there were only sixteen lynchings, the same number as in 1924, the report states. It also sets out that this number is seventeen less than in 1923, and forty-one less than in 1922.

Of the sixteen lynchings in the country, ten were cases of where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails. Two of the sixteen persons lynched were burned at the stake while another was put to death and the body burned, Dr. Moton's report says. Three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts.

"There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings." Dr. Moton said in his report. "Seven of these were in Northern states and thirty-two in Southern states."

Lynchings-1925.
Reports on, Sent Ress.

Jan. -Dec.

2033

NEWARK N J LEDGER
JANUARY 5, 1926

LYNCHINGS IN 1925.

The record of 16 lynchings in 1925 exactly equals that of the previous year. If there be regret that no better record was made, there is still the satisfaction that this number is far below that of any year preceding the last two, since records have been compiled While this lawless practice has not been eliminated, it has been reduced greatly from what it was but a few years ago. Thus progress has been made.

A hopeful phase lies in the number of attempted lynchings frustrated. In 39 instances officers prevented the efforts of mobs from succeeding and of these 32 were in southern states. Of more importance is the number of prosecutions of those participating in mobs. Of 41 persons indicted for part in lynchings 16 on conviction received sentences ranging from 30 days in jail to eight years in the penitentiary, while five others received suspended sentences dependent on good behavior. This is greatly in contrast with the course pursued formerly when it was the rule for mob members to go entirely unpunished. A livelier sense of what justice demands and what is required of the commonwealth under such circumstances is manifest in the south.

All but one of the lynchings last year were in the south and all were negroes. Mississippi, with six, has the uneviable distinction of having been the greatest offender. In fairness to the latter it may be said that the officers appear to be proceeding with vigor against the sheriff and members of a mob which recently lynched a negro who had been acquitted of murder by a white jury.

HOBOKEN N J OBSERVER
JANUARY 4, 1926

NO INCREASE IN LYNCHING LAST YEAR.

The low record of lynchings in 1924, a total of 16, was duplicated last year. The credit for the low record in 1925 is given to the officers of the law who prevented 39 lynchings, according to the statistics compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

In two instances the maniacal mobs burned the victims at the stake and the body of another was burned after he had been put to death. All the victims were negroes. Two were lynched after they had been discharged by courts.

Indictments were found in three lynching bees against 41 participants. Of these 21 were convicted and sentenced. The terms ran from thirty days to eight years. Mississippi had the worst record, six lynchings, Florida and Georgia two each. and Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Virginia and Utah with one each.

There has been a decided decrease in lynchings in recent years. In 1922 the number was 57 and in 1923 the total was 33. May the good work continue until the shameful lynching bees cease.

Recorder
GREENFIELD MASS
JANUARY 4, 1926

LYNCHING'S LOW TIDE

The records of Tuskegee Institute show that for a second year lynchings in the nation have been kept to the low figure of sixteen, the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records have been kept. While it was hoped that a further diminution of mob murders might take place in 1925, it was hardly to be expected that this would happen in view of the fact that great reductions took place from 1922 to 1924. In the former year there were fifty-seven lynchings and in the latter 33. Further reduction of a number that was halved between the years 1922 and 1924 was a little too much to count upon in view of all the conditions now prevailing.

The most encouraging signs for the future lie outside the figures which treat of the lynching proper. They may be discerned instead in the statistics which show that in thirty-nine instances lynchings were prevented by officers of the law, either by the strengthening of guard or of removing the prisoner to some place of safety. This is reliable evidence that the officers in charge in these cases were not in sympathy with lynch law. In many instances in the past it has seemed as though the opposite were true.

Other interesting signs of reform are the zeal with which individuals have been prosecuted for taking part in lynchings and the cooperation of the court in inflicting sentences where complicity in mob action was proven. The worst offender during the year was the state of Mississippi, with six unlawful executions. Florida and Georgia are next in the line of guilt, with two each and six other states had one lynching each.

This record, while in no way creditable to America, is vastly better than previous ones on the lynching calendar. It gives promise of a day soon to come when the constitutional rights of the black man will be reasonably safe.

FRANKLIN PA HERALD
JANUARY 6, 1926

16 LYNCHED IN 1925, SETTING NEW LOW MARK

Statistics sent out by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, show that there were 16 persons lynched during the year 1925, the smallest number in any year since the annual record began to be kept, except that for 1924, which was the same, 16. This is 17 less than the 33 of 1913, and 41 less than the 57 of 1922. Two of the lynched victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten were taken from the hands of the law. Two of the lynched were burned at the stake. All were negroes.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern and 32 in Southern states. During the year 41 persons were brought before the courts charged with taking part in lynchings. Of these, 21 were sentenced, five released under suspended sentence dependent on good behavior. One got 30 days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary. Of the 16 lynched only six were charged with rape or attempted rape. Six were charged with murder, two with killing officers of the law, one with attacking a child and one with insulting a woman. Mississippi, as usual, led in lynchings with six; Georgia and Florida had two and Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia each one.

LYNCHING RECORD DURING PAST YEAR

VALDOSTA GA. TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1926

Much Smaller Than In Former Years and Georgia Shows Up Much Better, Too

According to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 is the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced: 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

ELBERTON GA. STAR
JANUARY 5, 1926

1925 Lynching Record Shows no Increase

Ties Record of Previous Year Which Was Smallest Since Tallies Have Been Kept

Editor Star: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which offcers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Nothern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 3 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attackng chld, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississiippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

R. R. MOTON

TROY N. Y. TIMES
JANUARY 4, 1926

Lowering the Lynching List.

There were 16 persons lynched in the United States in 1925, according to records compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute and announced by the Principal Robert R. Moton. This number, the same as the previous year, constitutes the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since such records have been kept. There were 33 lynchings in 1923 and 57 in 1922. All of the 16 lynched last year were negroes, and all were put to illegal death in Southern states, except one in Missouri and one in Utah. Six of the lynchings occurrel in Mississippi. Attacks upon women were not the predominating accusation. Six were charged with murder, four with rape, two with attempted rape, two killing officers of the law, one attacking a child and one insulting a woman. Two of the lynching victims were insane and three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers. Only two of the number were burned at the stake and one was put to death and the body burned.

The recurrence of such a notable reduction in the number of lynchings in this country cannot be taken otherwise than as a hopeful sign that the campaign in behalf of education and tolerance, in which Tuskegee Institute has been a factor, is having a salutary effect. This is all the more pronounced in the face of the crime wave that has swept over the country. There has been an increased determination on the part of the authorities generally to prevent lynchings, and 39 instances are reported in which officers actually did circumvent such attempts. Seven of these were in Southern states and 32 in Northern states. In 26 of these cases the prisoners were removed to safe places, guards were increased or other precautions were taken. In 13 instances armed force was used to repel wouldbe lynchers. In three cases persons charged with being connected with lynchings were indicted or punished, 41 persons being haled before the courts, 21 of whom were sentenced and five given suspended sentences during good behavior.

EL PASO, TEXAS, TIMES
JANUARY 7, 1926

Lynching Held in Check.

It is gratifying to learn from the statistics of R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, that the American record for lynching prevention reached in 1924 was maintained in 1925. There were 16 lynchings in each year.

Even so, there are causes for satisfaction. In 1925, lynching efforts were foiled 39 times by officers of the law, which is a larger number of instances than were reported in the previous year. The lynching mob is obviously losing its effectiveness, especially in the southern states, where 32 of the checks were successfully administered.

There are at least two other causes for gratification. Texas, which in 1922 led all the states in lynchings, was represented last year for the first time in many years by none at all. In the face of the wholesale pardoning of convicts, negro and otherwise, by Governor Ferguson, this record must indicate either that the negroes of Texas are becoming more law-abiding, or that legal means of punishing crimes are increasingly recognized throughout the state as the better means even when—as frequently, happens with lynchings—they occasionally defeat the proper ends of justice. No doubt both facts had their influence.

Equally significant is the stand taken against lynching as the year closed by Mississippi. The governor of that state, with full approval of its best citizens regardless of political disagreements, demanded that in the future officers of counties where lynchings occurred be investigated for failure to perform their duties and that members of lynching mobs be seriously prosecuted.

Of course, this may not bring entirely satisfactory results each time a lynching happens. But it should immensely strengthen those Mississippi law officers who have a half way decent instinct to protect their prisoners and to prevent lynchings when the evidence warrants the belief that legal punishment will surely be administered. It will make lynching mobs more careful.

There exists, in short, every reason to believe that Mississippi, which led the column of states with six lynchings in 1925, or more than a third of the year's total, will rapidly attain a state of civilization at least equivalent to that of Georgia, which last year enjoyed only two lynchings. With Mississippi contributing only a normal, instead of a super-normal quota of lynchings, the practice bids fair to decrease still more in 1926.

Watkins, N. Y.
Review 1/13-J.

Good Record Maintained.

Lynchers defied the law during the year 1925, as they had done in the years preceding. But according to the records kept by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, the total number of illegal killings was no greater in 1925 than it was the previous year. Sixteen victims were claimed by mobs each year.

Of the persons killed by mobs in 1925, all were Negoes, but only four were charged with having violated womanhood; two others were accused of having attempted that crime, so that only six out of the 16 were really classed among those who are said to be the chief cause of lynch law in the South. As for the others, six were charged with murder, two with having killed officers of the law, one with attacking a child and one with insulting a woman. All the lynchings took place in the South, except one in Utah. Mississippi accounted for six, Florida and Georgia for two each, and Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia for one each. It is possibly significant that Mississippi and Georgia have immense black populations. But in South Carolina, also classed as a black state, there were no lynchings, and North Carolina and Texas were also free from mob violence.

That determined resistance to mob rule is being offered in many states is shown by the fact that there were 39 instances of thwarted lynchings, seven in the North and 32 in the South. In 26 cases guards removed prisoners or called in reserves to overawe mobs, and in 13 instances armed force was used to repel attacks. In three instances, persons charged with lynching were indicted, and of the 41 persons accused, 21 were sentenced with varying severity.

The record of last year and 1924 compares favorably with 1923, which had 33 lynchings, and with 1922, which had 57, but there will be room for improvement as long as a single mob killing takes place anywhere in America, until recently the home and chief field of activity of Judge Lynch, foe of all civilized government.—Rochester Herald.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH
JAN 18 1926

MOBILIZING SENTIMENT

Commending Texas for suppressing utterly the crime of lynching in this state in 1925, the Kansas City Star is fair enough to suggest that perhaps when Northern cities develop public sentiment against crime as earnestly as Texas has developed sentiment against lynching, the crime waves will pass. The idea is worthy of the consideration of the people in the Northern centers. It is a truism that public sentiment can stamp out crime, if it becomes active enough and determined enough. Public indifference to crime and the public attitude toward criminals are largely responsible for the crime waves. Actually mobilize the good citizens of any big city into an army to rout the criminal element, and it will be done. It has taken courage and ac-

Houston Post Dispatch.

Lynchings-1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.—Dec.

2034

LYNCHINGS NOW ON DECREASE

Macon, Ga. NEWS

DEC 31 1925

Report Shows Mississippi to Lead All States for the Number of Mob Killings

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from four to twelve months on the road; one 30 days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one-half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women, 2; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting woman, one.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Journal

DEC 31 1925

MISSISSIPPI HAS LYNCHING ONUS

Leads States In Mob Killing, Says Tuskegee; Alabama Record Good.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 31—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

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Rome, Ga., News-Tribune

DEC 31 1925

REPORT SHOWS 16 PEOPLE LYNCHED IN COUNTRY LAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number os for year 1924.

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This number is 17 less than during year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Waycross, Ga., Journal Herald

DEC 31 1925

MISSISSIPPI LEADS UNION IN LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31—(By Associated Press)—Mississippi led the state of the union in the number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that common wealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16 The same number as for 1924. Florida and Georgia had two each while one was reported in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Herald

JAN 1 1926

1925 MAINTAINS LAW LYNCHING REC ..D, SAID

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. 6 of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 6; Rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

JAN 1 1926

LYNCHINGS IN 1925—ALABAMA HAD ONE

Editor The Advertiser:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number of 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts, 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

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Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder 6, rape 4, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, attacking child 1, insulting woman 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Florida 2, Georgia 2, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 6, Missouri 1, Utah 1, Virginia 1.

R. R. MOTON,
Tuskegee, Ala. Principal.

Eustis Lake
Fla. Region

DEC 31 1925

MISSISSIPPI LED IN NUMBER LYNCHED DURING PAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Mississippi led the states of the Union in the number of persons lynched during 1925. Six persons met death at the hands of mobs in that state. Reports compiled by the Tuskegee Institute showed the total

number of lynchings for the year to be sixteen, the same as for 1924. Florida and Georgia recorded two each, with one each from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Utah and Virginia.

Anniston, Ala., Star

12-31-25

ALABAMA HAS ONE LYNCHING IN YEAR 1925

Tuskegee Report Shows 16 Victims Of Mobs In Country As Whole

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(United Press)—Only one person was lynched in Alabama during the year just closing, the annual report of Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute shows.

In the entire country there were only 16 lynchings, the same number as in 1924, the report states. It also sets out that this number is 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922.

Of the 16 lynchings in the country, 10 were cases of where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails. Two of the 16 persons lynched were burned at stake while another was put to death and the body burned, Dr. Moton's report says. Three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings." Dr. Moton said in his report. "Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states."

Millen, Ga., News DEC 31 1925

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THIS YEAR

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, 6 or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

R. R. MOTON, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute.

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Press dispatches from San Antonio herald to the world the glad satisfaction that Texas closed the year 1925—"the first since the civil war"—without a single lynching. And Texas is an empire covering more territory than a half-dozen average-sized states.

The news is of greater value and of deeper significance when it is recalled that only three years ago Texas led all other states in the number of lynchings.

The fact is, the entire country is making commendable progress in outlawing the mob—not only the mob but the mob spirit. There were only sixteen lynchings in the United States in 1925—sixteen too many. But that number, as compared to three or four times that number a few years ago, shows commendable progress.

Georgia had only two lynchings in 1925. Again that was two too many. But only a few years ago it was not uncommon to find two strung up in a single month.

The department of records at Tuskegee institute annually makes a thorough survey as to lynchings, attempted lynchings, their causes, etc. Its survey for 1925 is encouraging particularly in showing that more mobs were frustrated by the law in 1925 than ever before. It shows a stronger determination of law enforcement officers to break up mob violence in whatever shape it may show itself, whether in night riding, "community regulating," corporal punishments—or in murder, as are all lynchings.

Of the sixteen lynchings in America in 1925, only fourteen were in the south, and of the fourteen the state of Mississippi had six. This is a better record than Missisippi usually makes, but it is so bad even then that the state bar association has recently organized a crusade to arouse the conscience of the citizens of Mississippi that there shall be no recurrence of such a record.

3055

Record Less Tragic

STATISTICS compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, for the training of Negro young men and women, show that the low record for lynchings in the United States was reached during the year closing today. Sixteen persons gave their lives to mob violence in 1925, which was the same as in 1924 and the smallest of any year since records have been kept. This is seventeen less than the number thirty-three for 1923, and forty-one less than the number fifty-seven for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—UNION
DECEMBER 31, 1925

We are improving, although the convalescence has been dismally slow. The remedy is being found in performance of duty by officers of the law.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. News
JAN 2 - 1926

ANOTHER LYNCHLESS YEAR.

North Carolina has gone through another year without a lynching. That is one of the outstanding attainments of the Commonwealth during the past year.

The records as kept and sent out annually by the Tuskegee Institute show that there were 16 persons lynched in 1925.

This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number of 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts, ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of the were in Northern States and 32 in Southern States. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

North Carolina has made a record in this matter that is sufficient to cause pride among our citizens and to instill in them, too, a new determination to see to it that it is not blotted again.

Lenoir N. C. News
JAN 7 - 1925

NO LYNCHINGS IN CAROLINAS

Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings in the year was 16, the same as in the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia reported two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Lynchings—1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,

JAN 5 - 1926

One person succumbed to mob violence in Alabama during the twelve months just closed, according to the figures of President Moton, of Tuskeegee, says the Mobile Register. The situation is so much improved over that of a few years ago, however,, that there is cause for gratification that this former of reprisal has so nearly passed out. There were sixteen lynchings for the entire country, the same number as for 1924. In ten cases the victims were taken from officers of the law, with or without resistance on the officers' part. It is interesting to note, moreover, that in thirty-nine cases mob efforts to take prisoners from officers of the law were ineffectual.

Perhaps the chief reason for encouragement in the lynching situation is the altered attitude on the part of sheriffs and others charged with the safety of prisoners. Where formerly official resistance to mob demands was more or less halfhearted and prefunctory, now there is decided official recognition of responsibility for safeguarding the persons entrusted to the care of officers of the law. It must be acknowledged that many lynchings in the past could have been prevented if the officers had been determined to fight off the mobs at any cost or danger to themselves. Decent public opinion deprecates mob rule and officers of the law have found it out. It is reasonable to predict that in the future lynchings will decline in number until they will cease to be a perplexing problem.

16 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING 1925 SAME AS IN 1924

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean

Ten Victims Were Taken From Officers Of Law

12-31-25

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec 31.—Only one person was lynched in Alabama during the year just closing, the annual report of Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, shows.

In the entire country there were only sixteen lynchings the same number as in 1924, the report states. It also sets out that this number is seventeen less than in 1923, and forty-one less than in 1922.

Of the sixteen lynchings in the country, ten were cases of where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails. Two of the sixteen persons lynched were burned at the stake while another was put to death and the body burned, Dr. Moton's report says. Three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts.

"There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings." Dr. Moton said in his report. "Seven of these were in Northern states and thirty-two in Southern states."

TAMPA FLA., Tribune

JAN 1 - 1926

MISSISSIPPI LEADS IN LYNCHING CASES

Of 18 Who Were Killed By Mobs in United States, 6 Were in State

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(Associated Press.)—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victoms were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions were taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from four to twelve months on the road; one 3 days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempt to attack women. The offenses charged were: murder, six; killing officers of the law, two; attacking children, one; insulting women, one.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—(A.P.)—Eighteen negroes were lynched in this country during 1925, compared with sixteen in 1924, the national association for the advancement of colored people announced today.

Mississippi led with six lynchings the association's statstics showed Figures for other states were Florida, three; Georgia, one, and one each in Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

JAN 6 1926 - SC

Marianna Fla. Star

LYNCHINGS TOTAL 16, SAME AS 1924

Six Meet Death From Mobs in That State—None in South Carolina.

Muskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mississippi led the States of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that Commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Seven of these were in Northern States, and 32 in Southern States.

In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior or from 4 to 12 months, on the road; one 30 days in jail and 16 from 6 months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less htan one half of these put to death, were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were:

"Murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting women,

Marianna Fla. Courier

DEC 31 1925

SCHOOL REPORTS ON LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31, 1925.—Dear Sir: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from six months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisianna, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MORTON,
Principal.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

JAN 5 - 1925

LYNCH LAW IN 1925.

(Charlotte Observer.)

One of the most interesting of the numerous annual reports to be forthcoming at the year's end is that of the department of records and research at Tuskeege Institute giving the most authentic information available as to the lynchings occurring during the year. The report this year is more gratifying perhaps, because of the large number of attempted lynchings that were prevented than because of the small number actually occurring, although the year showed no increase over the previous year's record. There were 16 lynchings in the United States in 1924 and the same number in 1925, according to the statistics compiled.

It should be a sources of gratification to all Carolinians that there was no lynching in either of the Carolina States during the past year. The good people of Texas are rejoicing that they likewise maintained a clear record in this respect. On the other hand Mississippi has the right to claim to be the champion lyncher among the states of the Union, an even half-dozen persons having been lynched in that State in the year. Florida and Georgia each was one-third as bad, having two lynchings in each State, while Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia stopped with one each.

All the 16 persons lynched in the nine States were negroes. Only six, or less than one-half of the total of those put to death, were charged with the crime that usually is made the excuse for lynchings. Six were charged with murder, two with killing an officer of the law, one with attacking a child and one with insulting a woman.

The most gratifying part of the record, perhaps, is the fact that there were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern States and 32 in Southern States. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the roads; one for 30 days in ail, and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Great progres has been made in recent years in the reduction of numbers of cases of lynching. The past years ranked with 1924, with 16 lynchings each, as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept; 17 less than the number, 33, for 1923, and 41 les than the number 47, for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally releaed by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

Savannah, Ga. NEWS

JAN 11 1926

The Lynching Record.

Mobile Register: One person succumbed to mob violence in Alabama during the twelvemonth just closed, according to the figures of President Moton of Tuskegee. The situation is so much improved over that of a few years ago, however, that there is cause for gratification that this form of reprisal has so nearly passed out. There were sixteen lynchings for the entire country, the same number as for 1924. In ten cases the victims were taken from officers of the law, with or without resistance on the officers' part. It is interesting to note, moreover, that in thirty-nine cases mob efforts to take prisoners from officers of the law were ineffectual.

Perhaps the chief reason for encourage ment in the lynching situation is the alter ed attitude on the part of sheriffs and other charged with the safety of prisoners. Wher formerly official resistance to mob demand was more or less halfhearted and perfunc tory, now there is decided official recognitio of responsibility for safeguarding the pe ons entrusted to the care of officers of th aw. It must be acknowledged that man ynchings in the past could have been pre ented if the officers had been determined t ght off the mobs at any cost or danger t emselves. Decent public opinion depr tes mob rule and officers of the law hav und it out. It is reasonable to predict tha the future lynchings will decline in num until they will cease to be a perplexin oblem.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Democrat.

JAN 2 1926

Fewer Lynchings

Only sixteen persons were lynched in the United States in 1925, according to the record of R. R. Moton, professor at the Tuskegee negro college, which is the same number as in 1924, and the lowest record of any year recently. It is seventeen less than the thirty-three of 1923 and forty-one less than the fifty-seven of 1922. Of the sixteen all were Negroes. By states they are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, one; Florida, two; Georgia, two; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, six; Missouri, one; Utah, one; Virginia, one.

While the Tuskegee records may not be perfect—(we recall their failure to enumerate any lynchings for Illinois the year of the Herrin murders)—still, it is a good guide to indicate the commendable improvement. The report this year goes further and tells of the thirty-nine instances in which lynchings were prevented, and of the prosecution of would-be and accomplished lynchers, thus bringing out for national consumption a more balanced picture.

"There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," says the Tuskegee report. "Seven of these were in Northern states and thirty-two in Southern states. In twenty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the forty-one persons thus before the courts, twenty-one were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to twelve months on the road; one for thirty days in jail; and fifteen of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary."

The record does not make the South as wild and wooly as its critics would assert. While there were fifteen lynchings in the South, two states, Mississippi had six of these, leaving only nine elsewhere in the South. And, while there were fifteen lynchings in the South, including Mississippi, there were thirty-two other times when Southern officers of the law prevented such crimes, and in thirteen of these attempts Southern officers resorted to armed force t defend the colored prisoners, venturing thei lives in safeguarding their prisoners.

Nor does the Tuskegee record mention th other occasions of atrocious crime and insu when peaceful communities allowed the lega processes to be followed without lynching c attempting to, and thereby escaping tabulatio at Tuskegee. The South's record is ba enough, but there are some signs of improve ment in addition to the decreased number c lynching crimes.

Thomasville N.C. Citizen

JAN 7 1926

The Lynching Record.

The report of lynching during 1925 as compiled by the Tuskegee Institute shows that in the United States there were 16 cases of lynching which was exactly the same number reported in 1924: In 1923 there were 33 persons lynched, and in 1922, 57, which shows steady progress in the observance of law and order. Ten of the persons lynched last year were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside the jails. Officers of the law prevented 39 lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in the south. Two of the victims lynched were burned at the stake and one was killed and his body burned. Forty-one members of lynching mobs were indicted, 21 were sentenced, there were 5 suspended sentences dependent on good behavior, 1 was sent to jail for 30 days and 15 received sentences of from 6 months on the roads to 8 years in the penitentiary. Of the 16 lynched all were negroes. The states that were stained with the crime of lynching were as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Florida 2, Georgia 2, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 6, Utah 1, Virginia 1. The Tuskegee Institute is doing a great service in keeping a record of lynchings in the various states and of making them public at the close of the year. We are thankful that North Carolina does not appear in the disreputable list, and we sincerely hope and pray that she may keep her record clean. Mississippi ought to be ashamed of herself at the disgraceful showing she makes in this matter. North Carolina is not wholly free from

some and warned ignorant law- of breakers that the courts are not pow- erless to deal with them.

Jan—Dec.

2036

Lynchings-1925
Reports on, Sent Press

Spokane (Wn) Spokesman-Review
January 1, 1926

The Lynching Blot Is Being Wiped Out.

Throughout the United States in 1925, according to the annual survey of the department of records and research, Tuskegee Institute, 16 persons, all negroes, were lynched. The record is identical with 1924, but considerably better than 1923 with 33 lynchings or 1922 with 57.

Of the 1925 victims two were insane, three had been formally released by the courts, 10 were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight were taken from officers of the law outside of jails. Twe were burned at the stake and one was cremated after death.

Officers made a much better showing in defending their prisoners from mob violence. They prevented lynchings in 39 instances, seven in the north. In 26 cases the prisoners were secretly removed or extra guards prevented trouble. In 13 cases armed force was used to repel mobs.

There were some punishments for lynching. In three instances, there were indictments for lynching participation. Of 41 persons thus before the courts 21 were sentenced and five drew suspended sentences. Sentences ran from four months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Only six were lynched for the usual offense against women. Mississippi was the scene of six of the lynchings, while Florida and Georgia had two each. Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia had one lynching each.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

DEC 31 1925

ONE IS LYNCHED BY ALABAMIANS IN YEAR 1925

Sixteen Are Reported For The Country At Large

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 30.—Only one person was lynched in Alabama during the year, 1925, according to figures compiled by the department of record and research at Tuskegee Institute.

The report shows further that the number of lynchings in the country at large were only 16, the same as for the year 1924. This number is seventeen less than during the year 1923 and forty-one less than for the year 1922. Two of the victims were insane the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jails and eight from officers of the law outside the jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

Following is the complete report sent out by R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute:

"There were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number of 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Tw of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to twelve months on the road; one for 30 days in jail, and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

"Of the sexteen persons lynched all were negroes; Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; rape, four; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting woman, one.

"The states in which lynchings occured and the number on each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, one; Florida, two; Georgia, two; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, six; Missouri, one; Utah, one; Virginia. one."

Erwin Jenn-magnet

JAN 5 - 1926

ONE LYNCHING IN ALABAMA DURING THE PAST YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala.—Only one person was lynched in Alabama during the year just closing, the annual report of Dr. R. R. Morton president of Tuskegee Institute shows.

In the entire country there were only 16 lynchings, the same number as in 1924, the report states. It also sets out that this number is 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922.

Of the 16 lynchings in the country, ten were cases of where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails. Two of the 16 persons lynched were burned at the stake while another was put to death and the body burned. Dr. Morton's report shows. Three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Dr. Motorn said in his report. Seven of these were in Northern State and 32 in Southern states.—Exchange.

Goffney S.C.-Ledger

JAN 2 - 1926

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Lynching Record.

To the Editor of The Ledger:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts; 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. I[n] 26 of the cases the prisoners were [re]moved or the guards augmented o[r] other precautions taken. In 13 oth[er] instances, armed force was use[d] to repeal the would-be lynchers. I[n] 3 instances during the year person[s] charged with being connected wit[h] lynching mobs were indicted. Of th[e] 41 peprsons thus before the court, 2[1] were sentenced; 5 suspended sen[-] tences, dependent on good behavior of from 4 to 12 months on the road 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of fron 6 months on the road to 8 years i[n] the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched a[ll] were negroes; 6 or less than one half of these put to death were charg[ed] with rape or attempted rape. Th[e] offenses charged were: Murder, 6 rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killin[g] officer of the law, 2; attacking chil[d] 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings o[c]curred and the number in each stat[e] are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton,
Principal
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Elberton, Ga., Star

JAN 5 1926

[1925] Lynching Record Shows no Increase

Ties Record of Previous Year Which Was Smallest Since Tallies Have Been Kept

Editor Star: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which offcers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Nothern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 3 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitenitary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

R. R. MORTON

Laurens, S. C. Advertiser

JAN 7 - 1925

NO LYNCHINGS IN CAROLINAS

There were no lynchings in the two Carolinas during 1925, according to statistics compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial nistitute, Alabama.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, according to the Tuskegee department of records and research. This number, ranking with same number, 16, for 1924 as the smallest total of persons lynched in any year since records have been kept, is 17 less than the 33 of 1923 and 41 less than the 57 of 1922.

Of the 16 all were negroes. By states they were as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, one; Florida, two; Georgia, two; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, six; Missouri, one; Utah, one; Virginia, one.

According to Moton's letter, transmitting the report, "two of the victims were insane, three others had been formally released by the courts, ten were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned."

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," he said. "Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be- lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; rape, four; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting woman, one."

It will be noticed that six, or 37 1-2 per cent, of the lynchings took place in Mississippi. The only other states with more than one were Georgia and Florida, with two each.. In other words, in these three states, ten of the 16, or five-eights of the total, took place.

Elizabethton Letter. Banner

JAN 8 - 1925

LYNCHINGS DECLINE

Statement Issued from Tuskegee Institute Shows Decline in Racial Troubles.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 6.—In a report just released by the officials of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the negro college founded by Booker T. Washington, famous colored emancipator, figures show that only 16 persons were lynched in the United States during the year 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1925, as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynching have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails, and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences. dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15, of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary

Of the sixteen persons lynched. all were negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape, or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1: Florida 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Camden, S. C. Messenger

JAN 5 1926

No Lynchings Occurred in South Carolina.

Dear Sir: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Moton, Principal.

High Point, N. C., Enterprise

DEC 31 1925

MISSISSIPPI LED ALL STATES OF UNION IN NUMBER LYNCHED

Total Number of Lynchings Lynchings For the Past Year Were Sixteen

NEARLY ALL IN SOUTH

Number Less Than Half the Record For 1923, According To Statistics

TUSKEGEE GIVES REPORT

Two of the Victims Were Insane While Three Had Been Released On Trial By the Courts

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(A. P)—Mississippi led the states of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925 Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the he year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded wo lynchings each while one each as reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane. the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jailing officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in six northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good bhavior, or from four to 12 months on the roads; one thirty days in jail and fifteen from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attemping to attack women. The offenses charged were: Murder six; attacking women four; attempted attack upon women, two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child one; insulting women, one.

Jan. – Dec.

2037

Lynchings–1925
Reports on, Sent Press

MISSISSIPPI HAS MOST LYNCHINGS

Spartanburg, S. C., Journal

DEC 31 1925

16 REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Total Is Same as Previous Year, But Seventeen Less Than 1923 and 41, 1922.

TWO BURNED AT STAKE

There Are 39 Instances in Which Officers Prevented Violence.

(By The Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala. Dec. 31.—Mississippi led the state of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recovered two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail, and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned. There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Seven of these were in Northern States and 32 in Southern States. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed lynchers. In three instances during force was used to repel the would-be connected with lynching mobs were the year persons charged with being indicted. Of the 41 persons before the court 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from 4 to 12 months on the roads; one 30-days in jail and 15 from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one half of those put to death were charged with attacking women. The others charged were:

Murder 6; attacking women 4; attempted attack upon women 2; killing officers of the law 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman 1.

Miami, Fla

JAN 1 - 1926

TUSKEGEE LEADER CITES MOB DECLINE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mob law in the United States is steadily declining, Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, declared today in his annual report, revealing that there were 16 lynchings last year, the same number as in 1924, but 17 less than in 1923, and 41 less than in 1922.

Of the lynchings, ten were cases where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails, two were burned at the stake, while three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," Moton said. "Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in the south."

COLUMBIA, S. C. State

JAN 1 1926

NO LYNCHINGS IN CAROLINAS

Past Year Without Blot in These Two States.

TOTAL OF SIXTEEN

Same Number as for Previous Year With Big Decrease Over Two Before That.

There were no lynchings in the two Carolinas during 1925, according to statistics compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, Alabama.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, according to the Tuskegee department of records and research. This number, ranking with same number, 16, for 1924 as the smallest total of persons lynched in any year since records have been kept, is 17 less than the 33 of 1923 and 41 less than the 57 of 1922.

Of the 16 all were Negroes. By states they are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, one; Florida, two; Georgia, two; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, six; Missouri, one; Utah, one; Virginia, one.

According to Moton's letter, transmitting the report, "two of the victims were insane, three others had been formally released by the courts, ten were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned."

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," he said. "Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; rape, four; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting woman, one.

It will be noticed that six, or 37 1-2 per cent., of the lynchings took place in Mississippi. The only other states with more than one were Georgia and Florida, with two each. In other words, in these three states, ten of the 16, or five-eighths of the total, took place.

Opelika Ala News.

JAN 2 - 1926

LYNCHINGS HELD DOWN TO 16 AGAIN; ENTIRE YEAR 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., an. 2—The following concerning lynchings for the past year has been compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. It is found there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed forces was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charger with being connected with lynchings mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 month on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail, and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 or less tha n one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; Killink officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah 1; Virginia, 1.

JAN 2 - 1926

Greenville, S. C., News

MISSISSIPPI GETS LYNCHING RECORD FOR PAST ANNUM

Six Persons Killed In State By Mobs In Year 1925— Total Is 16.

S. C. HAS CLEAN SLATE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(AP) Mississippi led the states of the nion in the number of persons

nened in 125. Six persons met eath in that commonwealth at the ands of mobs, reports compiled by uskegee Institute show. The total umber of lynchings for the year as 16, the same number as for the ear 1924.

DECREASE SEEN

Florida and Georgia recorded two nchings each while one each was ported from Alabama, Arkansas, ouisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virnia. This number is 17 less than uring the year 1923 and 41 less an for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, he report shows, while three had een released by the courts. Ten of he persons lynched were taken rom the hands of the law, says the eport, two being taken from jails nd eight from officers of the law utside the jail. Two of those ynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the ody burned. There were 39 instances in which officers of the law revented lynching. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in outhern states. In 26 of the cases he prisoners were removed or the guard augmented or other precaution taken.

MOBS REPELLED

In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced, five received suspended sentences dependent on good behavior, or from four to twelve months on the road; one 30 days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary. The sixteen persons lynched were negroes.

Six or less than one-half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women, two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting woman, one.

SAVANNAH, GA., Press.
JAN 1 - 1925

MISSISSIPPI HAD MOST LYNCHINGS DURING 1924

16 SUCH DEATHS DURING YEAR, TUSKEGEE REPORT SHOWS

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that common wealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was sixteen, the same number as for the year 1924.

Only Two

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is seventeen less than during the year 1923 and forty-one less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake while one was put to death and the body burned.

Halted

There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and thirty-two in Southern states. In twenty-six of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the forty-one persons before the courts, twenty-one were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from four to twelve months on the road; one thirty-days in jail and fifteen from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one-half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offences charged were: Murder, 6; attacking women, 4; attempted attack upon women, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting women, 1.

BRISTOL, VA., TENN.
News
12.31.25

MISSISSIPPI LEADS NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS

Total Number for Years Was 16, Same as for 1924 — Seventeen Less Than During 1923

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Mississippi led the states of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is seventeen less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside of the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

39 Instances

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern States and 32 in Southern States. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards agumented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependents on good pended sentences, dependent on good behavior or from four to twelve months on road; one thirty days on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were:

Murder, 6; attacking women 4; attempted attack upon women 2; killing officers of the law 2; attacking child one; insulting women one.

Mooresville N.C.
Enterprise
JAN 7 - 1925

NO LYNCHINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts; 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes; 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offences charged were: murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Asheboro N.C.
Courier
JAN 7 - 1925

NO LYNCHINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA IN YEAR 1925

Mississippi Leads States in Mob Violence—16 Negroes Are Lynched in U. S.

Figures compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, show there were 16 persons lynched in the United States in 1925. In 1924, the number was the same, while in 1923 the lynchings reached 33. In 1922 there were 57 persons lynched.

Of the 16 lynched, 2 were insane, 3 had been released by the courts, 10 were persons lynched after being taken from the hands of the law, and one was lynched before being taken into custody by legal officers.

All the persons lynched were negroes. Only in six instances was rape charged. There were 39 instances during the year in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 32 in the South and 7 in the north. North Carolina as in 1924 and for several years past had no instances of lynchings. Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Utah, each had one lynching the past year; Florida and Georgia, 2 each.

Lynchings - 1925.
Reports on, Sent Press. 2038

Jan. - Dec. 2038

THE BLACK RECORD.

Mississippi's high mark of six lynchings during 1925 fits in with Mississippi's record during the past 43 years. The state leads all others with 511 lynchings during that period. Georgia is second over the whole period, as it is second (tied with Florida) during 1925, with a total of 500 lynchings. Such are the findings of the department of records and research at Tuskegee, published in the Negro Year Book. We assume the records to be accurate.

Over the range from 1882, when the records start, through 1925 the lynchings in states run thus: Mississippi, 511; Georgia, 500; Texas, 461; Louisiana, 376; Alabama, 340; Arkansas, 286; Florida, 248; Tennessee, 238; Kentucky, 210; Oklahoma, 161; South Carolina, 160; Missouri, 115; Virginia, 101; North Carolina, 91. From that point in the list the number decreases gradually over the other states until it comes down to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont. In those states there is no record of lynchings since 1882. New England states, it will be noticed. New Jersey, Connecticut and Delaware have one each over the whole period.

North Carolina has not had a lynching since 1921; four that year, and three in 1920 and four in 1919. There have never been more than four until the record runs back to 1892 (five) and again in 1885 (five), with the high mark in 1888 (ten). It is the best record of any state in the south, where lynchings chiefly live, but is black beside the record of most of the states. Ninety-one lynched during 43 years is an average of more than two a year. The entire country has lynched 5,508 in 43 years, an average of 128 a year.

To make North Carolina's record accord with the spirit of lynching the year 1925 should include at least the stench of the Needleman mutilation case, the most conspicuous instance of mob action the state has had during the 12 months. It was the lynching spirit if it was not the lynching act, and the aftermath with its shining example of Solicitor Don Gilliam's sweeping investigation and vigorous prosecution of the mob members, admirably as they illustrated the power of the law after the deed, does not remove the crime itself.

To the Daily News there seems significance in Tuskegee's yearly report that in 39 instances mobs were defeated by officers and that 32 of those instances were in the south. The remedy for lynching may be in the long run an enlightened sense of law among all the people, but the actual prevention of lynching still rests in the majority of cases upon the officers themselves. There is a moment early in the development of any outbreak of the lynching spirit when a quick estimate of the situation, extreme watchfulness, sudden decision, determined action and persistent resistance count for nearly everything. Given troops any community can prevent a lynching. Given a weak sheriff's force or police force and no community can be sure of not being disgraced; and the sheriff or his force or the police will always have to act before troops can come. Once the lynching spirit is admitted (and it cannot be denied; it exists in many parts of North Carolina) the primary obligation is on the officers.

18 LYNCHINGS IN 1925, GAIN OF 2 OVER 1924, ACCORDING TO NAACP

Mississippi Leads With Six, Florida Second with Three.

New York City.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, has made public lynching statistics for 1925, showing 18 mob murders, an increase of two over the 16 recorded 1924. Mississippi led the states with six lynchings, Florida was second with three, and Georgia third with two. The Advancement Association announces that it is including as lynchings two mob murders not included in the figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute, the two lynchings being the shooting to death by a mob of 200 people of Jim Evans at Jellico, Kentucky, on April 13, and the shooting to death by police and citizens of Odum Dunlap in Haines City, Florida, on December 20.

Two of the 18 of the mob victims were burned to death. All of the victims were Negroes. The list of lynchings by states is as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Florida 3, Georgia 2, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 6, Missouri 1, Utah 1, Virginia 1.

18 LYNCHED IN 1925

TWO MORE THAN IN 1924—TUSKEGEE REPORTS ONLY 16—SAYS ALL BUT ONE TAKEN FROM AUTHORITIES, THREE OF WHOM HAD BEEN ACQUITTED, TWO WERE INSANE

New York, Dec. 31 (A. P.)—Eighteen Colored persons were lynched in this country during 1925, compared with 16 in 1924. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today.

Mississippi led with six lynchings, the association's statistics showed. Figures for other States were: Florida, three; Georgia, two, and one each in Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31 (A. P.)—Figures on lynchings, made public today by Tuskegee Institute, indicate that 16 persons, all Colored men, were lynched in 1925. The figures were the same as those given out today by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York except that Tuskegee gave Florida two instead of three and did not list a Kentucky lynching.

Tuskegee's Analysis

To the Editor of the Guardian:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynching have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts, 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

Preventions

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced, five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to twelve months on the road one for 30 days in jail, and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes, six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder 6, rape 4, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, attacking child 1, insulting woman 1.

Summary

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Florida 2, Georgia 2, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 6, Missouri 1, Utah 1, Virginia 1.

R. R. MOTON.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Dec. 31.

N. A. A. C. P. ADDS TWO

The Advancement Association announces that it is including as lynchings two mob murders not included in the figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute, the two lynchings being the shooting to death by a mob of 200 people of Jim Evans at Jellico, Ky., on April 13, and the shooting to death by police and citizens of Odum Dunlap in Haines City, Fla., on December 20.

Two of the 18 of the mob victims were burned to death. All of the victims were Negroes. The list of lynchings by states is as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Florida 3, Georgia 2, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 6, Missouri 1, Utah 1, Virginia 1.

18 MEN TOLL OF 1925 LYNCHINGS

Mississippi Heads List of States With Six; Total Gain of Two Over 1924.

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service)

New York, Jan. 8.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made public lynching statistics for the year, showing 18 mob murders, an increase of 2 over the 16 recorded last year.

Mississippi led the states with 6 lynchings; Florida was second with 3 and Georgia third with 2.

The Advancement Association include as lynchings two mob murders not included in the figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute, the two lynchings being the shooting to death by a mob of 200 people of Jim Evans at Jellico, Kentucky, on April 13, and the shooting to death by police and citizens of Odum Dunlap in Haines City, Florida, on December 20.

Two of the 18 of the mob victims were burned to death. All of the victims were Negroes. The list of lynchings by states is as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

16 LYNCHED IN U. S. LAST YEAR SAYS MOTON

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6th.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, 7 of these were in Northern States and 32 in Southern States. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instanles during the year persons charged with being connected with lynchinging mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced: 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road: 1 for 30 days in jail: and 15 of from

6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

CAROLINAS REPORT NO LYNCHINGS DURING 1925

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—The two Carolinas, which have been leading the Southland in general educational facilities for colored people, reported no lynchings for the year 1925, according to statistics compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

18 LYNCHINGS IN 1925, A GAIN OF 2 OVER LAST YEAR

Mississippi Leads With 6, Florida 3, Kentucky Has 1.

New York, Dec. 31.—The N. A. A. C. P. today made public lynching statistics for the year, showing 18 mob murders, an increase of 2 over the 16 recorded last year. Mississippi led the states with 6 lynchings, Florida was second with 3, Georgia third with 2. The Advancement Association announced that it is including as lynchings two mob murders not included in the figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute, the two lynchings being the shooting to death by a mob of 200 people of Jim Evans at Jellico, Ky. on April 13, and the shooting to death by police and citizens of Odum Dunlap, in Haines City, Florida, on December 20.

Two of the 18 of the mob victims were burned to death. All of the victims were Negroes. The list of lynchings by states is as follows: Alabama 1; Arkansas 1; Florida 3; Georgia 2; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 6; Missouri 1; Utah 1; Virginia 1.

LYNCHINGS FOR 1925 EVEN UP WITH YEAR 1924

Sixteen Victims of Peculiar American Pastime Last Year Equal the Number of 1924 Victims; Miss. Leads.

Sixteen persons, all colored, were lynched in the United States in 1925, according to records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923 and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922.

Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

Number of Preventions

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes; 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

LYNCHING STILL AN ISSUE.

The lynching record for the past year, as compiled by the Tuskegee Institute department of records and research, showed that sixteen persons were lynched during 1925, all of them Negroes. This is the same number as in 1924, that year having marked the minimum record, it being seventeen less than in 1923 and forty-one less than 1922.

Of last year's lynchings two of the victims were insane, while three had been discharged by the courts after a formal trial. Three others lynched were taken from the custody of officers of the law. Two of the victims of the mob were burned at the stake and one was burned after he had been put to death. All officers of the law, however, did not meekly surrender to the mob. In thirty-nine cases lynchings were prevented by either defying or outwitting the mob. Seven of these cases were in Northern States and the remainder in the South. In thirteen cases armed force was used to repel the attack.

Another encouraging feature was the effort made in some instances to punish the lynchers, which resulted in three cases in the indictment of persons charged with having been members of the mob. Of the forty-one persons thus brought into court twenty-one were sentenced, though the punishment seemed woefully inadequate: Five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to twelve months on the road; one of thirty days in jail, and fifteen of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary. The moral effect of stamping mob action as a crime is something gained.

Mississippi held the lead in the number of lynchings, with six to its discredit. Florida and Georgia had each two. One each was charged against Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia. This record is still too great, as there should be no lynchings at all in a country pretending to civilized government. Sentiment to that effect is evidently growing in the South, as the Associated Press sent a news dispatch that "the year that closed last night was the first since the Civil War in which no lynchings took place in Texas. Three years ago this State led the Nation in the number of mob slayings."

If Texas can abstain from mob murder, why not others?

Lynching Record For 1925

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences dependent on good behaviour, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. Six or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

Lynchings - 1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.
2039

MEMPHIS, TENN. Com'cl-
JAN 1 - 1925

REPORTED FOR 1925

Mississippi Leads, With Six Killed by Mobs.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Mississippi led the states of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the prisoners lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced, five received suspended sentences dependent on good behavior, or from four to 12 months on the road, one 30 days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The 16 persons lynched were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; attacking women, 4; attempted attack upon women, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting women, 1.

Culpepper Va
Star

SIXTEEN NEGROES ARE LYNCHED DURING 1925

Mississippi Leads Other States of Union In Number, Having Four.

JAN 7 - 1926

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 6.—Mississippi led the States of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that Commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskeegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was sixteen, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

The number is seventeen less than during 1923, and forty-one less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern States and thirty-two in Southern States. In twenty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken.

In thirteen other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the forty-one persons, before the courts, twenty-one were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from four to twelve months on the roads; one thirty days in jail and fifteen from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of these put to death, were charged with attacking, or attempting to attack, women. The offenses charged were: murder, six; attacking women four; attempting attack upon women, two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting, women, one.

Forsyth, Ga., Monroe Advertiser

JAN 7 1926

LYNCHINGS NOW ON DECREASE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisania, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body hurned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken.

In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences.

GREENWOOD S. C., Index
DEC 30 1925

SIXTEEN NEGROES LYNCHED IN YEAR

Figures Announced By Head of Tuskegee Institute Today

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 30.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, announced today that 16 persons, all negroes, were lynched during 1925. Of this number six were dealt with summarily for criminal assault or alleged attempted criminal assault. Dr. Moton's statement concerning the lynching record for 1925 was as follows:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jail and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of them from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number of each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

NEWBERRY, S. C., News
JAN 5 - 1926

PAST YEAR WITHOUT ANY LYNCHINGS IN CAROLINAS

Same Number As For Previous Year With Big Decrease Over Two Before That.

There were no lynchings in the two Carolinas during 1925, according to statistics compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, Alabama.

Sixteen persons were lynched during the year, according to the Tuskegee department of records and research. This number, ranking with same number, 16, for 1924 as the smallest total of persons lynched in any year since records have been kept, is 17 less than the 33 of 1923 and 41 less than the 57 of 1922.

Of the 16 all were Negroes. By states they are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, one; Florida, two; Georgia, two; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, six; Missouri, one; Utah, one; Virginia, one.

According to Moton's letter, transmitting the report, "two of the vic-

tims were insane, three others had been formally released by the courts, ten were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned."

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," he said. "Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisioners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicated. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

"Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; rape, four; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting woman, one."

It will be noticed that six, or 37 1-2 per cent, of the lynchings took place in Mississippi. The only other states with more than one were Georgia and Florida, with two each. In other words, in these three states, ten of the 16, or five-eighths of the total, took place.

year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number of 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts, ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of the were in Northern States and 32 in Southern States. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

North Carolina has made a record in this matter that is sufficient to cause pride among our citizens and to instill in them, too, a new determination to see to it that it is not blotted ...

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. News
JAN 2 1926

ANOTHER LYNCHLESS YEAR.

North Carolina has gone through another year without a lynching. That is one of the outstanding attainments of the Commonwealth during the past year.

The records as kept and sent out annually by the Tuskegee Institute show that there were 16 persons lynched in 1925.

This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., INDEPENDENT
DEC 31 1925

MISSISSIPPI LEADS ENTIRE NATION WITH 16 LYNCHINGS FOR YEAR 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31—(AP)—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from four to 12 months on the road; one three days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with attacking or attempt to attack women. The offenses charged were. Murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women, 2; killing officers of the law, two; attacking children, one; insulting women, one.

Glasgow Ky Republican
1-7-26.

Dec. 31, 1925.

Editor Republican:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922.. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

Union S.C. Times
DEC 31 1925

Ole Miss Leads Them All

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(By the Associated Press)—Mississippi led the states of the Union in the number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, so the reports compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the is 16. The same number as for 1924.

Florida and Georgia had two each while one is reported in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

JAN 1 - 1926

18 Negroes Die In Lynching Orgies Throughout U. S.

New York, Jan. 1.—Mob rule took the lives of 18 negroes in the United States last year, an increase of two over the 1924 lynchings, according to a statement issued today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mississippi led the list of states where lynchings occurred with a record of six. Florida was second with three and Georgia third with two.

Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Utah and Virginia each are credited with one lynching.

Lynchings - 1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. — Dec.

2040

Kinston, N. C., Free Press

JAN 1 - 1926

Let us hope that the year 1926 will still reduce the number of lynchings which is recorded against the United States. The record is the same as it was for 1924. Sixteen seems a small number in comparison to some former years, but how honorable indeed it would be if they were wiped out entirely.

Gray, Ala.
JAN 2 1926
Messenger

Tuskegee Institute Reports Lynchings For Past Year

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922 Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Watson, Principal.

Greenwood, Miss.
DEC 31 1925
Commonwealth

MISSISSIPPI LED UNITED STATES IN LYNCHINGS

SIX ILLEGAL EXECUTIONS ARE REPORTED FROM STATE IN YEAR 1925.

SAME AS LAST YEAR

Total Number Of Lynchings In United States Reach Sixteen, Same As 1924, But Much Less Than Other Years.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31. — (AP) — Mississippi led the states of the union in the number of persons lynched in 1925, according to reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute which show that six persons met death at the hands of mobs.

The total number of lynchings during the year were sixteen, the same as in 1924. Florida and Georgia recorded two each, while one each is reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

Two victims were insane and reports show while three had been released by the courts. Two of those lynched were burned to death.

The total is seventeen less than that in the year of 1923, and forty one less than in 1922.

Monroe N. C. Enquirer
JAN 4 - 1926

Same Number as Last Year But Less Than in Past Years.

The Enquirer is in receipt of the following data concerning lynchings from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Virginia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1.

Aiken, S. C., Journal & Review

LYNCHINGS TOTAL 16, SAME AS 1924

MISSISSIPPI HAS MOST

Six Meet Death from Mobs in That State—None in South Carolina.

Mississippi led the States of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that Commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports complied by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16 the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane the reports shows while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law says the report two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching . Seven of these were in Northern States, and 32 in Southern States.

In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be-lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent of good behavior or from 4 to 12 months on the road; one 30 days in jail and 16 from 6 months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one half of these put to death, were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were:

"Murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women, two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting women, one.

Greenville Miss.
DEC 31 1925
Times

LYNCHINGS SHOW SMALL DECREASE

ANNUAL REPORT ISUSED BY TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

MISSISSIPPI IN THE LEAD

Six Lynched in State During 1925, While Florida And Georgia Follow With Two Each And Other States One Each.

[By The Associated Press]

Tuskegee, Ala.—Mississippi led the states of the union in the number of persons lynchel in 1925, according to reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute, which show that six persons met death in that state at the hand of a mob. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same as in 1924. Florida and Georgia recorded two each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia. Two of the victims were insane the reports show, while three had been released by the courts. Two of those lynched were burned to death.. The total was 17 less than the year 1923 and 41 less than that of 1922.

Grove Hill Ala
Reinvard
DEC 31 1925

ALABAMA HAS ONE LYNCHING IN 1925

Editor Democrat:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formerly released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northwestern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. 6, or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama,1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moto

West Point Miss.
Times
JAN 1 1926

MISSISSIPPI TOPS LIST IN LYNCHINGS

Six Meet Fate at Hands of Mob In Magnolia State in 1925; Florida and Georgia Second With 2 Each—All Negroes.

According to the Department of Records and Research compiled by Tuskegee Institute, there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. Of this number Mississippi lead with 6, Florida and Georgia coming second with two each, Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Utah 1, Virginia 1, Missouri 1, and Louisiana 1.

This number, ranking with only sixteen in 1924 is the smallest number of persons lynched in any years since records have been kept, and is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails, and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law, prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts 21 were sentenced, 5 suspended sentences dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road, 1 for 30 days in jail, and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Iraq - Ala
Messenger

Tuskegee Institute Reports Lynchings For Past Year

Dear Sir:

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were negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.
The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.
Yours very truly,
R. R. Watson, Principal.

Lynchings—1925
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan—Dec.

2041

Marshville
N. C. Home

JAN 5 - 1925

PITTSBURG EX TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1925

Lynchings in 1925.

The record of 16 lynchings in 1925 exactly equals that of the previous year. If there be regret that no better record was made, there is still the satisfaction that this number is far below that of any year preceding the last two, since records have been compiled. While this lawless practice has not been eliminated, it has been reduced greatly from what it was but a few years ago. Thus progress has been made.

A hopeful phase lies in the number of attempted lynchings frustrated. In 39 instances officers prevented the efforts of mobs from succeeding and of these 32 were in Southern states. Of more importance is the number of prosecutions of those participating in mobs. Of 41 persons indicted for part in lynchings 16 on conviction received sentences ranging from 30 days in jail to eight years in the penitentiary, while five others received suspended sentences dependent on good behavior. This is greatly in contrast with the course pursued formerly when it was the rule for mob members to go entirely unpunished. A livelier sense of what justice demands and what is required of the commonwealth under such circumstances is manifest in the South.

All but one of the lynchings last year were in the South and all were Negroes. Mississippi, with six, has the unenviable distinction of having been the grossest offender. In fairness to the latter it may be said that the officers appear to be proceeding with vigor against the sheriff and members of a mob which recently lynched a Negro who had been acquitted of murder by a white jury.

16 LYNCHINGS HAPPENED IN '25

Salisbury, N. C., Post

Mississippi Led States With Six; North Carolina's Record Not Marred

DEC 31 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

Gastonia, N. C., Gazette

JAN 1 1926

MISSISSIPPI LED IN LYNCHINGS PAST YEAR

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Statesville, N. C., Landmark

DEC 31 1925

NO LYNCHINGS IN CAROLINAS.

North and South Carolina Have Clean Slate for 1925—Mississippi Leads With Six—Total Number in Union 16.

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There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Statesville, N. C., Daily

DEC 31 1925

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By The Associated Press.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31. — Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings in the year was 16, the same as in the year 1924.

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Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6;

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1925

Same Number as Last Year But Less Than in Past Years.

Monroe Enquirer.

The Enquirer is in receipt of the following data concerning lynchings from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

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Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6;

ape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Virginia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1.

Patriot

n Wilkesboro, N. C., ~~Journal~~

JAN 7 - 1925

16 LYNCHED IN AMERICA IN 1925, SURVEY SHOWS

North Carolina Free of Death By Mob's Hands; Missippi Leads Record of Six

A survey of lynchings committed in the United States during the past year was submitted yesterday by Dr. Robert R. Monton, principal of Tuskegee institute. His statement follows:

"I sent you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as complied by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research.

"I find there was 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts.; 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

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"The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1."

Texas may get petticoat government fastened on it; another woman wishes to be Governor

Stanton, Va., Leader

JAN 4 1926

16 Negroes Lynched In 1925, Report

Mississippi led the state of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was sixteen, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

The number is seventeen less than during the year 1923, and forty-one less than for the year 1922.

Two Victims Insane

Two of the victims were insane the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and thirty-two in Southern states. In twenty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken.

Armed Force Used

In thirteen other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the forty-one persons before the courts, twenty-one were sentenced; five received suspended sentences dependent on good behavior, or from four to twelve months on the roads; one thirty days in jail and fifteen from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of these put to death, were charged with attacking, or attempting to attack, women. The offenses charged were: murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women, two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting women, one.

Athens, Ga., Banner Herald

JAN 2 1926

16 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. LAST YEAR

According to the records compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, colored, there were 16 lynchings in the U. S. in 1925, the same as in 1924.

The record as kept by the school head shows the following interesting data:

There were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1

LYNCHINGS ARE ON DECREASE IN U. S.

Wilson, N. C. Times

So Tuskegee Reports; Mississippi Led the State During 1925, and Total Number Was Sixteen the Same as Last Year but Seventeen Less Than 1923

JAN 1 1926

Tuskegee, Dec. 31.—Mississippi led the states of the Union in the number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that state at the hands of mobs according to reports compiled by the Tuskegee school. The total number for the year is 16, the same as for 1924. Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, while on each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Utah and Virginia. This number is seventeen less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Crime and Calamity

By R. R. MOTON,
Principal, Tuskegee Institute.

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Lynchings - 1925
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan.—Dec.

2042

Hoschton, Ga., News

JAN 14 1926

SIXTEEN LYNCHED DURING THE YEAR. STATISTICS SHOW.

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EL CENTRO, CAL., PRESS—5
DECEMBER 31, 1925

MOB LAW IN U. S. NOW ON DECLINE, REPORT DENOTES

2055

TUSKEGEE, Ala. Jan. 1.—Mob law in the United States is steadily declining, Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute declared today in his annual report, revealing that there were 16 lynchings last year, the same number as in 1924, but 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922.

Of the lynchings ten were cases where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails. two were burned at the stke, while three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts. Another was put to death and the body burned.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings,' Dr. Moton said. "Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in the south."

Morgan City
La Review D.

JAN 13 1926

CONCERNING LYNCHINGS

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Athens Tenn
Athenian

JAN 14 1926

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PASADENA, CAL.,
STAR-NEWS—14
DECEMBER 31, 1925

MOB LAW DECLINES IN UNITED STATES

2055

Only Sixteen Lynchings During Year 1925, Says Report

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mob law in the United States is steadily declining, Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, declared today in his annual report, revealing that there were sixteen lynchings this year, the same number as in 1924, but seventeen less than in 1923, and forty-one less than in 1922.

Of the lynchings, ten were cases where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails, two were burned at the stake, while three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts. Another was put to death and the body burned.

"There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," Dr. Moton said, "Seven of these were in Northern states and thirty-two in the South."

RIVERSIDE, CAL., PRESS—4
DECEMBER 31, 1925

Lynchings Show Drop Over Recent Years

2055

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Greenville, S. C., Piedmont

JAN 14 1926

Why Have Lynchings Decreased?

The immediate reasons why there were only sixteen lynchings in America in 1925—as against fifty-seven in 1922—are given inferentially in the letter from Tuskegee Institute announcing the record of the year. "There were," writes Major Moton, "thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern States and thirty-two in Southern States. In twenty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the forty-one persons thus before the courts, twenty-one were sentenced."

Where courage is displayed on the part of the sheriff, the chances are at least nine in ten that a lynching will not occur. Where those who have shared are even stronger that lynching will not recur.

That is merely another way of saying that public sentiment as respects lynching has changed tremendously in recent years, certainly in the South. All of thirty-nine sheriffs would not have prevented lynchings if they had not felt that the people who put them in office wanted them to balk the mob. An occasional strong-nerved sheriff might have stood out to the death against a crowd of lynchers, as some of them did in older days at risk of life. The majority of sheriffs always reflect the community's attitude toward the law and are neither braver nor less courageous in dealing with a mob than their constituents expect. Even more does the conviction of lynchers reflect changed sentiment, for every instance of this means investigation, information, indictment, evidence at the trial and the assent of the full jury—a proceeding that manifestly could not end in jail-sentences or penitentiary-terms unless the community was definitely against lynchings.

And why has sentiment changed? The News Leader does not know the answer and has never seen it set out in more than surmise. Is it that the crime that usually led to lynchings has decreased? Is it that prohibition has operated to keep down the impulse to violence? Has the better success of the South in finding and punishing this particular type of criminal been a deterrent? Is the South less disposed to frighten timid, decent colored people by mob violence, now that the migration of so many thousands of them has sharpened the shortage of labor on the farms? All these factors may have entered, and some of them to an extent not heretofore given its full valuation. Especially may this apply to the least-considered of all the factors, namely, the influence of prohibition

Strasburg Va
Star-ville Miss
News

JAN 11 1926

MISSISSIPPI LEADS IN LYNCHING NEGROES

One Lynched in Virginia, While Mississippi Leads All Other States With Six

Mississippi led the States of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that Commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was sixteen, the same number as for the year 1924.

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The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of these put to death, were charged with attacking, or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: murder, six, attacking women, two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child one; insulting women, one.

JAN - 8 1926

LYNCHING DECREASED DURING YEAR OF 1925

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
December 31, 1925.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton,
Principal.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer

JAN 9 1926

LYNCH LAW IN 1925.

ONE of the most interesting of the numerous annual reports to be forthcoming at the year's end is that of the department of records and research at Tuskeege Institute giving the most authentic information available as to the lynchings occurring during the year. The report this year is more gratifying, perhaps, because of the large number of attempted lynchings that were prevented than because of the small number actually occurring, although the year showed no increase over the previous year's record. There were 16 lynchings in the United States in 1924 and the same number in 1925, according to the statistics compiled.

It should be a source of gratification to all Carolinians that there was no lynching in either of the Carolina States during the past year. The good people of Texas are rejoicing that they likewise maintained a clear record in this respect. On the other hand Mississippi has the right to claim to be the champion lyncher among the States of the Union, an even half-dozen persons having been lynched in that State in the year. Florida and Georgia each was one-third as bad, having two lynchings in each state, while Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia stopped with one each.

All the 16 persons lynched in the nine States were negroes. Only six, or less than one-half of the total of those put to death, were charged with the crime that usually is made the excuse for lynchings. Six were charged with murder, two with killing an officer of the law, one with attacking a child and one with insulting a woman.

The most gratifying part of the record, perhaps, is the fact that there were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern States and 32 in Southern States. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the roads; one for 30 days in jail, and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Great progress has been made in recent years in the reduction of numbers of cases of lynching. The past year ranked with 1924, with 16 lynchings each, as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept; 17 less than the number, 33, for 1923, and 41 less than the number, 57, for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

Lynchings-1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

2043

Ogden (Utah) Standard Examiner
January 4, 1926

LYNCHINGS IN UNITED STATES.

Having made a careful compilation of the crimes of lynching, R. M. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which was founded by Booker T. Washington, sends the following figures and notations:

"I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than for 1923, and 41 less than for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail, and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

"Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1."

It will be noted that Utah is in the list of states where lynchings have occurred. The crime charged against this state occurred near Price, and has been regarded as a black spot on Utah's fair name.

Lynchings are a turning away from law to anarchy and if made a practice would destroy law and order. It is well that lynchings are decreasing.

Port Gibson
Miss Reveille

JAN - 7 1926

MISSISSIPPI HEADS LIST.

16 Lynchings in 1925, 6 Taking Place in This State

President Moton of Tuskegee Institute furnishes the following interesting data on lynchings in the United States during the year just ended:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Ogden City
Utah Herald

JAN 5 - 1926

Mississippi Leads In Lynching Cases

Six Negroes Are Lynched In This State During 1925—More Than Last Year

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskogee Institute in the Department of Records and Research has been sent to the Herald. There were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formerly released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. 6 or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows, Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

STATE IS FIRST IN LYNCHINGS; YEAR'S TOTAL 6

Jackson, Miss., News

DEC 31 1925

Mobs Claim 16 Victims, All Negroes, in 1925; Officers Nip 39

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same as for the year 1924

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported for Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law preventend lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be-lynchers. In three of the instances, during the year, persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from four to 12 months on the road; one 30 days in jail and 15 from six months to 15 years in the penitentiary.

The 16 persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; attacking woman, 4; attempted attack upon women, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

CAL.—
RAT
JARY 2, 1926

16 Lynching in 2055 U. S. Last Y

TUSKOGEE (Ala.) Jan. 2. Mob law in the United Sta steadily declining, Dr. R. R. M president of the Tuskogee Inst declared today in his annual r revealing that there were 16 ly ings last year, the same numbe in 1924, but 17 less than in 1923 41 less than in 1922.

Of the lynchings ten were cas where the victim was taken fro officers of the law and from jails, two were burned at the stake, while three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts.

Colorado Springs (Colo) Gazette
January 1, 1926

NO LYNCHINGS IN TEXAS, FIRST TIME SINCE 1865

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 31 (AP)—Texas closed the first year since the Civil war in which no lynchings took place inside the borders of Texas.

It was only three years ago that this state led the nation in the number of mob slayings.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (UP)—Mob law in the United States is steadily declining, Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, declared today in his annual report, revealing that there were 16 lynchings last year, the same number as in 1924, but 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922.

Of the lynchings, 10 were cases where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails, two were burned at the stake, while three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts. Another was put to death and the body burned.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," Dr. Moton said. "Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in the south."

Last Year's Lynchings.

According to the compilation by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, there were sixteen lynchings in the United State during the year just closed, equalling the low record for about a half century established in 1924.

An unpleasant feature of an otherwise encouraging showing is that ten of the sixteen persons lynched were "taken from the hands of the law"—two from jails and eight from officers having the prisoners in custody—without evidence of that serious, dutiful resistance by law officers which would have resulted, at least, in casualties among the lawless. Against that, however, there is a comfort in the fact that in 32 instances in Southern and seven in Northern states mobs were frustrated, in 18 such cases armed forces being employed. Forty-one lynchers and would-be lynchers were brought to trial and 31 sentenced for their participation in lawless acts. In this respect North Carolina, where no lynching occurred, holds the honors for the year.

All the persons lynched were Negroes. Only six were charged with rape. Nine states were involved; all but Utah being of the South or near-South.

South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Texas are Southern states with clean slates. It is a gratifying record; a record that all good citizens, white and Negroes, should actively concern themselves in continuing during this year and henceforth. It is a heavy balance to the credit of good citizenship that neither floods, nor drought, nor boll weevils can decrease.

Lynchings-1925
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan.-Dec.

2044

The Lynching Record.

Concord, N. C. Tribune

Statesville Daily.

The record of lynchings for 1925 is the same as that of 1924—16. The decrease in the record of mob murder in recent years has been so encouraging that failure to show a reduction the past year is a disappointment. It should be stated, however, that the number of lynchings last year and the year before was the smallest since the record has been kept, beginning in 1882. Furthermore the reduction for 1924 was a little less than 50 per cent. compared with 1923—from 33 in 1923 to 16 in 1924. The record for 1922 was 57. The decrease, therefore, in 1923 and 1924 was marked. The same ratio of decrease was hardly to be expected, but the fact that the record was maintained last year is the more disappointing when the facts are contemplated. Two of the victims of the mob were insane and three had been released by the courts. Ten were "taken from the hands of the law," the record reads—that is, two from jails and eight from officers outside of jails. That is direct and convincing evidence that there are yet many officers who are criminally negligent in failure to protect prisoners, some of them weakly yielding to mobs with hardly a show of resistance.

But here is encouragement. Thirty-nine instances are recorded in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. That is to say, but for officers using due diligence in the discharge of their duties, the number of lynchings would have been increased by 39, and the total for the past year would have been 55. Further cause for encouragement is found in the fact that 32 of the 39 cases of prevention occurred in Southern States. In 26 of these cases prisoners were removed, guards augmented and other precautions taken that gave pause to the mob. In the 13 cases force was used to repel force—officers made counter attack on the mob. In only three cases, however, were mob members indicted, but the three cases counted. Of 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced for mob participation, and 16 of these got prison sentences ranging from one month in jail to eight years in State prison.

For North Carolina it is gratifying to say there were no mob murders last year, there have been none for four years. The Needleman case was very near that, but not quite. Further cause for North Carolina pride is the fact that nearly all those punished for mob participation received the punishment from North Carolina courts. The members of the Needleman mob, who were promptly convicted and punished, do not count in this as there was not real murder in that case. But the bunch that Judge Amos M. Stack, all honor to him, sent to prison for the raid on the Buncombe jail make up near all the punishment recorded. Our record in this matter takes high rank. We had no mob murders and we punished people who attempted mob murder. We want to keep that record untarnished, but it can only be done by eternal vigilance. The mob spirit, while decreasing is still in evidence.

It is also encouraging to note that the lynchings last year, with three exceptions, were limited to one to a State, which may be accepted as evidence of increased vigilance on the part of officers. Florida and Georgia had two each and Mississippi leads with 6. But there is cause for hope even in Mississippi's notorious record. A few weeks ago a negro was acquitted in one of the counties of that State of the murder of a white man. Immediately following the acquittal while in the custody of the officers, the acquitted man was shot to death within the shadow of the jail. This cold-blooded assassination, evidently premeditated, aroused even calloused Mississippi. There was not only an outburst of indignation, the organized white women of the county, led by the wife of a former Governor, joining in the protest, but there was activity that brought results. A grand jury was called and a number of white citizens have been indicted. At a meeting of the lawyers the sheriff was asked to stand aside in his official capacity until the case was disposed of, which he did; and the sheriff and three or four of his deputies have been indicted for failure to give the prisoner proper protection. The stir in this Mississippi county indicates a healthy indication against mob murder.

JAN 5 - 1925

It s also noticed with interest that as mob murders decrease cases of individual homicide seem to increase. That is so in North Carolina at least. In our good State mob murders are not only unpopular but actually dangerous for the participants. But single killings are not only more numerous, they are treated with almost as much indifference as mob murders were formerly treated. We have suppressed mob murders by prevention, or by meeting force with force. Whether we have any lesson there for the suppression of single killers is a matter for reflection.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1925.

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and thirty-two in southern states. In twenty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the forty-one persons thus before the courts, twenty-one were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to twelve months on the road; one for thirty days in jail; and fifteen of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; rape, four; attempted rape, two; killing officer of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting woman, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, one; Florida, two; Georgia, two; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, six; Missouri, one; Utah, one; Virginia, one.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton, Principal.

Christian Index
1-7-26

RICHMOND, VA.,
News.
JAN 6 1926

WHY HAVE LYNCHINGS DECREASED?

The immediate reasons why there were only sixteen lynchings in America in 1925—as against fifty-seven in 1922—are given inferentially in the letter from Tuskegee Institute announcing the record of the year. "There were," writes Major Moton, "thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and thirty-two in Southern states. In twenty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the forty-one persons thus before the courts, twenty-one were sentenced."

Where courage is displayed on the part of the sheriff, the chances are at least nine in ten that a lynching will not occur. Where those who have shared in the crime are sent to prison, the chances are even stronger that lynching will not recur.

That is merely another way of saying that public sentiment as respects lynching has changed tremendously in recent years, certainly in the South. All of thirty-nine sheriffs would not have prevented lynchings if they had not felt that the people who put them in office wanted them to balk the mob. An occasional strong-nerved sheriff might have stood out to the death against a crowd of lynchers, as some of them did in older days at risk of life. The majority of sheriffs always reflect the community's attitude toward the law and are neither braver nor less courageous in dealing with a mob than their constituents expect. Even more does the conviction of lynchers reflect changed sentiment, for every instance of this means investigation, information, indictment, evidence at the trial and the assent of the full jury—a proceeding that manifestly could not end in jail-sentences or penitentiary-terms unless the community was definitely against lynchings.

And why has sentiment changed? The News Leader does not know the answer and has never seen it set out in more than surmise. Is it that the crime that usually led to lynchings has decreased? Is it that prohibition has operated to keep down the impulse to violence? Has the better success of the South in finding and punishing this particular type of criminal been a deterrent? Is the South less disposed to frighten timid, decent colored people by mob violence, now that the migration of so many thousands of them has sharpened the shortage of labor on the farms? All these factors may have entered, and some of them to an extent not heretofore given its full valuation. Especially may this apply to the least-considered of all the factors, namely, the influence of prohibition. Liquor used to be more responsible than anything else for the violence and brutality of lynchings. Most members of the mob usually were drunk. They had to be. Sober men, no matter how outraged, could never have stooped to some of the atrocities lynch-

ers committed.

The subject is being studied by many, and probably by some who have adequate equipment. If they can find the real reasons for the change of sentiment, these should be among the most interesting documents of America's social psychology.

Lynchings During 1925 The Same As Reported In 1924

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 4, 1926.—In a statement sent out from Tuskegee Institute, Dr. R. R. Moton emphasizes the decrease in lynchings in the United States during the past two years, in the following language:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were inane. Three others had been formerly released by the courts; 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced: 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

"Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2, Louisiana 1; Mississippi 6; Missouri, 1; Uath, 1; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE RECORD OF 1925 LYNCHINGS

Commerce, Ga., News

JAN 7 1926

Editor Commerce News.
Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1924, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1; Arkansas 1; Florida 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri 1; Utah 1; Virginia 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton, Prin.

NEGRO FARMERS WILL

Bremerton (Wn) News Searchlight
January 7, 1926

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 7.—(AP)—Improved methods of farming and home making for the negro will feature the Tuskegee Negro conference to be held at the institute, January 27-28.

Men prominent in agricultural circles, farm demonstration agents and farmers themselves will make addresses and participate in the discussions, said Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute. One day will be devoted to subjects of special interest to health and social workers and rural school teachers.

HOLLYWOOD, CAL.
CITIZEN—17
DECEMBER 31, 1925

MOB LAW ACTION SHOWS DECREASE

Sixteen Lynchings Reported For Past Year Throughout Country

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mob law in the United States is steadily declining, Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute declared today in his annual report, revealing that there were 16 lynchings last year, the same number as in 1924, but 17 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922.

Of the lynchings ten were cases where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails, two were burned at the stake, while three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts. Another was put to death and the body burned.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings," Dr. Moton said. "Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in the south."

Gainesville Fla. Sun

JAN 12 1926

NEGRO LYNCHED AT CITRA BY MASKED CREW OF 250 MEN

Was Being Taken To Hospital To Be Identified By White Woman He Is Alleged To Have Attacked.

OCALA, Fla., Jan. 11.—(AP)—After deputy Sheriffs Roddenburg and Perkins had been over powered by 250 masked men Nick Williams, alias Chandler Colding and Cohen Pickens, 36. negro, was taken from the officers and sped away to a lonely hill near Citra, 18 miles north of here, where, a noose was placed about his neck, by negro swung from an oak and his body riddled by bullets. The negro had been placed in jail here charged with criminal assault of a white woman near the spot where the lynching took place.

Officers were taking the negro to a hospital, here, to be identified by the woman he is alleged to have attacked. Near the hospital building, the mob is said to have closed around the automobile, tearing the storm curtains from the machine and placing guns in the officers' faces with a demand that Williams be delivered to them. The negro had been arrested on a suspicion charge last Wednesday.

In jail yesterday, the negro is said to have fainted when he was shown bank checks signed by the woman who he is alleged to have attacked. They are said to have been found in his bed at an old shack, where he lived prior to his arrest.

"There had been no demonstrations against the negro," said Sheriff Thomas, tonight, "and we felt that we were perfectly safe in trustnig him in the hands of the two deputies to go to the hospital. There will be no arrests made on the lynching charge."

The body of the negro is now in charge of a local undertaking company.

[illegible] City (Utah) Telegram
January 1, 1926

UTAH NAMED AMONG LYNCH LAW STATES

For the first time in several years Utah has been listed among the "lynching states" of the country, along with Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Virginia, according to the annual report of Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala. This educational institution for colored young men and women was founded by the late Booker T. Washington, and among its other activities keeps the record of lynchings throughout the United States.

The specific occurrence through which Utah broke into the list of lynch states was the hanging of Robert Marshall, negro, at Price, in Carbon county, June 18 last. Marshall was hanged to a tree on the outskirts of Price a few hours after the death of J. M. Burns, special agent for the Utah Fuel company, and deputy sheriff of Carbon county. Marshall had fatally wounded Burns early on the morning of June 16. A posse captured the negro and the mob took him from officers, who were taking him to jail.

Lynchings for 1925 equaled the number for 1924, namely, 16, according to Mr. Moton's report, but the number for both these years were considerably below the level of former years.

The report shows the following summary of executions by states in 1925: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, Utah and Virginia, 1 each.

Lynchings-1926
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Tifton, Ga., Gazette
DEC 31 1925

MISSISSIPPI LEADS NATION IN LYNCHING

Florida and Georg a Second With Two Each. Six States Had One Each

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31. — (AP) Mississippi led the states of the Union in the number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that common wealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was sixteen, the same number as for 1924.

Florida and Georgia had two each, while one was reported in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

16 WERE LYNCHED DURING THE YEAR

DEC 31 1925

Georgia Had Two Lynchings—Mississippi Leading With 6. 2 Were Burned at Stake

AMERICUS, GA Times-Recorder

Georgia had 2 lynchings in 1925 according to a letter from Robert R. Moton of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

His statement says that "16 persons were lynched in the year 1925 all these being negroes. 1924 had the same number, 1923 had 33 and 1922 had 57 or 41 more than for this year.

Two of the victims were insane, three had been formally released by the courts and 10 were taken from the hands of the law. Two were taken from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of the jails.

Two of the sixteen were burned to the stake and one was put to death and body afterwards burned."

Of the sixteen that were lynched the report shows that 6 were charged with rape or attempt to rape, murder 6; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking a child, 1; and insulting a woman, 1.

Mississippi led the south with 6 lynchings, Georgia had 2, Florida had 2 and Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia, 1 each.

Claxton, Ga. Enterprise
JAN 5 1926

16 WERE LYNCHED DURING THE YEAR,

GEORGIA HAD TWO LYNECINGS SIX. TWO WERE BURNED AT —MISSISSIPPI LEADING WITH STAKE.

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Mississippi led the south with lynchings. Georgia had 2, Flori had 2 and AlabaTa, Arkansas, Lou iana, Mississippi, Utah and Virgin 1 each.

MONTGOMERY, AL.
DEC 31 1926

16 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING 1925 IS REPORT

Sixteen lynchings occurred in the United States during 1925, according to a report issued today by Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The report shows that only 16 lynchings occurred during the entire year. There were 16 in 1924. This is the smallest number that have occurred since lynching records have been kept, according to the report.

In 1923 there were 33; in 1922 there were 57.

There were 39 instances in which ofifcers of the law prevented lynchings, seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed forces was used to repel the would-be lynchers In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts. 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, six or less than one half of those put to —th were charged with rape or attempted rape; 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Missisippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

sheriff and son of Sheriff T. J. Shirley, Wednesday as tried in decordeds' court on a charge of violating the prohibition law and being drunk.

At 1 o'clock the trial was still going on before Police Judge Mar tin, with Shirley pleading not guilty and putting up a vigorous defense.

Shirley was arrested Saturday morning at 2 o'clock by Police Officers W. P. Sayres and Boatner They testified that Shirley was drunk and that they found asmal amount of liquor in a pint bottl in Shirley's hip pocket.

Ed Waldrop arrested at th same time on the same charg was being tried jointly with Shirley.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Record
DEC 31 1926

Mississippi Led In Number Of Lynchings During the Past Year

Six Persons Met Death in That State by Mobs

TWO VICTIMS INSANE

Officers Prevented Lynchings in Seventeen Cases

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from four to 12 months on the roads; one 30 days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The 16 persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one-half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: Murder six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upos women two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting women, one.

Athens, Ga., Banner Herald

JAN 5 1926

NO INCREASE IN LYNCHINGS

Records compiled and kept by R. R. Moton, president of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, a colored institution, of the lynchings occuring throughout the nation show that 16 lynchings took place in 1925, the same number as in 1924. While the records do not show that any lynchings occurred in the east, yet it should be understood that that section of the country is not immune and in the past lynchings have occurred in that section under conditions and provications of less cause than the lynchings which have occurred in this section of the country.

However, the record is most gratifying to all law abiding citizens and to those who are laboring for an uplift among our people in order to discourage and eliminate all such acts and lawlessness in the south. Out of the number lynched, only one occurred in other than a Southern state Utah being in the West. While this record is absolutely correct, it should not be construed that lynchings are purely a southern product. Such violations of the law are not confined entirely to this section, but past records show that practically every state in the union has at some time or another experienced a lynching affray.

The report should be gratifying in that no increase was shown over the record of 1924. Let us hope that the record for 1926 will show a decrease and especially in this section of the nation. Lynching "bees" are becoming less in number each year and with the good work continued by organizations officered by local citizens in the various communities, this violation of the law is bound to be eradicated in this section of the country.

Gainesville, Ga., Eagle

DEC 31 1925

SAME NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS AS 1924 SAYS R. R. MOTON.

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicated. Of the 41 persons pendent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 month on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes, 6, or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Missessippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Gainesville, Ga. Enterprise

DEC 31 1925

MISSISSIPPI LED NATION IN NUMBER LYNCHINGS

(By The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mississippi led the states of the union in the number of persons lynched in 1925, six persons met their death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for 1924.

Florida and Georgia had two each while one was reported in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

Moultrie, Ga., Observer

DEC 31 1925

Mississippi Leads U. S. In Lynchings

No Agreement Reached.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mississippi led the states of the union in the number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs reports compiled by Tuskegee institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year is sixteen. The same number as for 1924. Florida and Georgia had two each, while one is reported in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

Augusta, Ga. CHRONICLE

JAN 1 1926

Mississippi Leads States of Union in Lynchings for 1925

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Mississippi led the states of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuckegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

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Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be-lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts, 21 were centenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behaviour, or from four to twelve months on the road; one 30-days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were:

Murder, 6; attacking women, 4; attempted attack upon women, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting women, 1

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Journal.

JAN 1 1926

Mississippians Leading Lynchers, Reports Reveal

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

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The number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report for the two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

Jan.—Dec.

2046

Lynchings-1925
Reports on, sent Press.

Crowley La Signal
JAN 2 1926

MISSISSIPPI AT TOP, LYNCHING

Total Number Lynched in South This Year Sixteen, All Negroes.

By The Associated Press.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

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There were 39 instances in which the officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances armed forces were used to repel the would be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior or from six to twelve months on the road; one 30 days in jail, and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary. The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six, or less than one half of those put to death, were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women, two; killing officer of the law, two; attacking child one; insulting women, one.

Statesboro Ga news.
DEC 31 1925

LYNCHING RECORD SHOWS SAME AS PREVIOUS YEAR

The following concerning lynchings for the past year has been compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. There were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 1 of from 6 months on the road to 5 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution
JAN 3 1926

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Press dispatches from San Antonio herald to the world the glad satisfaction that Texas closed the year 1925—"the first since the civil war"—without a single lynching. And Texas is an empire covering more territory than a half-dozen average-sized states.

The news is of greater value and of deeper significance when it is recalled that only three years ago Texas led all other states in the number of lynchings.

The fact is, the entire country is making commendable progress in outlawing the mob—not only the mob but the mob spirit. There were only sixteen lynchings in the United States in 1925—sixteen too many. But that number, as compared to three or four times that number a few years ago, shows commendable progress.

Georgia had only two lynchings in 1925. Again that was two too many. But only a few years ago it was not uncommon to find two strung up in a single month.

The department of records at Tuskegee Institute annually makes a thorough survey as to lynchings, attempted lynchings, their causes, etc. Its survey for 1925 is encouraging particularly in showing that more mobs were frustrated by the law in 1925 than ever before. It shows a stronger determination of law enforcement officers to break up mob violence in whatever shape it may show itself, whether in night riding, "community regulating," corporal punishments—or in murder, as are all lynchings.

Of the sixteen lynchings in America in 1925, only fourteen were in the south, and of the fourteen the state of Mississippi had six. This is a better record than Missisippi usually makes, but it is so bad even then that the state bar association has recently organized a crusade to arouse the conscience of the citizens of Mississippi that there shall be no recurrence of such a record.

Augusta, Ga. HERALD
DEC 31 1925

16 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. THIS YEAR

Same Number as For Year 1924—Mississippi Led in Mob Activities.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (AP) — Mississippi led the states of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, whil e one each were reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

39 LYNCHINGS PREVENTED

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings

Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behaviour, or from four to twelve months on the road; one 30-days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

ALBANY, GA.-HERALD
DEC 31 1925

NO CHANGE IN LYNCHINGS IN 1925 REVEALED

Past Year Saw Sixteen Die at Hands of Mobs, Same Number as Were Lynch Victims In 1924.

MISSISSIPPI LED ALL OTHER STATES

Florida and Georgia, With Two Each, Come Next. Thirty - Nine Preventions Are Recorded.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP). Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

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There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances armed forced was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from four to twelve months on the road; one 30 days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary. The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one-half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child one; insulting women one.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

MISSISSIPPI LEADS WITH LYNCHINGS

JAN 1 1926

Leads All States of Union in Number Mobbed During 1925

TWO REPORTED BY GEORGIA

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Mississippi led the states of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

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This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

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Lynchings Prevented

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from four to 12 months on the road; one 30 days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The 16 persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one-half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women, 2; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting women, one.

VALDOSTA, GA., Times

DEC 31 1925

LYNCHING RECORD DURING PAST YEAR

Much Smaller Than In Former Years and Georgia Shows Up Much Better, Too

According to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 is the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun

JAN 1 1926

MISSISSIPPI LEADS IN 1925 LYNCHINGS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(A. P.)—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were idicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts 21 were sentenced; five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from four to twelve months on the road; one 30 days in jail and 15 from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six or less than one half of these put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack the women. The offenses charged were: murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child one; insulting women one.

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch.

DEC 31 1925

MISSISSIPPI LEADS IN PAST YEAR LYNCHING

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP)—Mississippi led the States of the Union in the number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs.

Reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show a total number of lynchings for year of sixteen, the same number as for 1924.

Florida and Georgia had two each, while one was reported in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Times

JAN 1 1926

MISSISSIPPI GETS LYNCHING RECORD

Sixteen Cases of Mob Law Reported—Some in 1924—Many Attack Cases.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP).—Mississippi led the states of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was sixteen, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is seventeen less than during the year 1923, and forty-one less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and thirty-two in southern states. In twenty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken.

In thirty-two cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of these forty-one persons before the courts twenty-one were sentenced, five received sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to twelve months at hard labor; one thirty days in jail and fifteen from six months at hard labor to eight years in the penitentiary. The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six, or less than one-half, of those put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women.

The offenses charged were:
Murder, 6.
Attacking women, 4.
Attempting attack upon women, 2.
Killing officer of the law, 2.
Attacking child, 1.
Insulting women, 1.

Lynchings-1925
Reports on, sent Press

Jan. -Dec.

2047

Cuthbert Ga-
Leader

DEC 31 1925

Lynching Statistics.

I send the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formerly released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

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Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. Six or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virgin, ia, 1.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA
News.

DEC 31 1925

MISSISSIPPI LEADS IN MOB SLAYINGS

Alabama Has Only One Lynching In 1925, Report Shows

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

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The 16 persons lynched were negroes; six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: Murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women, two; killing officer of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting women, one.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

JAN 1 1926

MORE DETAILS ON LYNCHING RECORD

Figures for 1925 Compiled by Tuskegee Institute of Alabama

Details about the country's lynching record for 1925, in addition to those carried in press dispatches to this newspaper yesterday, are contained in a communication from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, to the Daily Dispatch. The letter follows:

I send you the following concerning lynching for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 or less than one half ofthose put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch

DEC 30 1925

THE 1925 LYNCHINGS

The department of record and research at Tuskegee Institute, a negro school over which R. R. Morton presides, has prepared and announced the lynching records for 1925 for the country. Georgia has only two lynchings lodged against it for this year and one of these was of an insane negro at Milledgeville.

The report is encouraging again because it does not overtop last year which was the lowest in lynchings since the records have been kept at Tuskegee. It is again encouraging because it shows more lynchings frustrated by officers of the law than ever before. In both last year and this year the records of lynchings were held to a low figure largely because officers stood with courage and beat off the mob. We are bound to conclude that the mob is not so fierce, after all, when it faces the gun of an officer who knows his duty under the law and is willing to stand to his post. It seldom goes over or around such an officer.

The report says:

"There were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since the records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of there were in Northern state and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

"Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. 6 or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1."

Dublin, Ga., Courier-Herald

DEC 31 1925

AT STANDSTILL

Lynchings for 1925 Were Same as During 1924

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(By The Associated Press)—Mississippi led the states of the union in the number of persons lynched in 1925, during which year 6 persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of a mob. Reports on lynching compiled by Tuskegee Institute show that the total number for the year was 16, the same number as for 1924.

Florida and Georgia had two each while one was reported in Alabama Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

Cochran, Ga., Journal

DEC 31 1925

Lynchings Are Decreasing Yearly

We are in receipt of the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research:

"There were 16 persons lynched in the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

"Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississip 6; Missouri, 1; Utah 1; Virginia, 1."

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

DEC 31 1925

MISSISSIPPI LEADS LYNCHINGS IN 1925

That State Had Six—Total for Year 16, Same as for Last Year

Tuskeegee, Ala., Dec. 31. (AP)—Mississippi led the states of the Union in the number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that State at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskeegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923, and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Hendersonville, N. C. Times

JAN 1 1926

CLEAN RECORD ON LYNCHINGS FOR PAST YEAR

No One Illegally Executed in North Carolina; Total for Country 16; Mississippi Having Six

North Carolina had a clean record during 1925, so far as illegal executions are concerned, not a single instance of mob rule having sway being reported from this state. The same was true of South Carolina.

According to statistics gathered by Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., there were 16 lynchings during the year, the same as for 1924, but less than half the number for 1923. President R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee, has compiled the following statistics covering lynchings during 1925:

I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formerly released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed forces was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder 6, rape 4, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, attacking child 1, insulting woman 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Florida 2, Georgia 2, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 6, Missouri 1, Utah 1, Virginia 1.

COLUMBIA, S. C., State

JAN 1 1926

Last Year's Lynchings.

According to the compilation by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, there were sixteen lynchings in the United States during the year just closed, equalling the low record for about a half century established in 1924.

An ugly feature of an otherwise encouraging showing is that ten of the sixteen persons lynched were "taken from the hands of the law"—two from jails and eight from officers having the prisoners in custody—without evidence of that serious, dutiful resistance by law officers which would have resulted, at least, in casualties among the lawless. Against that, however, there is an offset in the fact that in 32 instances in Southern and seven in Northern states mobs were frustrated, in 13 such cases armed forces being employed. Forty-one lynchers and would-be lynchers were brought to trial and 31 sentenced for their participation in lawless acts. In this respect North Carolina, where no lynching occurred, holds the honors for the year.

All the persons lynched were Negroes. Only six were charged with rape. Nine states were involved; all but Utah being of the South or near-South.

South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Texas are Southern states with clean slates. It is a gratifying record; a record that all good citizens, white and Negroes, should actively concern themselves in continuing during this year and henceforth. It is a heavy balance to the credit of good citizenship that neither floods, nor drought, nor boll weevils can decrease.

Thomasville, Ga. Enterprise

DEC 31 1925

MISSISSIPPI LED NATION IN NUMBER LYNCHINGS

(By The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mississippi led the states of the union in the number of persons lynched in 1925, six persons met their death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for 1924.

Florida and Georgia had two each while one was reported in Alabama Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

VALDOSTA, GA., Times

DEC 31 1925

Mississippi Led All In Number Lynchings

(By Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Mississippi led the states of the union in the number of persons lynched in 1925.

Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for hte year was 16, which is the same as for the previous year.

Florida and Georgia had two each, while one was reported in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Utah and West Virginia.

Lynchings - 1925
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan.-Dec.

2048

Morristown-Jen
JAN 7 1926

16 Lynchings in U. S. During 1925 Same as in 1294

Tuskege, Ala., Dec. 31—Only one person was lynched in Alabama during the year just closing, the annual report of Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, shows.

In the entire country there were only sixteen lynchings, the same number as in 1924, the report states. It also sets out that this number is seventeen less than in 1923, and forty-one less than in 1922.

Of the sixteen lynchings in the country, ten were cases of where the victim was taken from officers of the law and from jails. Two of the sixteen persons lynched were burned at the stake while another was put to death and the body burned, Dr. Moton's report says. Three of those lynched had been formally released by the courts.

"There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings." Dr. Moton said in his report. "Seven of these were in Northern states and thirty-two in Southern states."

Maryville-Jen
JAN 6 1926
Enterprise

YEAR'S LYNCHING RECORD IS LOW

Tennessee Has No Blot on Her Reputation Through Mob Administration of Punishment.

The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research.

There were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder 6; rape 4; attempted rape 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1; Arkansas 1; Florida 2; Georgia 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 6; Missouri 1; Utah 1; Virginia 1.

Sylacauga Ala
Advance
JAN 3 1926

ONLY 16 LYNCHINGS IN COUNTY DURING 1925

The following concerning lynchings for the past year as complied by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel, the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspendeed sentences, dependent on good behavior, or from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. 6 or less than one half of those put to death were chaged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were; murder, 6; rape 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabma, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1 Utah, 1 Virginia, 1.

Kingsport-Jen
Times

MISSISSIPPI LEADS STATES IN NUMBER OF 1925 LYNCHINGS

Total of 16 Persons Lynched During the Year, Six of Whom Met Death in Mississippi

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.(AP)—Mississippi leads the states of the union in the number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924. Florida and Georgia reported two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of those lynched persons were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, to repel the would-be lynchers. In eight three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons before the courts, 21 were sentenced, five received suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior from four to twelve months on the road; one thirty days in jail and fifteen from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

The sixteen persons lynched were all negroes. Six, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were murder, six; attacking women, four; attempted attack upon women, two; killing officers of the law, two; attacking child, one; insulting women, one.

Lynchings Prevented

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In thirteen

NO LYNCHINGS N, C, LAST YEAR

Washington, N. C., News

Mississippi Leads With Six Instances of Mob Action. All Cases Were Negroes.

JAN 5 - 1926

(Special to The Daily News)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—There were no lynchings in North Carolina during the year of 1925. Mississippi led in the number with 6. Allthese were negroes.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentence, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2. attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama. 1; Arkansas 1; Florila, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah 2; Virginia, 1.

Murfreesboro Index-Journal

JAN 1 1926

16 L ching Occur in U. S. Last Year

According to a report of the research department of Tuskegee Institute there were 16 lynchings during the past year, which with the same number in 1924, is the smallest recorded by the institutions.

All the victims were negroes and were distributed as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Florida 2, Georgia 2, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 6, Missouri 1, Utah 1, Virginia 1. There were 39 instances in which offers of the law prevented lynchings, of which 32 were in Southern states. The crimes charged were murder 6, rape 4, attempted rape 2, killing officer of law 2, attacking child 1, insulting woman 1.

Camden S. C. Chronicle

JAN 1 - 1925

THE LYNCHING RECORD

As Compiled By R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuckegee

Prof. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute writes to The Chronicle under date of December 31, as follows:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research: I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

"There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of thes were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail ;and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

"Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1."

TUSKEGEE'S "LYNCH" REPORT

Differs From That of the N. A. A. C. P. by Two—Less Than Half of Those Lynch-Murdered Even Charged With Rape.

Tuskegee, Ala. — According to Prof. Monroe N. Work, head of the department of record and research of Tuskegee N. & I. school, there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned. All were "Negroes." Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1. The number lynched in each state: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

MISSISSIPPI LEADS SOUTH IN LYNCHINGS

Goldsboro, N. C. News

Of Sixteen Lynchings During 1925, Six Occurred in That State; None in N. C.

JAN 2 1926

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(AP)—Mississippi led the States of the Union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that Commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Thuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was sixteen, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lychings each while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is seventeen less than during the year 1923 and forty-one less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lyched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were thirty-nine instances in which officers of the law prevented lychings. Seven of these were in Northern States and thirty-two in Southern States. In twenty-six of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards argumented or other precautions taken. In thirteen other instances armed forces was used to repeal the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lyching mobs were indicted. Of the forty-one persons before the courts, twenty-one were sentenced; five received

Lynchings—1925.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan ~ Dec.
2049

1925 IS FIRST YEAR SINCE 1865 TEXAS HAD NO LYNCHINGS

San Antonio, Texas, December 31. (AP)—Tonight closed the first year since the civil war in which no lynchings took place inside the borders of Texas.

It was only three years ago that this state led the nation in the number of mob slayings.

INCREASE OF TWO

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—(AP)—Eighteen negroes were lynched in this country during 1925, compared with 16 in 1924, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today.

Mississippi led with six lynchings, the association statistics showed. Figures for other states were:

Florida, three; Georgia, two, and one each in Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

MISSISSIPPI LEADS ALL IN LYNCHINGS

Total Number Mobbed in Country Same as in 1924; Ten Taken From Hands of Law

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 31.—Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by Tuskegee institute show. The total number of lynchings for the year was 16, the same number as for the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia recorded two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

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Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake while one was put to death and the body burned.

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The sixteen persons lynched were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; attacking women, 4; attempted attack upon women, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, one.

LYNCHINGS IN 1925—ALABAMA HAD ONE

Editor The Advertiser:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number ranking with the number of 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts, 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jail and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced, five suspended sentences, dependent on good bhavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail, and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder 6, rape 4, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, attacking child 1, insulting woman 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Florida 2, Georgia 2, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 6, Missouri 1, Utah 1, Virginia 1.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.
Tuskegee, Ala.

Atlanta, Ga. CHRONICLE
JUL 2 - 1925

ONLY NINE LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Records compiled by Tuskegee institute for the first six months of 1925 made public today by R. R. Moton, principal, show nine lynchings. This compares with five for the first six months of 1925, fifteen for the same period in 1923 and thirty for the first half of 1922.

All of the persons lynched were negroes, according to the report, and the offenses charged included:

Murder, 4; criminal assault, 2; attacking woman, 1; attaching child, 2.

The report says that three persons were lynched in Mississippi and one each in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia.

COQUILLE, ORE.
SENTINEL.
T-28
SEP 25 1925

LYNCHING LESS COMMON

Mob law is not so popular as it used to be in the United States. During the first half of 1925 only nine lynchings were reported to the Tuskegee Institute. Though this was an increase of four over the corresponding period of 1924 it showed a decline of six as compared with 1923 and a drop of twenty-one when measured by the record of 1922 when there were thirty during the first six months. The 1925 lynchings occurred as follows; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.—October Sunset

SPRINGFIELD MASS REPUB
DECEMBER 24, 1925

A Mississippi Lynching

The lynching at Clarksdale, Miss., Saturday night, of a Negro whom a jury had just acquitted of murder after a week's trial affords an excellent occasion for the members of the state bar association, and other citizens who share their views, to prove the sincerity of their recent utterance in respect to lynching, which they correctly characterize as the state's "blackest spot."

The latest victim of the mob was suspected of being an accomplice in a murder of which two other men have been found guilty. As he was leaving the courthouse, accompanied by the sheriff and a deputy, he was seized, it is stated, by a "group of 'unmasked men" and shot to death. The officers, who are said to have "feared violence," were "overpowered." It appears on the face of it to be a clear case both of negligence on the part of the sheriff and a demonstration on the part of the mob of belief that public opinion would be with them in their flagrant and criminal contempt of the processes of justice.

In the publication of the bar association, above referred to, the enactment of a law is urged requiring the summary removal, in case of a lynching, of the county official responsible for the protection of the victim. The suggestion will recall the custom of the sea which, with exceptions, terminates the service of an officer whose ship is lost, whether or not he is to blame. The officer takes command knowing that luck may be against him; that he may have to quit through no fault of his own, as one of the hazards of his calling. In some cases the custom works what seems to be injustice but the fact that it is a custom is testimony to the conviction that it is salutary. If such a law existed in Mississippi it is reasonable to suppose that a sheriff, fearing violence, would take greater precautions than this sheriff seems to have done, and would have the active support of many people who would want him to keep his job, however much they might sympathize with the mob.

Mississippi's lynching record had declined from 14 cases four years ago to two cases last year but has already reached five this year. That public sentiment has definitely turned against this survival of barbarism there has been every reason to believe, but unless something serious happens to participants in this latest atrocity the outlook for the future will not be so encouraging. The states where lynchings in greater or smaller numbers take place every year are for the most part determinedly opposed to such federal legislation as is proposed in the Dyer antilynching bill, but the burden is upon them to prove that federal action is not necessary to the reasonable security of the individual in his right to life.

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite
JAN 15 1926

NO INCREASE IN LYNCHINGS

Records compiled and kept by R. R. Morton, president of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, a colored institution, of the lynchings occurring throughout the nation show that 16 lynchings took place in 1925, the same number as in 1924. While the records do not show that any lynchings occurred in the east, yet it should be understood that that section of the country is not immune and in the past lynchings have occurred in that section under conditions and provocations of less cause than the lynchings which have occurred in this section of the country.

However, the record is most gratifying to all law abiding citizens and to those who are laboring for an uplift among our people in order to discourage and eliminate all such acts and lawfulness in the south. Out of the number lynched, only one occurred in other than a southern state Utah being in the West.

Seattle Wn.) Enterprise
January 8, 1926

Tuskegee Report Shows Mob Spirit Losing Sway

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan.).—(P. N. S.)—According to the annual report on mob conditions in this country as they affect Negroes, issued here last week by Dr. R. R. Moton, it was revealed that there were 16 lynchings last year, the same number as in 1924, but 31 less than in 1923 and 41 less than in 1922. Of the mob outbursts, 10 were cases where the victim was taken from officers of the law and jails, two were burned at the stake while three of those lynched had been formerly released by the courts. The report showed that there had been 39 instances in which officers of the law had had the courage to prevent lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states.

2049

Smithfield-N.C.
Herald

JAN 12 1926

Editorial

The report on lynching which has recently been issued by the Tuskegee Institute is enccuraging. It is true that there were sixteen lynchings last year, the same number as occurred the year before, but in 1923 thirty-three persons were lynched and in 1922, fifty-seven suffered the same fate. Mississipp heads the list with six lynchings to her discredit. We are proud to know that North Carolina had no lynchings to report. Prompt and severe punishmen for would-be lynchers has propabl helped to make this record. If othe states would try this plan, lynching might soon be a thing of the past.

Red Springs-N.C.
Citizen

JAN 7 - 1926

SIXTEEN PERSONS LYNCHED DURING 1925

(From The Monroe Enquirer)

The Enquirer is in receipt of the following data concerning ynchings from R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on th road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 8 years in the penitentiary.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Virginia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 6, Missouri, 1; Utah, 1.

16 Persons Lynched During the Past Year

Albermarle, N. C., Press

There were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

JAN 14 1926

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in northern states and 32 in southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utahfi 1; Virginia, 1.—Tuskegee Institute Department of Records and Research.

CHICAGO ILL. POST
JANUARY 4, 1926

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1925

There were sixteen lynchings in 1925—precisely the same number as occurred in 1924, which established the lowest record since lynching statistics began to be kept. In 1922 the total was 57 and in 1923 it was 33, so that the improvement in the last two years is notable. When we consider how much the spirit of lawlessness has disturbed the country of late it is gratifying to discover that here, at least, is one phase of disregard for law which seems to be diminishing.

Mississippi is the greatest offender. More than one-third of all the lynchings—six, to be exact—happened in that state, and no other state had more than two. No northern state contributed to the record. In all cases the victims were of the Negro race, and, in every instance but two, murder, rape or attempted rape was the offense charged. One victim was accused of attacking a child and another of insulting a woman.

It is encouraging to note that in thirty-nine cases of attempted lynching the law officers offered successful resistance. This is an evidence of an increasing sense of responsibility on the part of those in authority, which is further demonstrated by the fact that forty-one persons were indicted for participating in lynching parties, of whom twenty-one were convicted and fifteen sentenced to terms of from six months to eight years.

Lynching can be wholly stamped out in the United States if there is a continuance of the better attitude toward law and the more resolute enforcement of law which these figures denote. The movement to promote better race relations is proving a most valuable factor in creating the public sentiment which supports the law and discountenances the incitement of color-line prejudices and antipathies.

Lincolnton
N. C. Times

JAN 12 1926

NO LYNCHINGS IN CAROLINAS

Mississippi led the states of the union in number of persons lynched in 1925. Six persons met death in that commonwealth at the hands of mobs, reports compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show. The total number of lynchings in the year was 16, the same as in the year 1924.

Florida and Georgia reported two lynchings each, while one each was reported from Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

This number is 17 less than during the year 1923 and 41 less than for the year 1922.

Two of the victims were insane, the report shows, while three had been released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, says the report, two being taken from jail and eight from officers of the law outside the jail. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake, while one was put to death and the body burned.

There were 39 nstances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Lynchings-1925.
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. - Dec.

2050

TEXAS DESERTED LYNCHING LOOP IN 1925!

According to lynching statistics compiled by the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, sixteen persons were victims of this celebrated American pastime during 1925, the same number as in 1924.

According to records compiled by the department of records and research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City, there were eighteen instances of mobocracy in democratic America last year.

However, there is one gratifying feature connected with both reports, though they differ in the number of lynchings, viz: Texas deserted the lynching league during the 1925 season, though the state won the championship of said circuit a few seasons ago.

In 1924 Florida won the lynching league pennant, with Mississippi and Georgia tied for second place; while Texas brought up the rear with only one lynching.

Having a penchant for winning pennants in Judge Lynch's loop, Mississippi regained lost ground during 1925 and led the league with 6 lynching orgies, thereby capturing the championship of the mobocratic circuit for last year; while Florida finished second with three lynchings and Georgia third, with two, according to the report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Tuskegee report showing that these two teams (states) tied for second place in the 1925 flag race with two lynchings each.

While there seems to be some little dispute about the occupant of second place in the 1925 lynching league race, "Ole Miss" holds undisputed claim to the championship!

For the first time since the civil war, the escutcheon of the Lone Star State was not blotted and disgraced by a lynching demonstration, which shows that wonderful progress has been made in Texas along this line and demonstrates that there are several states in the republic worse than Texas in this respect!

The Informer, while deploring the fact that our great country recorded sixteen or eighteen lynchings during 1925, is delighted in the fact that Texas withdrew from the lynching league during the past season, and earnestly hopes and prays that this state has permanently given up its berth in said circuit.

Lynching Record For 1925 Shows Same Number Of Mob Victims As Year Of 1924

Tuskegee Institute Record of Past Year Shows Also That 41 Mobbists Were Indicted and 21 Convicted; Texas Had No Lynchings For First Year Since Civil War

An Associated Press dispatch, dated from San Antonio, Tex., on January 1, states that for the first time since the Civil War a year had passed with no lynchings in that state—this period ending with December 31, 1925.

The lynchings record for 1925, as issued by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Monroe N. Work, director, shows sixteen persons lynched during 1925, the same number as was lynched in 1924, the two years' records being the lowest since records have been kept. It is reported, however, that a statement issued by the N. A. A. C. P., from its New York office, lists eighteen lynchings for 1925.

The Tuskegee Institute record, which has been kept for thirty-six years, since 1889, shows Mississippi leading for 1925 wth six lynchings. Georgia and Florida had two each, with one each charged to Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

Two Victims Were Insane

Two of the victims were insane persons, and three others had been formally cleared and released by the courts. Two prisoners were taken from jails and eight were taken from officers of the law outside of jails. Two burned to death and one was killed and the body burned afterwards.

Alleged crimes charged against the victims were murder in 6 cases; rape 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of law, 2; attackng child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The record discloses also that in 39 instances officers of the law prevented lynchings; seven of these cases occuring in northern states, and thirty-two in southern states. In 13 cases, the officers used armed forces in repelling the mob, in other instances the prisoners being removed, or guards augmented, or other precautons being taken.

In three instances, 41 persons were indicted for being members of lynching mobs. Of this number, 21 were sentenced—5 wee given suspended sentences, dependent on good behaviour, of from 4 to 12 months on county roads; 1 for thirty days in jail, and 15 wee given from 6 months to 8 years in state penitentiaries.

All of the mob victims for 1925 were Negroes.

LYNCHERS TAKE TOLL OF 16 LIVES, SAYS REPORT OF 1925

But Tuskegee Records Fail to Consider Scores of Murders That Never Got Into Print

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 8.—Sixteen lives were snuffed out by the lynchers' mob during the year 1925, states the annual report of the department of records and research at Tuskegee institute. Each year this department compiles from all available printed sources the list of mob-murders committed in this country during the preceding 12 months. Daily newspapers, weeklies and local periodicals are scanned for the figures upon which the research workers base their final statement.

According to this census of murders, the year 1925 will take rank with the preceding year as the period of fewest lynchings since accurate statistical records were attempted. The figure is 17 less than the record for 1923, which went as high as 33, and it is 41 less than the figure for 1922, which reached 57.

Two of the victims of the 1925 man-killers were insane persons, the report states. Three of them were men who had been formally put through a legal trial in a white court, under a white judge, and found innocent. Then, despite the fact that not even a white jury could find evidence enough to warrant their conviction, they had been set upon by the mob and killed.

Two of those lynched were burned at the stake; in the case of a third, the mob put their victim to death, and then, regretting having missed their opportunity to see human flesh seered by flames, they had burned the dead body.

In only three cases were persons charged with making up a lynching mob even indicted. Of the 41 who were indicted, only 21 were sentenced, and five of these sentences were suspended. The other sentences ranged from 30 days to eight years.

In less than half of the lynchings was rape even charged as a crime. The offenses charged were: Murder, six times; rape, four times; attempted rape, twice; killing an officer of the law, twice; attacking a child, once, and insulting a woman, once.

Mississippi leads with six lynchings. Florida and Georgia had two each. The following states had one: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia.

The unfortunate feature of the report is that it of necessity makes no mention of that long list of atrocities that never break into print. Were these cited, the number would swell to 200

TEXAS DESERTS JUDGE LYNCH'S LOOP IN 1925; UTAH JOINS MOB LEAGUE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—According to statistics compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, there were 16 persons lynche din America during 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Seven of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In three instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; five suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from four to 12 months on the road; one for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from six months on the road to eight years in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes. Six or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

TUSKEGEE REPORTS INDICATE THAT SIXTEEN WERE VICTIMS OF LYNCHING MOBS IN 1925 AS AGAINST A LIKE NUMBER FOR LAST YEAR. RECORD BETTERED BY CONVICTION OF MOB MEMBERS IN TWO STATES

According to the reports sent out recently from Tuskegee Institute, the lynching mobs of this year ran those of last year a dead heat. There were 16 of such cases in 1924 and an equal number in 1925. Both records were the smallest in the history of the country and both give it on the decline. Texas is among those states where no lynching occurred.

The following is the release sent out from Tuskegee under the signature of Dr. R. R. Moton:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924, as the smallest number of persons lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. 10 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 2 from jails and 8 from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of those lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

There were 39 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 7 of these were in Northern states and 32 in Southern states. In 26 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 13 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 3 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 41 persons thus before the courts, 21 were sentenced; 5 suspended sentences, dependent on good behavior, of from 4 to 12 months on the road; 1 for 30 days in jail; and 15 of from 6 months on the road to 1 year in the penitentiary.

Of the sixteen persons lynched all were Negroes, 6 or less than one half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

18 LYNCHINGS IN 1925 GAIN 2 OVER LAST YEAR

MISSISSIPPI LEADS WITH SIX, FLORIDA SECOND WITH THREE

New oYrk, Dec. 31—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today made public lynching statistics for the, showing 18 mob murders an increase of 2 over the 16 recorded last year. Mi sisissippi led the states with 6 lynchings, Florida was second with 3 and Georgia third with 2. The Advancement Association announces that it is including as lynching two mob murders not including in te figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute, the two lynchings be ng the shooting to death by a mob of 200 people of Jim Evans at Jellico, Kentucky, on April 13, and the shooting to death by police and citizens of Odum Dunlap in Haines City, Fla., on December 20.

Two of the 18 of them mob victims, were burned to death. All of the victims were Negroes. The list of lynchings by states is as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1: Virginia, 1.

LAKESIDE, CAL., JOURNAL

JANUARY 7, 1926

RECORD OF LYNCHINGS FOR YEAR

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research. I find there were 16 persons lynched in 1925. This number, ranking with the number 16 for 1924 as the smallest number of persons lynched in any one year since records of lynchings have been kept, is 17 less than the number 33 for 1923, and 41 less than the number of 57 for 1922. Two of the victims were insane. Three others had been formally released by the courts. Ten of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, two from jails and eight from officers of the law outside of jails. Two of these lynched were burned at the stake and one was put to death and body burned.

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Of the 16 persons lynched all were negroes. Six, or less than one-half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. The offenses charged were: Murder, 6; rape, 4; attempted rape, 2; killing officers of the law, 2; attacking child, 1; insulting woman, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number to each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1.

R. R. Moton,
Principal Tuskegee Institute
Dec. 31, 1925.

Lynchings — 1925. I.
Side Lights.

Alabama.
2077

YOUTH IS ABDUCTED

Negro Taken On Street By Two 'Officers'

Early Tuesday morning police had found no trace of Charles Smith, 22, negro, living in the rear of 1538 Norwood boulevard, who several hours earlier had been forced to accompany two white men who met him near his home and told him they were officers. Both city and county jails were wrecked by officials in their search for the youth, but without success.

Police learned of the abduction when Augusta Stevens, a negro girl with whom Smith was walking, was stopped by the men, reported to the family where Smith lived that he had been taken. She said the two men, afoot, came up behind them, grabbed Smith and searched him, telling the girl to "run along home."

The girl started away, but heard the men tell Smith they were officers. She said she saw no automobile and that the last she saw of Smith he was between the men being escorted down the street.

NEGRO THREATENS FARMER IN LETTER AND IS SHOT

Will Bean Seriously Wounded by Porter Holmes in Troy

TROY, ALA., Feb. 23.—Special to The Advertiser.—Will Bean, negro, was wounded late Saturday when he was shot by Porter Holmes, a white farmer and serious injuries inflicted in his arm and neck, just below the ear.

It is reported that Holmes resented a letter the negro had written to him in which he stated that he would kill him. Holmes went in search of the negro and found him riding in a Ford car out on Montgomery road near Troy.

When the negro saw Holmes he jumped from the car and ran and Holmes fired on him. Holmes was accompanied by his father, R. H. Holmes. He was arrested and lodged in jail, but later made bond for $500. A warrant has also been sworn out for Bean for writing the threatening letter.

TRIAL OF JULIUS SET FOR THURSDAY

Negro Enters Plea of Not Guilty to Murder of Sinnreich

Trial of Hubbard Julius, negro, charged with the murder of William A. Sinnreich, soft drink salesman, last August, will be held Thursday morning in circuit court before Judge Leon McCord.

Julius, through his attorneys, has entered a plea of not guilty, despite an alleged confession which Sheriff R. C. Phelps claims to hold. Sinnreich was slain on the Ware's Ferry road a few miles from Montgomery and an attempt made to cremate his body. Julius, who is said to be a former convict, and has an alias of Jim Dorsey, was captured in Birmingham several months later.

Trial of misdemeanor and felony cases will continue in circuit court Wednesday. Three pleas of guilty to violation of the prohibition law were entered Tuesday morning, while the afternoon was devoted to trial of cases of minor significance.

Those pleading guilty were, Thomas J. Hall, J. H. Hall, and Mose Kelly, negro. Lewis Hawkins was fined $100 on a charge of violation of the prohibition law. Albert Dodson and Sterling Mabry were convicted of grand larceny in connection with the theft of an automobile.

AN UGLY SITUATION

Occasionally as a race we meet some very intolerable and vexing problems. Ours is and has been a journey on the rough side of the mountain. We are plodding along in some kind of fashion with hardly any certainty as to our status in the face of the law or what we may depend upon as our protection when we are right and what punishment to expect when we are wrong. We must know, however, that when we are wrong we are sure to be punished, and almost always to the full extent of the law. The unjust punishment is the one that we cannot forget.

The Negro is not receiving a fair deal at the hands of the law. He does not have the guarantee of protection in his rightful pursuits as other men. This is wrong, wrong in principle, wrong in sentiment and wrong in the administration of the law; it is wholly wrong. The law should protect all mankind; the law should sustain itself. This can be done only through a just administration of law.

Mr. Will Sharpe, of Center, in Cherokee County, Alabama, for many years a prominent Negro citizen of that county, a well-to-do farmer, a law-abiding man of color, held in high esteem by members of both races, is today a pilgrim of sorrow. He can live at Center no longer; he must seek other quarters. His family is also pilgrims. Mr. Sharpe is growing old now; he is past the age of fifty and had just about reached the point in life where he could settle down for comfortable living.

But what is it all about? Some weeks ago some robed white men sought to persuade him out, and he refused them, they broke his door down, entered his home and one of the members was killed. Mr. Sharpe gave himself up to the sheriff and was in jail for more than two weeks. The story of the killing was given by him, nobody denied it, no one appeared against him, he was exonerated. But his exoneration did not carry with it in Cherokee County protection. He begged to remain in jail for fear of those who waited to take his life. He was refused this privilege and was advised to flee because of approaching danger.

As powerful as the powers may seem to be and as strong as sentiment is today against the black people of America, these conditions cannot last always. Right will not remain on the scaffold, nor wrong on the throne. The future is pregnant with hope and a more peaceful citizenry. No honest person can sanction the plight of Will Sharpe. Sentiment will change one day; law enforcing officers will respect more their oath of office, and that oath will extend not to one section, nor one race, but will cover humanity under the purview and in the territory of that officer. Will Sharpe should have had the protection of the sheriff's office in Cherokee County, not so much for the interest he had in the Negro who had been vindicated but that law and order in Cherokee County would have been sustained.

These abuses are recorded somewhere and one day a final and complete answer will be made. Will Sharpe helped to pay the salaries of officers in Cherokee County through his taxes and aided in the education of all the people of that county. He paid for his protection both in money and in a life of character; he was extended some aid, but authorities did not go to the extent of their ability, and it may be that the mob who sought his life or to administer punishment otherwise has succeeded at least in carrying out the major purpose of their plan, and that was to rob him of his property, take from him an earning brought to him by many years of toil and sacrifice.

A white gentleman, writing under "Views and Interviews" in The News of Friday's issue, made the following statement:

"It is a disgrace to the state of Alabama that the Negro man who killed a member of a band of white men who forced their way into his home near Center feels that he can no longer live in safety on his own farm," said R. N. Jones. "The Negro has done absolutely nothing that is not sanctioned by the laws of both God and man. He did only what any other man of like courage would have done. With his home broken into by lawless men bent upon doing him bodily harm, he fired in self-defense. That even the family of the dead man knows the Negro is justified is proven by the fact that they refuse to appear to press the charges against him. He stands exonerated by law of any blame whatsoever. Yet, refused permission to remain in jail to make certain he is not murdered, he and his family desert their home in fear of assassination. It is a sad commentary upon conditions in Alabama generally, and in that neighborhood particularly, when a law-abiding citizen is thus forced to flee for no better reason than he protected himself and his family from harm. No wonder the outside world looks askance at us on occasion."

No matter how rash and vicious things may seem, we still have hope; we must continue in faith, in all of our troubles we have a friend in the opposite race, someone who is at least willing to speak and will speak his condemnation upon the wrongs perpetrated against us. The statement by Mr. R. N. Jones is typical of the feeling of many thousands of white men throughout this section but who are barred of action because of sentiment.

This is an ugly and ungodly picture; it is a blight upon the character and the citizenry of the great state of Alabama, and in this disposition lay much of the trouble of our section. This man should never have left his home. He should have remained there. Life is sweet to all of us; we are not here for always and we could die for no greater cause than the protection of our families, the virtue and comfort of our homes and the laws of our state and country. This picture, merciless and savage as it appears, has stained our state. It has placed a mark that will not be easily erased.

BLOODHOUNDS USED TO TRACE NEGROES

Birmingham Police Seek Bandits Who Killed Man and Injured Girl Companion

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 5.—A squad of detectives assisted by bloodhounds from the prison camp were searching tonight for alleged negro highwaymen who killed A. A. Lancaster, 48, of this city and wounded Miss Hattie Stephens, 18, of Jasper, while the couple were out ri-

ACQUITTED WHEN HE FACES JURY

Center, Ala., April 17.—Klansmen numbering 35 and robed in the white regalia of the order stormed the home of Will Sharpe, near Pleasant Gap, at midnight here last week and attempted to kidnap him. Sharpe did not prove such a willing customer when the leader mounted his

from porch and instructed him to "come out." Sharpe got his shotgun and stood behind the door.

"Kick it in if you want me," he called to the Kluxer.

Jesse Pace (white), cotton mill worker of Piedmont, Ala., who had come down to conduct the raid, answered Sharpe's demand by breaking through the door with an ax. As Pace, reinforced by his comrades, dashed down the dark hallway Sharpe opened fire. The white man's left arm was torn from his body by the first fusillade of shots, and his face badly mutilated. He fell to the floor with a thud.

"Come on. Are there anymore " shouted Sharpe. "If I got to go I'll take a couple along with me," he continued. Another shot rang out and blood crept through the white robes of two other Klansmen, who were deserting their leader. Other members hurriedly wired Sheriff Blair of Cherokee county, who rushed to the scene. Sharpe, who had gone to his bedroom to reload his gun, surrendered to the sheriff under the condition that he be permitted to carry his gun with him to Blair's office.

Pace was rushed to a hospital in Piedmont, where he died.

Several conflicting stories are told regarding the raid. Sharpe declared that the only disagreement he had with the whites was that he refused to carry a note to a woman of his Race for a white man, who became offended at his refusal. Another was that he "was a little too prosperous and putting wrong ideas in other people's head."

When the trial was called Monday, Sharpe confessed the killing, but no one appeared to prosecute him. He was questioned by the judge regarding the raid and gave a vivid description of his defense against the Klansmen. He was ordered released, but told that it would be best that he leave the county to avoid trouble. Sharpe said he would.

FARMER FREED OF MURDER, RESISTING ROBED ATTACK

Russellville Man Claims Effort Made To Break Door.

RUSSELLVILLE, ALA., June 23.—At a preliminary hearing here today, John Jackson, farmer, was acquitted of the charge of killing Lee Martin, following an attack of robed and masked men on his home a few weeks ago. Judge Sargent of the law and equity court held the killing justifiable.

Jackson testified that he fired on the men who came to his home at night and attempted to break down the front door. Martin died shortly afterwards at his home where he was carried by companions. Neighbors of Jackson testified to seeing the robed men pass along the road.

After his acquittal Jackson stated he would move to Naomi, Tenn., where his wife's relatives live. Neighbors have agreed to finish working his crop free of charge. Jackson stated that he had been warned before the killing to quit "his way of doing."

ALABAMA NEGRO KILLS MEMBER OF ROBED BAND

Attempt Made to Kidnap Black From His Home

CENTER, ALA., April 3.—Jesse Pace, 25, cotton mill worker of Piedmont, Ala., is dead and Will Sharpe, negro of near Pleasant Gap in Cherokee county, is in jail here as a result of an alleged attempt by a robed band to kidnap Sharpe from his home last night. Sharpe surrendered today to Sheriff Blair, of Cherokee county.

According to Sharpe, the men came to his home and demanded entrance. He refused, he said, and fired at them with a shot gun when they forced the door of his home. Pace, who is thought to have been injured by the shot and carried away by his companions, died later at Piedmont. Sharpe could give no reason for the alleged attack on his home.

Reward Expected To Reach $1,000 In Russell Flogging

ONEONTA, ALA., Sept. 29.—A reward totaling more than $500 and which is expected to reach $1,000 will be offered for information leading to apprehension of persons who are said to have flogged T. B. Russell, well known lawyer, several days ago. Russell was warned to leave the community. His friends are active in an effort to run down the lashers who kidnaped him on the streets and inflicted punishment after carrying him to the woods.

Two stories are being told here in connection with the whipping. One is that Russell has been bitter in his opposition to a secret order and that he told friends after the flogging that his lashers accused him of talking too much and of carrying a gun for members of the order. They are said to have taunted him with the remark: "You are getting yours now." They told him to leave town, Russell is quoted as saying.

The other story is that Russell was warned to leave Oneonta after his wife sued him for divorce, charging infidelity and naming another woman. He did not heed the warning.

The group of citizens raising the money as a reward for the floggers are of the opinion it is said, that the men who actively engaged in the flogging were from a nearby community, but that they were brought into Onconta by a group of residents of this place.

MACON COURTROOM JAMMED FOR TRIAL OF ROAD OVERSEER

Negro Woman Declares Cherry Expressed Wish To Be Widower; State To Complete Evidence Today

PROSECUTION BOMBSHELL IS EXPECTED WEDNESDAY

Prison Mates of Defendant Summoned; Accused Man Maintains Composure

BY CARL ROUNTREE
Staff Correspondent

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 27.—Through a maze of defamatory testimony, J. T. Cherry, Macon county road overseer, faced twelve men in the ordeal for his life in circuit court here Tuesday, confident that a large number of witnesses summoned in his behalf will refute Wednesday the damaging evidence of the opening session.

Cherry is charged with murder in connection with the slaying of his invalid wife on October 12, whose body was found stretched upon the kitchen floor of his home near here, a bullet wound through the head. The accused man told officers he discovered the body upon his return from a trip to town.

Tuesday's session was given over mainly by an attempt of the state to show through two Montgomery negro women, malice on the part of Cherry towards his wife and a motive for the slaying.

These women, Lucilla Chapman, insurance agent, 14 Clopton street, and Phyliss Smith, a neighbor, testified that they had known Cherry for sometime and that they often interchanged visits.

Question Causes Flurry

A flurry was caused in the immense crowd of the courtroom when the Smith woman testified under the tenacious questioning of Solicitor Clyde Vann that "Cherry had promised to get her from Montgomery where he could see her more often and that he had told her 'I would give my weight in gold if I could wake up some morning and find myself a widower so that we would not be separated."

The Smith woman was subjected to a rigorous cross examination by Attorneys Joseph Duke and W. M. Russell and the woman after answering a few questions, sulled. The Chapman woman also sulled in answer to a barrage of questions and was persuaded to speak only when Judge N. D. Denson ordered her to answer the questions.

Was Once Arrested

On cross examination the Smith woman admitted that she had been in trouble in Montgomery and was once arrested for violation of the prohibition law.

The state is expected to throw its largest bombshell into the defense ranks Wednesday with the testimony of Oscar Johnson and Grady Miller, who were convicted in the Macon circuit court two weeks ago and were prison mates of Cherry.

Johnson and Miller were afterwards sent to Kilby and Speigner prisons respectively and will make the trip to Tuskegee under guard Wednesday morning.

Court convened at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Long before the trial the wide courtroom was packed to capacity and hundreds swarmed about the park about the courthouse. A few women in the throng left the room shortly after the trial opened. The crowd was greatly augmented by the Macon county fair which opened Monday.

Practically the entire morning was consumed in impaneling a jury. The jury is composed of V. E. Fillingim, Love J. Brown, Evie Oswalt and William J. Reese, all merchants; Wright Noble, Crawford M. Howard, Ben Smith, Cliff T. Cassady, V. M. Guthrie, B. Frank Guthrie. Mitchell Mangum and Emmett Segrest, all farmers.

The first witness to be called to the stand was Dr. T. F. Taylor, Tuskegee attorney. He testified that he examined the body of Mrs. Cherry and that it was cold. His testimony also related to the position of the dead woman in regards to certan articles and kitchen utensils in the room. Under cross examination of Attorney Russell, Dr. Taylor testified that the woman was deformed.

The testimony of Deputy Sheriff C. P. Rowell, who was next called by the state, related especially to an examination of the kitchen for possible bullet holes. His testimony also dealt with a conversation between himself and Cherry the night of the tragedy.

C. H. Thrasher was next called to the stand. His testimony related to an examination of the kitchen and doors and windows for bullet holes. He admitted under questioning by Attorney Duke that none were found. Mr. Thrasher testified that the springs of the screen door at the back veranda would "squeak" when the door was opened fast or slow and was very noticably. Under cross-examination of Attorney Russell he was not able to say how far the noise could be heard.

At noon court recessed until 1:30 and immediately following recess, Neal Daniel was called to the stand. His testimony related directly to a conversation with Cherry the night his wife was found slain. Questioned by Attorney Duke he admitted that he told several persons that night that he did not believe it was Cherry's act.

Deputy Sheriff Roy Plant was the next witness, whose testimony related to the discovery of the revolver and other articles under the floor of Cherry's garage.

Under cross-examination Deputy Sheriff Plant admitted he could not tell after two or three hours if a pistol had been fired recently or not. Following Deputy Plant's testimony, the .38 caliber revolver, cartridges, locket, watch were introduced as evidence against Cherry.

Sheriff C. C. Livingston, the next state witness, testified that he found no tracks leading direct from the back veranda to the garage under cross-examination, after the prosecution had attempted to show that there were tracks.

He said Cherry expressed a willingness to accompany him when arrested.

Throughout the trial, Cherry remained quiet, only speaking when spoken to. The effects of jail life was not evident in his appearance, for he was neatly dressed.

Indications are that the examination of witnesses will be completed late Wednesday afternoon and that closing arguments will be heard Thursday morning.

CHERRY TO HANG FOR WIFE'S MURDER IN MACON COUNTY

Jury Returns Verdict Wednesday After Hour of Deliberation; Prisoner Unmoved by Sentence

NEW TRIAL MOTION DENIED; NOTICE OF APPEAL FILED

Prisonmate Testified Overseer Confessed; "Did Not Kill My Wife," Declares

BY CARL ROUNTREE
Staff Correspondent

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 28.—J. T. Cherry, alleged wife slayer, was sentenced to hang on December 18, 1925, by Judge N. D. Denson, at 4 o'clock this afternoon in circuit court.

Senior counsel for the defense, W. M. Russell, attorney of this city immediately gave notice of appeal, following motion for new trial, which was overruled.

Lynchings— 1925 II

Side Lights.

2096 Alabama

The jury, of which Love J. Brown, merchant, was foreman, returned a verdict of guilty of first degree murder at 3:30 o'clock, after a deliberation of one hour. The verdict carried with it the death sentence.

Shows Little Emotion

Cherry showed little emtion when Judge Denson pronounced the sentence of death upon him and asked if he had a statement to make, replied: "I am not guilty of the murder of my wife, Judge. I am not guilty."

No disorder was evident when the jury returned its verdict or when Judge Denson pronounced sentence as required by law of him. He warned the large crowd which packed the wide courtroom to capacity, that no disorder would be tolerated and despite the high tension, the warning was carefully headed.

Oscar Johnson, convicted and sentenced in circuit court here last week on charges of grand larceny and burglarly, and now serving his time at Kilby prison, was the first witness to take the stand when court convened at 9 o'clock this morning.

Claims Confessed Crime

Johnson, testified that Cherry told him and George Knight, also convicted and sentenced in circuit court here last week on a similar charge, and now serving time at Kilby while they were prisonmates in the same jail, that the man voluntarily said that he killed his wife because of her knowledge of his relationships with negro women.

He also testified that Cherry told him and Knight that he and his wife had a "squabble" on Thursday night, the night preceding that of the tragedy, and that he was going to plead guilty and ask for mercy, which might save his neck. Johnson further testified that the alleged confession was mdae on the following Monday, the day of his indictment by a Macon county grand jury in special session. Knight was not called to the stand and the defense offered no cross-examination.

At this point the state rested its case and Cherry, the first witness to be called by the defense, gave his statement to the jury.

Cherry Denies Confession

Cherry testified that when he returned home from work Friday afternoon about 4:30 or 5 o'clock, he went to the springs and got two buckets of water. "I milked the cows and my wife gave me some butter to take to town and I did. Returning home I ate supper and then went back to town for some tobacco and to get the mail. On returning home the second time I entered the house by the front and looked for my wife whom I had left in her room. I found her dead in the kitchen and called the sheriff," he testified.

Attorney R. H. Powell of this city, who was retained by relatives of the slain woman to aid in the prosecution, especially to cross examine Cherry and to present the state's case to the jury subjected Cherry to a rigid cross-examination, which in the form and quickness seemed to disturb him slightly.

"Did you kill your wife, Mr. Cherry?" Attorney Russell asked.

"I did not and I am as innocent as any man in the world," he replied.

"Is this your pistol and scabbard, and your knife, watch, chain and locket?"

"They are."

"Who put those articles under the floor of the garage?"

"I do not know, sir."

"When you found your wife lying on the floor, did you touch her body?"

"I did not."

"Did you call a doctor?"

"I did not."

"Did you move the lamp from the dining room into the kitchen?"

"I did not."

Admits Negro Association

Cherry admitted that the negress, Phyliss Smith of Montgomery, had called him over telephone at his home several times and that he in return he called her and had made a visit to her house in the Capital City. He admitted also that he gave her and Lucilla Chapman, negress insurance agent of Montgomery, money.

He vigorously denied the alleged confession to the convicts. He said that he had been married 35 years, upon question of Attorney Powell.

Defense Attorney Joseph Duke, of Opelika, conducted the direct examination.

"Mr. Cherry, was your wife's physical condition good or bad?"

"It was bad."

"Did you tell your wife in the presence of Major Kendall, negro, who testified Tuesday, that you would stamp her in the ground?"

"I did not," Cherry replied.

Corroborates Other Evidence

The testimony of Cherry corroborated that of the two negro women, Jonas Washington, Edgar Jones, Clarke Fitzpatrick, Leroy Hall, all negroes and Jim Clyatt, George Turner and Frank Hickman, white, who testified during the first day of the trial.

Fred Kelley, merchant of this city, was next called to the stand by the defense. He testified that Cherry brought him some butter at his store about 5:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon and left the store about 5:45 o'clock. He further testified that Cherry bought some tobacco from him on the second trip or the second time he came in the store. The state did not cross-examine him.

During the morning sessoin, the defense called to the stand about twenty-five witnesses, including the superintendent of education of Macon county; tax assessor, a prominent physician, a member of the county board of revenue and the postmaster, all of whom were used chiefly as character witnesses.

At this point, 10:10 o'clock, the defense rested its case and Judge Denson said, speaking to attorneys and solicitors: "Gentlemen, this is an important case and I will not limit your arguments."

Asks For Rope

Solicitor Clyde Vann, the first to plead the state's case, asked for the death penalty. His argument, which consumed thirty-five minutes, dealt chiefly with motive. He cnaracterized the murder as one "inside, and deliberate and cold-blooded." "If Tom Cherry is guilty," he said, "and has fallen as low as it was possible for a man to fall, for he has broken every principle of man, he has committed a crime as bad as any crime ever committed."

Attorney Joseph Duke was the first to plead the defense case and he asked for an acquital and a "satisfactory verdict." His argument began at 11:05 o'clock and consumed thirty-five minutes. He dealt particularly with "the long arm of the state reaching out, unlocking prison doors, to bring 'convicts' to testify against Cherry's character." "Why, gentlemen of the jury, wasn't that a fool statement," he said regarding the testimony of Major Kendall, "that Cherry said he would stamp his wife in the ground."

Attorney Duke said that the state was set to "hang Tom Cherry. Nothing else."

Asks to Satisfy Sentiment

Attorney Russell; senior counsel for the defense, was next. His argument consumed twenty-five minutes in which he contended that there was not sufficient evidence to show that Cherry killed his wife and that the defense only wanted a "verdict that would satisfy the people of the county, and their sentiment."

At 11:35 Judge Denson recessed court, and when it convened again at 1 o'clock, Attorney R. H. Powell gave the final argument. For an hour he swayed the crowded courtroom with his oratory and his presentment of testimony.

His argument dealt particularly with opportunity, intermingled at times with motive. He asked for either a "life imprisonment or death verdict"

The charge of Judge Denson covered only points of law relating to the case. The charge consumed about twenty-five minutes and the fate of Cherry was then placed in the hands of the jury.

Showed No Emotion

Throughout the second day's session Cherry showed no emotion, and was seated in his chair behind his counsel, silent and motionless.

To his left sat his brother, who often gave vent to his emotions, sobbing at times as if his heart would break. At one time, and then only for a second, it was noticed as Cherry went to lean his head on his arm, that his hand was trembling violently. Frequently during the plea of the state, the man held his head downward, and at others, glanced keenly at the solicitors.

Cherry, a man of about average height, and build, is about 50 years of age. He has large shoulders and hands of might, caused by his work on roads of the state. He has small, keen, narrow, blue eyes, which are as cold as blue steel and which seem to pierce at a glance. His hair is both black and white, which he parts in the middle. A three days' growth of beard shown on his face, and a long mustache.

His attorneys state that he is uneducated, not being able to either read or write. Cherry's wife was found shot dead in their home near Tuskegee, on October 16, a bullet wound through the head.

MOB FINDS HE SLEW HIS OWN WIFE

When Told of Crime Mob Thirsts for Lynching As Usual

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 23.—After leading a posse of more than 500 armed men in an all-night search for the slayer of his wife, J. T. Cherry, road overseer, was himself arrested soon after Circuit Judge N. K. Denson had called a special session of the Macon county grand jury.

Mrs. Cherry was shot in the back of the head as she stood washing dishes in her kitchen. Deputies said that the person firing the shot stood in another room and fired through an open door.

Her husband "discovered" her body about 7 o'clock Friday when he returned from Tuskegee, where he had gone to purchase some groceries. The Cherry home is located near Tuskegee on the Chehaw road, in a very isolated spot. Cherry alleged that he had been gone for about 45 minutes and had left his wife attending to the supper dishes.

Revolver Missing

Search of the residence disclosed that a 38-caliber revolver owned by Mr. Cherry was missing along with the $10 which had been hidden away with the revolver. Officials believe that Cherry removed the money to give an apparent robbery motive to the murder.

When news of the sensational murder reached the city of Tuskegee, Friday night, the streets became alive with hundreds of automobiles and people who swarmed in even from surrounding counties. Three colored men who lived on the Cherry place were arrested Friday evening, and with the probable real culprit in their midst, the mob went in search of more black men.

No further arrests were made until Cherry himself was taken into custody Saturday.

TUSKEGEE CITIZENS IN ARMS AS RESULT OF MYSTERY KILLING

Armed Posses Searching For Slayer of Mrs. J. T. Cherry, Found Dead Late Friday Evening

BODY IS DISCOVERED ON FLOOR OF KITCHEN

Pistol and Cash Missing, Says Husband, Who Was Absent at Time of Tragedy

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 16.—Special to The Advertiser.—Fully five hundred citizens of Tuskegee were up in arms here Friday night searching for the slayer of Mrs. J. T. Cherry, wife of a road contractor who was shot dead in her home early in the evening.

The body of Mrs. Cherry was discovered by her husband about 7 o'clock stretched upon the kitchen floor of the home near Tuskegee on the Chehaw road. A .38 caliber bullet wound ranged through the head.

Mr. Cherry had just returned from Tuskegee where he had gone to purchase groceries. He stated he had been absent from the home about 45 minutes leaving Mrs. Cherry alone to attend to the supper dishes.

Search of the residence disclosed that a .38 revolver owned by Mr. Cherry was missing with $10 which was hidden away near the revolver.

The position in which the body was found gave evidence that Mrs. Cherry was in the act of washing dishes when the shot was fired from the rear, presumably through an open window.

The bullet entered the back of the skull and ranged slightly upward, according to early reports and the ball was found lodged in the wall on the opposite side of the room.

No motive other than robbery could be assigned for the act, and the slayer left not the slightest clue.

Mr. Cherry, upon discovering the body rushed to the courthouse and notified officials of the sheriff's department and summoned medical aid. The Cherry home is about one half mile from the city limits near the Tuskegee cemetery.

The home is located in a spot almost isolated being some distance from the highway and the nearest neighbors are several hundred yards distant.

ROAD CONTRACTOR MAINTAINS SILENCE ON WIFE SLAYING

J. T. Cherry Jailed on Murder Charge; Grand Jury Ordered to Reassemble to Investigate Sensational Murder

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 17.—Special to The Advertiser.—Behind steel bars in the Macon county jail J. T. Cherry, road contractor, charged with murder in connection with the slaying of his wife Friday night, maintained a stolid silence to all questions propounded him today.

Mrs. Cherry, an invalid woman about 40 years old, was shot dead in her home early Friday morning and the killing was first reported by her husband, who told officers he found the body of his wife stretched upon the kitchen floor following his return from town.

Arrest of Cherry was made late Friday night after scores of citizens had combed the countryside in search of the slayer and followed the discovery of Cherry's revolver under the floor of his garage. A watch and small pin were also discovered. The revolver showed an empty chamber.

Sheriff Livingston upon finding the missing articles approached Cherry and accused him.

"This is your work," he said.

"It is not my work, but let me get my things and I will go with you," Cherry replied.

Aside from this denial no statement has been made by the accused man since his incarceration.

Announcement was made Saturday by Judge N. D. Denson that a special session of the grand jury had been ordered for Monday to investigate the charges. The grand jury adjourned only last Thursday.

The case will be presented to the inquisitorial body by Solicitors Clyde Vann and C. A. Dabardeleben. In case an indictment is returned the court will probably reconvene during the week and the trial be entered into it was said.

Funeral services for the slain woman were held from her home in Little Texas Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Cherry was highly esteemed in Tuskegee and had been a cripple since her youth as the result of an attack of scarlet fever.

She had frequently expressed a desire to friends to move to a more densly poppulated part of town that she might have the protection of neighbors while her husband was away, according to reports to Sheriff Livingston.

Sheriff Livingston and his deputies were virtually as non-committal as the accused man. They asserted however, that "they had strong evidence against Cherry."

Mrs. Cherry was said to have been shot with a .38 caliber revolver, the bullet entering the back of the skull. She died instantly, physicians stated.

Mr. Cherry told officers that his revolver was missing from its accustomed place with a watch and other jewelry and a small sum of money. No money was recovered by the officers. Cherry admitted ownership of the revolver found, according to officers.

Mrs. Cherry was known in Montgomery and has two neices who live in the city. They are Miss Aline Lewis 304 South Perry street and Mrs. T. T. Webb, 11 South Hull street. Mrs. Cherry was about 40 years old it was said.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Cherry is survived by one sister, Mrs. P. G. Lewis of Tuskegee. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

News of the sensational murder spread like wildfire and at 10 o'clock Friday night the town was alive with hundreds of automobiles and people who swarmed in from the surrounding section and counties.

Posses from Opelika, Union Springs, Notasulga and Franklin were combing the county, all heavily armed.

Sheriff C. C. Livingston immediately upon being notified of the crime, called Camp Kilby for bloodhounds to trail the slayer. The hounds arrived about an hour and half later and were taken to the scene.

Three negroes who lived on the Cherry place were arrested Friday evening and held for questioning in connection with the crime. No other arrests were reported up until 10:30 o'clock.

NEGRO WOMAN HELD IN CONNECTION WITH TUSKEGEE MURDER

Lucilla Chadman of Montgomery to Be Questioned by Grand Jury; J. T. Cherry Appears Indifferent

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 18.—Special to The Advertiser—Lucilla Chadman, a negro woman insurance agent of Montgomery, is being held in connection with the murder of Mrs. J. T. Cherry, it was announced Sunday. The woman will be brought before a special session of the grand jury Monday for questioning.

Officers would not divulge what information they expect to secure from the woman but it is reported that Cherry has been seen talking to her on the roadside during the past few days and shortly before his wife was killed. The negro woman has been soliciting insurance in Tuskegee recently.

Cherry, it is said, displayed only passing interest in the arrangements for his murdered wife's funeral and is said to have told Mrs. Cherry's nephew that they could bury her when and where they pleased.

Solicitors Clyde Vann and C. A. DeBardeleben held several consultations Sunday preparing testimony to be submitted to the grand jury Monday. In addition to testimony alleging that Cherry's pistol with one chamber empty was found under his garage soon after the murder they are said to have additional evidence connecting Cherry with the crime.

The murder of Mrs. Cherry was discovered early Friday evening when her husband reported to the sheriff that he had found her dead body on the floor of the kitchen on his return from town. She was an invalid.

Cherry, when accused of the murder denied the accusation and continues to maintain silence in connection with the case. Although closely questioned concerning family relations he is said to have refused any information to the officials except to deny that he killed his wife. Reports that several threatening letters received by Mrs. Cherry recently are in the hands of officials are not admitted as true, although friends of Mrs. Cherry maintain that these letters will be brought to light in the grand jury investigation of the case.

The funeral of Mrs. Cherry was held Saturday.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT CHARGED TO NEGRO

Screams of Girl Bring Father to Rescue; Believe Assailant is Insane

ANNISTON, ALA., Oct. 17.—Special to The Advertiser.—Will Edmondson, negro, alleged to be demented, was in the Calhoun county jail here Saturday, charged with an attempted assault on a [illegible] girl, near Weaver, Ala.

The girl was with three other girls when the alleged attack took place. Her screams attracted her father to the scene and the black fled. He was captured later by a posse of citizens who were said to have been prepared for a lynching but abandoned their purpose after learning of the negro's mental condition.

BURLINGTON VT. NEWS
AUGUST 10, 1925

Better?

They hanged a negro at Birmingham, Ala., the other day. Hanged him in front of a huge crowd, with small children in it—a crowd that pressed to within three feet of his swaying body.

The negro had killed a child. The brother and sister of the child—both under 10—were taken to the execution by their father. The mother was ill, but sent her regrets. After the hanging the crowd fought for bits of the rope as souvenirs.

The bare recital of those facts is a bitterer condemnation of certain phases of our civilization than any comment one could make. And—how much better is Birmingham for that scene?

Lynchings—1925.
Side Lights.

Arkansas.

2075

GIVES UP TO MOTHER AFTER DEFYING POSSE

Barricaded in Home, Arkansan Held Officers at Bay.

BLOODSHED IS AVERTED

Neal McLaughlin, Once Sentenced to Die and Now Wanted on Serious Charge, Again in Hands of the Law.

OZARK, Ark., Jan. 9.—Neal McLaughlin, noted rifleman, is again in the hands of the law, as the result of a visit to his barricade by his aged mother, Mrs. Frances McLaughlin, now past her eighty-fourth year, late this afternoon.

McLaughlin, once sentenced to die and later saved through executive clemency, is wanted in Crawford County on a statutory charge and had, since daybreak this morning, successfully warded off a band of peace officers who surrounded his home in the little mountain village of Mulberry, 12 miles northwest of Ozark, in Franklin County.

Late this afternoon, after other methods had failed, his mother, who lives several miles away, came to the McLaughlin home. She was admitted to the house and shortly after her entrance to the house, Sheriff Zeb Davis of Ozark was admitted.

On entering the house Davis was covered with a gun in the hands of McLaughlin. Following a brief conversation, McLaughlin agreed to surrender.

"I am ready to go now," McLaughlin is reported to have said. "You go out in the yard first and I will join you." Davis complied with the request and was immediately followed by McLaughlin, who made formal surrender to the officer.

It is believed here that only the entreaties of his aged mother prevented bloodshed at the McLaughlin home tonight.

McLaughlin is now held in the Franklin County jail at Ozark.

Guardsmen Joined Posse.

Since early this morning McLaughlin had held at bay the sheriffs of Franklin and Crawford counties and a score or more of deputies. Officers had been directed to fire no shots into the McLaughlin home because McLaughlin's wife and baby were believed to be in the house with him.

Early this morning, Sheriff Davis of Franklin County, Sheriff A. D. Maxey of Crawford County, where McLaughlin is wanted, and a force of deputies are said to have gone to the McLaughlin home, where Davis and a brother of the hunted man are said to have asked for his peaceful surrender, which was refused. McLaughlin was said to be armed with several high-powered rifles.

Davis immediately wired General McAlester and asked for troops to assist in taking the prisoner. General McAlester telephoned officers in charge of the Fort Smith guard unit and a detachment of eight men, commanded by Lieut. L. F. Fishback, equipped with two machine guns, was dispatched to Ozark, where the men were sworn in as deputy sheriffs and taken to the scene of the barricade.

On their arrival it became known that Mrs. McLaughlin and a small child were in the house and orders were issued that no shots were to be fired into the building while the woman and child are there.

Sentenced to Death.

McLaughlin was indicted on a statutory charge by the November (1923) session of the Crawford County grand jury. He was tried in Crawford circuit court at Van Buren some years ago on a similar charge and sentenced to death, but this sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Brough. McLaughlin is said to have escaped from the state farm at Tucker in October, 1917. Records at the state prison do not show further on the case.

McLaughlin, at one time a member of the Van Buren police force, is known to be an expert marksman and a very determined man. He was alleged to have made statements that both the charge on which he was convicted and the one on which he is now wanted were "frame-ups" and that he would not surrender to any officers.

HANGED BODY FOUND.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Jan. 14.—The body of an unidentified man was found hanging from a tree in the woods about one mile from Fulton, in Hempstead County, today.

A coroner's jury expressed the opinion that it was a case of suicide, but a formal verdict has not been rendered.

A scrap of paper found in the man's clothing indicted that he had shipped a handbag from some point in Nevada to Massachusetts, but the writing was so illegible that little could be learned from it.

YOUTH IN POSSE SLAIN BY DESPERATE NEGRO

Man Once Wounded Shot Regaining Consciousness.

BARRICADED IN A SHACK

Slayer, Surrounded, Makes Break for Woods and Running From Cover Again Fails, Pierced by Hundred Bullets.

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., June 27.—Lewis Wright, a youth of 20, was shot last night about 10 o'clock by an unidentified negro and lay wounded all night in the yard of the negro cabin near Hermondale, Mo., while the black was barricaded in a shack which was surrounded by sheriff's posse.

All night long the negro and members of the posse exchanges shots. Young Wright, mortally wounded, was thought to be dead, and the members of the posse could not get to him to remove his body. At daybreak he regained consciousness and raised up. The desperate negro came to the window of the shack and shot him through the heart.

The trouble grew out of a quarrel over a house which the negro had assisted in building at Caruthersville and developed in a man hunt that resulted in the exchange of several hundred shots, the negro being pierced with bullets after he had attempted to escape into the woods nearby.

The negro who had been employed by Mr. Crowe at Caruthersville to assist in building a house, became involved in an argument over the building last Friday afternoon. He left the Crowe place, it was stated, went to his home, where he secured a Winchester rifle and returned to the Crowe home late at night, around 9 or 10 o'clock, firing upon Mr. Crowe, whose clothing was pierced by some of the bullets, but none hitting his body. The negro fled and Mr. Crowe sought assistance, several responding to the call, among them the Wright boy, all joining in the search for the black who had fled to his home near Hermondale where he had barricaded himself.

As the searchers approached Belena began firing. Among the first shots fired by the black, one of the bullets hit young Wright, and he fell to the ground severely wounded. He lay there the balance of the night. The searchers, hearing that they could not hope to get the negro while he was in the house, sent word to Blytheville for high-powered rifles and ammunition. The request was quickly complied with, it appears, for a dozen or more men with rifles went to the scene and joined in the siege, hoping to bring the negro out of his house and arrest him. At daybreak, after killing the boy, seeing the larger force and noting that the shack in which he was hiding was being pierced with bullets, he made a dash for the woods nearby and succeeded in gaining them, though probably hit by some of the bullets aimed at him as he ran. The search was continued, the wood being surrounded, and finally the desperate black was forced into the open, only to meet a fusillade of bullets from the posse which had closed in upon him as he emerged from the woodland. He fell mortally wounded, his body being pierced by 100 or more bullets. Young Wright was brought to the Blytheville Hospital, where he lingered until 3:30 this afternoon.

NEGRO KILLED AFTER 12 HOUR BATTLE WITH POSSE

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., July 1.—After holding a posse of nearly a hundred men at bay for twelve hours, and mortally wounding one of its members, Walter Wright, 20, near Hermandale, Mo., last Saturday, an unidentified Negro was killed by nearly a hundred bullets when he attempted to escape from a barricaded shack to the woods. The fugitive was wanted in Caruthersville, Mo., for disorderly conduct. The Negro was chased down and surrounded in the cabin, where he fought to death. Wright died in a hospital a few hours after he was wounded.

POSSE COMBING WOODS.

Unable to Locate Man Who Attempted to Attack Woman.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 1.—Search was continued tonight for an unidentified man who is alleged to have attempted an attack upon a young woman as she was putting out a brush fire near her home at noon today. Although city and county officers combed the woods in the vicinity of the woman's home no trace had been found of the man late tonight.

The man threatened to stab the woman and thrust a bar of soap into her mouth but fled when his companion shouted to him. The man had disappeared when persons attracted by the woman's cries arrived.

TWO OFFICERS SHOT BY A NEGRO AT RISON

Baldwin and Rogers Near Death, Black a Fugitive.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 13.—(AP)—While a heavily armed posse numbering approximately 500 was combing the Saline River bottoms near Rison late today in search of Will Atwood, negro, who Wednesday night shot and perhaps fatally wounded two Cleveland County deputy sheriffs, surgeons at a Pine Bluff hospital were making what they termed was a last stand to save the lives of the negro's two victims.

The wounded officers were Ulysses Baldwin and George Rogers, both of Rison. Attending surgeons announced that the condition of both men was grave.

Baldwin is suffering with gunshot wounds in the side and Rogers has a severe wound in the abdomen. Dan Curry, who was with the officers when they attempted to search Atwood's home in an attempt to locate his brother, "Bit" Atwood, a fugitive from the Cummins state convict farm, was wounded slightly in the hand.

The shooting occurred according to sheriff Dave Cash, in charge of the investigation, when the officers while in the negro's house reprimanded him for alleged insolence. Atwood, according to Sheriff Cash, obtained a revolver and opened fire on the deputies. Four shots were fired, Rogers and Baldwin falling without returning fire.

Rison today was a replica of a western town. Men and boys walked the streets with shotguns and rifles over their shoulders. Automobiles occupied by possemen patrolled highways and stopped all automobiles. A systematic search of the Saline River bottoms is being conducted.

REWARD FOR SLAYER.

Believe Negro Hiding in Vicinity of His Home.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 18.—Governor Terral today issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for [illegible] negro wanted for shooting and probably wounding Ulyn M. Baldwin and Geo. W. Rogers, Cleveland County deputy sheriffs.

Atwood shot the deputies a week ago, when they raided his home in an effort to find his brother "Bit" Atwood, who had escaped from the Cummins County farm where he was serving a sentence. Search has been continued unceasingly ever since the shooting and altholugh Atwood still is at large officers assert that they believe he still is hinding in the neighborhood.

KLANSMEN JOIN HUNT.

Two Hundred Leaving for Rison, Where Two Officers Were Shot Down.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 15.—(AP)—The Pine Bluff Graphic will say tomorrow:

"Two hundred members of the Pine Bluff Klan will leave here at 9 o'clock Sunday morning for Rison, Ark., scene of the killing of two deputy sheriffs by a negro last Wednesday.

"The mission of the Klansmen was not learned officially but it was said they were to join forces with a posse of several hundred Cleveland County men searching for Will Atwood, the slayer, and [illegible], but Atwood, escaped convict from the Cummins convict farm. Theo Rogers, one of the victims of the negro's pistol, was buried today. Ulys Baldwin, also shot by the negro, is to be buried tomorrow."

ARMED POSSE BENT ON LYNCHING NEGRO

Enraged Arkansas Citizens Plan To Take Girl's Assailant From Officer

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 6.—A posse of more than 100 men, many of them armed are reported to have left England tonight with the intention of lynching Lee Cook, 15-year-old negro boy, who is alleged to have attempted to criminally attack a 12-year-old England school girl tonight.

Officers who arrested the negro were reported en route to Little Rock to place the negro in the state penitentiary for safe keeping. Officers here were notified to be on the lookout for the England officers and the negro and to assist in getting the boy to a place of safety.

Reports at midnight indicated that the negro had not been overtaken by the mob.

POSSE SEEKS SLAYERS EL DORADO LUMBERMAN

Reward of $2,000 Offered for Their Capture.

VICTIM CHLOROFORMED

Pursuers Without Single Definite Clue to Thugs Who Took $700 Payroll After Drugging and Killing Oil Operator.

EL DORADO, Ark., Dec. 13.—(AP)—While a posse of officers and citizens was searching the woodlands near the scene where Ira M. Hudson, 45, prominent mill owner and oil operator was shot to death late yesterday, pastors today were raising a fund to be offered as a reward for the capture of the slayers.

Tonight the fund had reached $2,000, and it was believed that the total reward to be offered would be $2,500.

Without a single definite clew to the identity of the men who first chloroformed Hudson, then shot him to death and robbed him of a $700 payroll which he was carrying to the Hudson & Cooper mill at Lawson, the posse admitted that it was working on a blind trail.

Hudson, president of the El Dorado Chamber of Commerce for many years, and one of the leading financiers of this section, was prominent in church circles, and all the pastors of the city joined in raising the reward to be offered. Funeral arrangements for the victim had not been completed late today.

EL DORADO, Ark., Dec. 13.—(AP)—Ira M. Hudson, aged 45, wealthy lumberman, former president of the El Dorado Chamber of Commerce and ex-alderman, was chloroformed and shot to death on the Lawson Road, eight miles east of here, yesterday by bandits who escaped with a $700 payroll which Mr. Hudson was carrying to the Hudson & Cooper Company mill at Lawson.

Mr. Hudson left this city about 2 o'clock and when night came and he had not returned his family became alarmed. His partner, Hugh Cooper, in company with Mrs. Hudson and Frank Smith, former mayor of El Dorado, set out in a car for Lawson.

The company car in which Mr. Hudson was traveling was found on the roadside beyond Nick Springs, which is six miles east of here. A bottle that had contained chloroform was discovered in the road, and about 9 o'clock tonight after a careful search of the woods by Sheriff Perry F. Nelson and a score of deputies, Mr. Hudson was found dead. He had been chloroformed and shot twice.

Officers Have No Clue.

Bloodhounds were obtained from Calion, on the Ouachita River, and brought to the scene of the murder, but late tonight the sheriff's office had been unable to find a clew.

Mr. Hudson is survived by his widow, Mrs. Zella Hudson, and one daughter, Marjorie, aged 9. The family came to Union County 18 years ago from Sedalia, Mo., Mr. Hudson becoming manager of the Loutre Lumber Company mills near here.

Ever since then he has been a well known figure among the lumbermen of the state, rising from mill manager to owner and operator of what is probably the largest string of small mills in Arkansas. He bought a large amount of real estate both in El Dorado and Union County, and with the discovery of oil in 1921 became one of the wealthiest of the younger financiers of this section.

He was president of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, served as alderman on the city council, was superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday school and pre-eminent in the news of his home city.

nor mill, at Lawson, the posse admitted that it was working on a blind trail.

Hudson's body was found by a searching party last night, after his family had become alarmed at his failure to return from the trip to Lawson. The automobile in which he rode was located seven miles from the scene of the murder, a bottle which contained the anaesthetic was found in the road

Hudson was president of the Eldorado Chamber of Commerce for many years, and one of the leading financiers of this section.

POSSES SEARCHING FOR HUDSON SLAYER

Pastors Raise Reward While Officers Continue Hunt For Highway Bandits

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Lynchings-1925
Side Lights.

Delaware.

2074

NEGROES TRY TO LYNCH NEGRO

Laurel, Dela., Oct. 9.—Negroes tried to lynch Edward Waters, a colored man, who came here about ten years ago, and was arrested Friday night after a struggle with three policemen, in which he tried to draw a gun. He was given a preliminary hearing and rushed to the Georgetown jail, when a crowd of people threatened to lynch him.

Wednesday night, Waters made advances to Mildred Cooper, a Negro girl, and when she resented, knocked her insensible with a rolling pin. Later he learned that the girl's stepfather, James Roberts, had sworn out a warrant for him, and went in hiding. Friday night he waylaid Roberts, beating him and leaving him for dead.

Lynchings- 1925
Side Lights.

D.C.

2073

Nearly Lynched by Own Race When He Attacks Little Girl

Washington—Charles Craig, colored, was nearly lynched by other colored people Sunday night. Accused of attacking a nine-year-old colored girl, Craig was set upon by a mob and badly beaten. Police arrived and rescued him as rope was being brought.

New York News
6-20-25
New York City

ALMOST LYNCH BY MOB AFTER ATTACK ON CHILD

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Charles Craig, an automobile mechanic of this city is nursing injuries and thanking Heaven for being saved from a lynching at the hands of members of his own race last night.

Chicago
Whip
6-20-25
Chicago Ill.

Craig was accused of attacking a 9 year old girl and was set upon by a mob made up of his own people and badly beaten. A rope had been placed about his neck by the infuriated mob when police arrived and rescued him.

This demonstration was the first lynching attempted in the capitol in twenty-five years.

Lynchings—1925.
Side Lights

Florida.

2052

Negro In Florida Dead, Community Terrorized, When White Man Blacks Face And Joins Plot To Assault White Woman

Married White Man, Responsible For Girl's Moral Delinquency Hires White Ex-Convict To Masquerade As Negro In Attemnt To Get Rid Of Woman

The story of a married white man criminally intimate with a white owman, and of the man's bringing in another white man, having him to blacken his face, so as to have the appearance of a Negro, and then to assault the girl, attempting to kill her, thus planning to get out of a situation that meant ruin and disgrace to the man responsible for the girl's condition, is brought out of Jacksonville, Fla., by Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League, whose headquarters are in Atlanta, Ga.

The schemel worked out as planned, the plotter ran from the scene of the assault, crying that a "big, burly Negro" had committed the unforgivable crime of attacking a white woman, and the inevitable followed. The whole Negro community was terrorized by gangs of white rufflans who rode through the streets firing into the homes of decent, respectable colored families, seeking the "big, burly Negro," and finally a colored man was killed.

But the girl did not die. She was taken to a hospital and it is believed she will live. And she told the true story after regaining consciousness, but too late to save a Negro life or to protect a Negro community from outrage by vandals. The Jacksonville daily papers broadcast the story of "ANOTHER NEGRO ASSAULTS A WHITE WOMAN," but not one word was given to the world of the truth when it was finally revealed.

The story, as told by Mr. Thomas, is as follows:

"COLOR COMPLEX"

The late Bert Williams said once, to his credit, that he did not find his color a handicap, but sometimes found it a little inconvenient.

There was a white man in jail in Jacksonville who is in the position to say the same thing about his color. It seems that there was a white man of a family sustaining illicit relationship with young white woman in Jacksonville, to the extent that there was accumalating definite evidences of a damaging nature. In order to destroy all evidences of his conduct he employed an ex-conviet to black his face and for all intent and purpose to become a temporary Negro. He told him to go to a certain place and wait for him and the young woman. This ex-convict proceeded to carry out the instruction of his employee and went to the appointed place at the stated time to wait the arival of two sweet-hearts. When the man and woman drove up and got out of the car and walked to a little patch of woods this manufactured "Negro" ex-convict appeared on the scene and assaulted the woman with a brick and beat her into unconsciousness. The purpose was to have killed her it is supposed.

The man ran back to town and made an outcry to the effect that a big burly Negro pounced upon him and the woman, asking him to stand aside, proceeding to assault the woman with a brick. The usual thing happened. The officers began to arrest, intimidate and beat up every Negro they could catch in that neighborhood.

Automobile loads of young white rufflans proceeded to drive down four of the streets in the Negro settlement and shooting at random in every house they passed. Many colored people narrowly escaped death. One colored man was afinally killed and the newspapers did what they can always be depended upon to do; to print large scare-crow lines "ANOTHER NEGRO ASSAULTS A WHITE WOMAN" In the mean time the white woman was taken to the hospital and is believed that she will recover. She has already gained consciousness. After being taken through the third degree, whatever that means, this white man's accessorer, before and after, finally told the truth.

None of the newspapers in Jacksonville that were so hasty in releasing the false report have had the courage and the sense of fairness to the Negro to publish the facts to the world. The white and colored people in Jacksonville are the only one that know the facts. Other people all over the world are still under the impression that a real and not an artificial Negro assaulted this white woman.

It may be inconvenient to be a Negro permanently, but it does seem that it is advantageous to be a Negro temporarily in some parts of the earth.

PROMINENT FLA. DOCTOR DISAPPEARS AFTER BEING ATTACKED BY WHITES

SANFORD, Fla., June 10.—A search is being made for Dr. G. E. Sargent, a colored physician, prominent in the social and business world, who disappeared from this city last week, following an attack and severe beating by a mob of whites. He is feared that he might have met with foul play at the hands of these enemies. Dr. Sargent once married a Race fellow who was in trouble with some whites, which has caused hatred for him ever since. He was a member of the Pythian, Odd Fellow attack on Dr. G. E. Sargent, one of the best known professional men in this state, by a group of whites Monday evening, June 1. Dr. Sargent has since disappeared, leaving no clue as to his present whereabouts. Fear is even expressed that he may have met with more foul play at the hands of the same crowd that assaulted him Monday.

Taken From Car

The attack took place, according to information, just as Dr. and Mrs. Sargent were entering their new automobile after leaving his office in the Pythian building, Sanford and Cypress Sts. A carload of white men drew alongside the physician's car, and before Dr. Sargent had time to call for help the whites dragged him into the other auto and sped away. He was taken into a wooden section near the town and beaten almost to unconsciousness and left dazed, to find his way home as best he could. Tuesday both the doctor and his wife disappeared.

The trouble between Dr. Sargent and the whites of this town is said to have arisen out of a transaction involving some property two years ago. A man named Carey, according to information, was deeply indebted to a white man who had threatened to take Carey's property. Carey appealed to Dr. Sargent, who took over the debt upon Carey's promise to take up his notes.

Property Seized

After two years, when Carey failed to keep his agreement, the notes were foreclosed, Dr. Sargent taking the property.

Two days before the assault Carey came into Dr. Sargent's office with a white attorney and demanded that he be returned the property upon payment of the notes. When Dr. Sargent refused to agree to this the lawyer informed him that he would have to return the property and that Carey would not be compelled to pay a cent. The flogging was an outcome of this transaction.

Dr. Sargent, who is a Mason, an Oddd Fellow and a Pythian, is also said to cary a large insurance. He is one of the pioneer professional men in this part of the country and is well known throughout the South. The attack, following so closely upon the recent lynching of a man after his acquittal at Orlando, has stirred citizens to the point of action.

Exodus Starts

Already plans are being made for a wholesale exodus. There is a general idea that it is impossible to get justice or any sort of decent treatment in this state, and no person is safe. Raids upon prominent persons are becoming frequent; the more one does and the more he has, the less protection he gets. Whites, many of whom do not take the trouble to conceal their sentiments are openly declaring that "niggers" are becoming too prosperous. By June 20, according to present indications, there will not be a family of any consequence of our Race left in this county. Friends and relatives who are already in northern cities have begun making preparations to receive those planning to migrate. Jobs in the North are being sought and agents have been authorized to procure dwelling places for the migrants.

JERKED OUT AUTO AND BEATEN

Sanford, Fla., June 12.—Citizens of this town have been aroused as they never have been before by the brutal

HOT LIQUID POURED ON VICTIMS

2052

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 24—One of the most brutal happenings ever recorded in the history of the state happened here last Thursday night, when Isaac Bowens and Will Green, two hotel porters who were incarcerated at the City prison farm, were kidnaped from the farm, taken some distance from the city and emasculated. According to the story told to representatives of "The Sentinel," the two men were employed at local hotels, and were arrested charged with improper conduct. Bowens, who was employed at the DeSoto, according to the story, was drawn into the matter through circumstances. Will Green was employed at the St. Charles Hotel, where the alleged happening took place, Bowens declared that Green met him once or twice on the night of the happening and talked with him; and that because he was seen with Green leaving a restaurant at about 3 p. m. he was arrested with him. In the Municipal Court the two men were sentenced to thirty days each at the farm without a fine.

Thursday night of last week, it was stated, a number of whites came to the farm, seized the guard and took the two men some distance from the city. They were blindfolded, beaten with blackjacks and sticks and the operation performed. Bowens' mouth was burned with cotton saturated with a liquid, and a hot liquid poured on his body. They were then thrown into a swamp, with their hands tied. The men got the use of their hands in some manner and waded out of the swamp, and were directed to a Negro settlement by a white man whom they met.

After the men came back to the city Bowens was asked to give up the room in which they lived, and advised to leave. Green, too, was advised to leave the city lest the miscreants return and harm them again.

Isaac Bowens, who is married, came to the city about a month ago, after having made a season at Hot

Springs. He was en route to Palm Beach to spend the season. But since he was early he and his wife decided to remain in Jacksonville, and work until the season opened. He had been at the DeSoto Hotel about three weeks. Green, he said, he only knew casually and on the night of their arrest Green came to him and told him of having done something which caused a quarrel between a white woman and a man, and was afraid of being fired. Bowens did not advise him in the matter, and sought to leave his presence. He again met Green in the restaurant, where they were seen together, which caused him to be suspected of assisting Green.

Up until the time he left the city, he showed some improvement in his condition and hopes were held that he would soon be able to get about. His mouth was burned inside and out, his breast, neck and face, also stomach burned, and he has lost the use of his lower limbs. Bowens' original home is Savannah. In the past few months he and his wife have been traveling in a car, spending the season at Hot Springs, Ark., where he was employed last. Green, the other porter, was slipped out of town, it was stated, in order to prevent another attack upon him. So far none of the guilty parties have been apprehended.

Lynchings - 1925
Side Lights.

Georgia.

2072

Prevented in W. Va Extradition to Ga.

Southern Sheriff Returns Home Without His Man

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 2.—Extradition of a colored man, Murray Bonner, from West Virginia to Georgia has been prevented by T. G. Nutter of the local N. A. A. C. P.

Bonner had been arrested and was serving 14 days for stealing a ride on the Baltimore & Ohio freight. A special B. & O. officer then identified Bonner as the Lincoln Johnson, wanted for alleged murder in Hart County, Georgia. Bonner protested his innocence and said he had been working at Lindale, W. Va., at the time the murder was supposed to have been committed. The officers, disregarding Bonner's protests, were about to rush him off to Georgia without extradition papers, offering him part of the $1,100 reward for the murderer's capture and guaranteeing him protection.

Mr. Nutter, who was formerly a member of the West Virginia Legislature, wrote Governor Morgan, asking him not to honor extradition papers, until investigation could be had. Mr. Nutter established that the accused man had actually been working for West Virginia coal companies and, as a consequence, the Georgia Sheriff had to return home without his man.

Athens - Ga
Banner Herald
3/20/25

Children Claim Negro Did Shooting; Deputy Says He Was In Elbert County When Boy Died

Sheriff W. H. Hall of Danielsville, who was in Athens Thursday, declared that Henry Woodie, a half-witted negro man, has been identified as the slayer of Guy Graham, 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Graham of Madison county. The sheriff says Woodie was positively identified by the two children in the room with Guy when he was killed.

Deputy Sheriff Seymour of Elbert county, declares that he is convinced the negro, now in jail for burglary, did not kill the little boy. Woodie is said to have told someone before his arrest for burglary that he killed a child in Madison county. He later denied this.

Confers With Griffeth

Meanwhile, Sheriff Hall was scheduled to confer with Commissioner George Griffeth of Madison county to decide whether or not a warrant shall be taken out against the negro charging him with the murder of the child.

Sheriff Hall stated Thursday that the two children in the house with Guy Graham at the time he was killed positively identified Henry Woodie in the Elbert county jail Wednesday afternoon and told the sheriff he is the man who killed Guy Graham.

The sheriff states he took the two children, a 9-year-old boy and 11-year-old girl, to Elberton and singly brought them before two negroes. The little boy confronted the negroes first. He was asked if he could identify either as the slayer of Guy. He pointed to Woodie and said: "I believe he is the one." Sheriff Hall is reported to have said: "Son, we don't want any 'believes.' We want to know if you are positive this is the man." The child replied: "I am sure he is the one." The little girl, without being informed of what her brother had done, then confronted the two negroes and pointed out Woodie as the slayer of Guy Graham.

No Time Piece

According to Sheriff Hall, the slaying of Guy Graham took place around 4 or 5 o'clock Monday afternoon at the home of the child's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Graham. The sheriff says the Grahams have no time piece and the exact time of the slaying is not known. He states that Guy Graham, his baby step-brother and the step-brother and step-sister of Guy's father, both children, were in the bed together. The little girl says her brother was at the foot of the bed Guy was in front and she was behind. The boy says he was in between his sister and Guy, the sheriff states, adding this is the only conflict in their testimony.

The children told the sheriff the negro entered the room where they were in bed and picked up a shot gun behind the door. He aimed the gun at the little girl who pulled the cover over her face. The negro then aimed the gun at Guy and blew off the top of his head. He then put the gun behind the door and left. The little girl says she saw him through the window as he left.

The 9-year-old boy then ran to the field and told Mr. and Mrs. Graham about the slaying.

Not Accidental, Says

Sheriff Hall states at first he thought the children must have been playing with the gun and it accidentally exploded killing Guy. However, he now declares the shooting could not have been accidental.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Guy Graham met his death by a gun shot wound at the hand of an unknown person.

Woodie, the accused negro, who is said to be half-witted, lives on the place of Newt Arnold. The slaying occurred on the Boykin Thornton old home place. The Arnold and Graham farms are about eight miles apart.

DEPUTY CHECKS THE NEGO'S ACTIVITIES

ELBERTON (SPECIAL) —Although positively identified by two Madison county children the slayer of their Cousin Henry Woodie, a demented negro held in jail here could not possibly have committed the crime, according to Deputy Sheriff S B Seymour of Elbert county.

The negro was arrested for burglary several days ago and goods stolen in the burglaries were found in his possession, Sheriff Jack Haley states. Since his arrest it was reported that he had confessed to killing a little boy in Madison county where he now resides. Sheriff W. H. Hall of Madison county was notified and inasmuch as he was then investigating the death of Guy Graham, 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Graham of Madison county he took the boy and girl to Elberton to see the negro. This was done late Wednesday They claimed the negro was one they aw muher their step-brother.

Checked Activities

However, Deputy Seymour states he has checked the activties of Woodie on Monday, the day the crime was committed, and from 2 o'clock until 5 that afternoon the negro was in Elbert county he says and could not have slain the little Graham boy who was shot and killed at the home of his parents about six miles from Comer, toward Elberton, some time before 5 o'clock Monday.

Preacher's Slayer Is Shot by Posse

QUITMAN, Ga., June 9.—Dave White, a negro who is said to have run amuck Saturday near the Florida line, was shot and killed by a posse here Sunday, which had surrounded him in a negro house after he had shot to death, without apparent provocation, a negro preacher who had harbored him and his wife Saturday night. The woman was held as an accessory in the preacher's death. The two were pursued 2 miles with hounds after the shooting.

HUNDREDS HUNT NEGRO FUGITIVE

Thomson, Ga., April 28.—More than 500 citizens of McDuffie county, led by Sheriff Norris and his deputies today continued their search for Lex Jordan, a negro boy about 18 years old, who, on Monday morning, shot to death A. G. Adams, 35, prominent merchant and farmer of Hamilton Cross Road, about 10 miles north of here.

Although it was thought that the negro would try to make his way to South Carolina, as he is reported to be a native of that state, it is now believed that he is hiding in a stretch of swamp near the Savannah river between Hamilton Cross Road and Wilkes county. A lookout is being kept by both Wilkes and Warren county citizens.

According to information given by two negroes employed on a lumber truck with Jordan, he jumped from the truck after firing six shots into the body of Mr. Adams and made his escape in the direction of the Wilkes county line. Bloodhounds put on the trail followed the route of the negro to a point near the river, at which point the trail was lost.

Searching parties continued the man-hunt throughout the night. Those who hunted for Jordan yesterday were relieved by fresh parties during the evening. A large number of men have gone from Thomson to assist the sheriff and his officers.

The use of bloodhounds has been abandoned due to the cold trail.

A description of the fugitive was given out at the sheriff's office today as follows: Age, about 20; weight, about 150 pounds; color, gingercake; scar on throat about six inches long; short moustache.

NEGRO WHO SHOT FARMER IS SOUGHT

Macon, Ga., May 18.—A posse of 50 men accompanied by deputy sheriffs are tonight hunting through the southern section of the county, near Echechonee creek, for a negro who late this afternoon shot O. E. Busbee, farmer.

The negro had stopped at a number of farm houses in the Rutland district posing as an umbrella repairer. At the Busbee home he is said to have picked up Mrs. Busbee's fancy work from the front porch, carrying it away. Busbee, returning home a few minutes later, was told of the theft and he and a negro farm hand started in pursuit to recover the fancy work. They overtook the negro and the fancy work was dropped, it is stated. In front of Rutland High school he believes that the wounded him, as a hat that was dropped is stained with blood.

Atlanta Constitution 5-19-25

Rusbee fired twice at the negro with a shotgun and the latter being wounded in the thigh.

S. D. GENTRY SHOT TWICE BY NEGRO WITH OWN PISTOL

Negro Deserts Whisky-Laden Car and When Apprehended, Wrenches Gun From Officer.

ASSAILANT ESCAPES AFTER FATAL SHOTS

Bloodhounds Placed on Trail of Fugitive and Hundreds of DeKalb Citizens Join in Chase.

Decatur, Ga., April 8.—(Special.) Hundreds of DeKalb citizens tonight with bloodhounds joined in the hunt for a negro who at 9:30 o'clock shot and instantly killed S. D. Gentry, county policeman of DeKalb county, with the officer's own gun. Gentry was shot twice through the heart by the negro, who had deserted a liquor car and was taken by the officer. The negro wrenched the gun from Gentry's hand, it is said, and after shooting the officer, fled and has not been apprehended.

Chases Liquor Car.

Gentry and another county officer, Ed Holcombe, ran up on the liquor car on the Stone Mountain road and gave chase. When they neared the Sams crossing in north Decatur, the occupants of the car, two negroes, stopped the car, jumped from it and ran. The officers gave pursuit, and it is said that one negro hid behind a large sign on a vacant lot, and when flushed by Gentry, he grabbed the officer's gun, firing the shots point blank at Gentry. Holcombe, who was pursuing the other negro, upon hearing the shots, rushed to Gentry, who lay prostrate upon the ground. He died instantly.

His body was removed to the undertaking parlors of A. S. Turner, where it is held pending arrival Thursday of members of the dead man's family from Spartanburg, S. C. The car was towed to the sheriff's office, where it was found to contain 14 gallons of liquor.

Gentry was about 26 years old and had been a motorcycle officer of the county for about a year, coming to Decatur from Clarkston, where he was a member of the police force. He originally came to Georgia from South Carolina. He was unmarried and lived in the home of Sheriff W. S. McCurdy.

Citizens Join Chase.

The news of the attack spread rapidly and numbers of Decatur citizens joined in the chase of the negro.

The negro is described as being tall, with stubby mustache, weighing about 200 pounds, and dressed in a dark suit.

Gentry is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Gentry, of Spartanburg; one brother, Hugh, and two sisters, Misses Annie and Eva Gentry, all of Spartanburg. E. D. Lowe, of Clarkston is his uncle.

Funeral arrangements will be announced Thursday.

DEPUTY SHERIFF SHOT BY NEGRO NEAR MACON

Macon, Ga., April 12.—Excitement reigned in the neighborhood of Lizella tonight after the shooting of Earl Mosley, deputy sheriff, in a gun fight with a negro who had been called upon to arrest.

One negro who was wounded, arrived at a local hospital shortly after 11 o'clock, an hour after Mosley was taken there.

According to David Johnson, 26, negro, who was the wounded negro brought to the hospital shortly before 11:30 o'clock, the farmers of the Lizella neighborhood are up in arms, engaged in a hunt for Monroe Fowler and his brother, Tom Fowler, who are said to have shot the deputy. Many shots have been fired, the negro said. He said that he was so badly scared that when a posse of white men tried to stop him, he ran the harder, hid in the attic of his home. They brought him down, he said, and shot him, thinking that he was one of the Fowlers.

FORMER GEORGIAN KILLED AT PELHAM

Pelham, Ga., July 17.—William Bullard, negro, [illegible] arrest of [illegible] of L. C. Bullard here last night. He is held in Albany for safe keeping.

Bullard, who formerly lived in the eastern part of Mitchell county, but who for the last year has been living in southern Florida, was late last night mysteriously shot and almost instantly killed in the southern part of Pelham. Bullard was unmarried.

Negro Kills Preacher And Is Himself Shot To Death by Posse

Quitman, Ga., June 9.—(Special.) A negro who gave his name as Dave White and who arrived in Brooks county Saturday night, ran amuck Sunday, killed an innocent negro preacher without provocation and later was shot to death while held at bay by a posse of officers.

White and his wife reached Perry Reasley's plantation, armed with a shotgun. They spent the night at the negro preacher's house and Sunday afternoon White, without provocation, [illegible] shot into the preacher's heart, killing him instantly.

White and his wife fled and were later surrounded in a negro house, and when officers approached the cabin he sought to shoot them, but was in turn shot and killed by a member of the posse.

His wife was arrested and lodged in jail, charged with being accessory to the killing of the preacher.

HUNDREDS SEEK KILLER SUSPECT

Warm Springs, Ga., June 21.—(Special.)—Rufus Hicks, negro, who ten days ago is said to have slain a convict guard [illegible] Muscogee county when [illegible] escaped, is thought to be surrounded in a swamp near here, and his capture is expected momentarily. A posse of several hundred citizens and a squad of officers have been hot on his trail for the past 24 hours. It is reported by a tenant on the farm of [illegible] Talbot that the negro ate breakfast at his home early today, but he did not know at the time that the man he fed was wanted.

Officers trailed him into the swamp, where it is believed he is in hiding. Rewards totaling $750 have spurred on the man hunt, but due to Hicks' reported desperate character, it is rumored that no attempt to rush him will be made. Pursuers anticipate a battle when the negro is actually cornered.

All roads and railroads leading from Warm Springs are being watched closely and the town is filled with recruits who will aid in the capture.

The other two convicts already have been captured.

NEGRO LUMBERMAN SHOOTS 2 BOSSES

Cleveland, Ga., June 8.—(Special.) Henry Davis, negro laborer, employed by the Morse Brothers' Lumber company camp near here late Sunday shot A. Justice, foreman of the camp, through the leg, and later sent another bullet crashing into the abdomen of Will Ledford, Jr., another camp official.

Reports are to the effect that Davis was intoxicated and was ordered to keep quiet by Justice. He then is alleged to have opened fire on him, and to have turned his gun on Ledford when the latter came to the aid of the wounded camp boss.

Marshal Ledford, of Helen, brother of Will Ledford, and Deputy Sheriff Mathewson, of White county, arrested Davis and he has been incarcerated in jail here since. Will and Marshal Ledford are sons of Tom Ledford, prominent Helen citizen.

The wounded men were taken to the Gainesville hospital Sunday night, and are reported to be improving, although Ledford is considered to be in a dangerous condition.

Feeling is running high in the camp, and further trouble may result, according to rumors reaching here tonight.

WOUNDED MEN RESTING "NICELY."

Gainesville, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—Will Ledford, Jr., and A. Justice, who late Sunday night were brought to the Gainesville hospital from near Cleveland, after being wounded by a negro in a lumber camp altercation, were reported resting "nicely" tonight. Neither of the men is regarded as being in a dangerous condition.

Two Georgia Tots Charged

BOY, 9, REPORTED TO HAVE CONFESSED CRIME

With Murder of Playmate

Athens, Ga., March 23.—(Special.) Escoe Graham, 9, and Mary Belle Graham, 11, who claim to have been in bed with Guy Graham, 7, when he was slain last week, and who accused a negro in the Elbert county jail with the crime, are in Madison county jail at Danielsville charged with murder.

The two children were arrested Sunday by Sheriff W. H. Hall, of Danielsville, and after the boy was reported to have confessed to having killed his playmate and cousin accidentally. The confession is said to have been made to George Duffie, a neighbor.

When the sheriff went to the home of Alvin Graham, half-brother of the two children and stepfather of the child who was killed, they are said to have told him that a white man killed the little boy.

Guy Graham, son of Mrs. Graham by another marriage, was killed last Monday while the children are said to have been in bed together. The parents, it is said, were in the field at work. According to Escoe Graham and the little girl, a negro man killed Guy, using a shotgun that was kept behind the door in the bedroom, where the children were. A negro, Henry Woodie, arrested in Elberton last week on a charge of burglary, was said to have confessed to killing a little boy in Madison county and Sheriff Hall took the children to Elberton in an effort to identify him. They stated positively he was the man when the sheriff brought them before Woodie and another negro.

Deputy Sheriff Seymour, of Elberton, declared from the first that Woodie could not have committed the [illegible] federal constitution itself, or the relationship thereto of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Marshall, Web-

Lynchings- 1925.
Side Lights.

Georgia.

2068

Georgia Night Riders Flog A "Too Democratic" Pastor

TALLAPOOSA, Ga., August 19.—A colored Baptist revivalist, Rev. Henry Holmes, visiting this town became a little too Democratic" in the ideas that he gave his congregations, and to stop his advocating of equal opportunities for all men a band of night riders invaded his home and administered him a severe flogging. It was declared that threats had been made to punish any colored person who voiced an objection to the way things were run in Tallapoosa. Last year a minister and his wife were flogged for such an offense in Drake-town, the latter dying from the effects. No arrests were made in the latest outrage.

POSSE CONTINUES HUNT FOR NEGRO

Macon, Ga., July 18.—A posse still searched today for a negro, Will Blow, who is alleged to have participated in the gun battle yesterday as the result of a whisky raid near the Jones and Jasper county lines, which resulted in county Policeman Joseph S. Grubbs, of Jones county, and Hugh Tillman, Jasper county farmer being killed and County Policeman R. L. Oxford, of Jasper county, being slightly wounded.

The raid was made on a still alleged to have been operated by Tillman and Blow. After the shooting the negro escaped and is still at liberty. According to L. H. L. McMichael, of Jasper county, a member of the raiding party, the shooting did not take place until after the raid was made and the officers had left the scene, the officers being halted on the road to Monticello by Tillman and Blow, who fired the first shots.

GOVERNOR WALKER TAKES SHARP DIG AT JERSEY'S CHIEF

Trenton, N. J., December 12.—(AP) Action of a Georgia jury in freeing Silas Parmore, a negro, tried on a charge of murder, "only goes to show that the people of Georgia are no worse than those of any other state," Governor Clifford Walker told Governor Silzer, of New Jersey, in notifying him of the verdict.

Parmore was captured at New Brunswick, N. J., about two years ago and when extradition was sought, he made a plea that he would encounter mob violence in the southern state. When Governor Silzer signed the extradition warrant he warned that unless Parmore received a fair trial at the hands of the southern authorities there would not be another fugitive from justice returned to Georgia during his administration.

MOB VICTIM FOUND ALIVE AND WELL

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12—Careful inquiry by the Inter-racial Commission into the alleged burning of Mrs Cora McKnight by a mob near Winnsboro, Louisiana, which was widely reported in the press, reveals the fact that Mrs. McKnight is alive and well, that the story of a lynching is without foundation, and that the partly burned body discovered in the Texas swamps is believed to be that of a white woman murdered elsewhere and brought to the swamps for concealment.

When the body was first discovered, Mrs. McKnight and her husband were missing and the suspicion in Winnsboro was that she had been murdered and burned, perhaps by her husband. This was later disproved, however, when both were found at Cotton Valley, Louisiana, where McKnight was placed under arrest on a charge of bootlegging. Further investigation has led to the belief that the victim was a white woman and efforts are being made to ferret out the mystery of her murder. The sensational lynching story which went out in connection with the affair is deeply regretted by members of both races.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH
DEC 20 1925

GEORGIA JUSTICE

Among Georgians, the trial in this State of Silas Parmore, a Negro accused of murder, attracted little or no attention, but in the East, the case took on a significance which has reacted favorably to Georgia. Parmore was arrested in New Jersey and Governor Walker requested extradition papers of Governor Silzer, who took it upon himself to warn Georgia that unless Parmore were given a fair trial, New Jersey would honor no more requests from this State. Parmore was acquitted by a Georgia jury. That is not unusual, of course, but the East believes it to be unusual that a Negro receives a fair trial in Georgia.

The Nation, one of the consistent South-baiters, has the following to say in regard to the case:

Governor Walker of Georgia is publicly exulting over Governor Silzer of New Jersey, and he is well entitled to do so. Two years ago there was arrested in New Jersey Silas Parmore, a Negro fugitive from Georgia, against whom a charge of murder had been laid. Declaring that he would be given over to a mob if he were returned to Georgia, he fought extradition, and Governor Silzer was sufficiently impressed by his argument to warn the authorities in Georgia that Parmore must have a fair trial or no other fugitive would be returned from New Jersey under his administration. Now Governor Walker writes that he is sure that Governor Silzer will be "pleased to receive official notice that Silas Parmore has been tried by a jury in Georgia, given a fair and impartial trial, and found not guilty by a jury of twelve white South Georgia citizens." Governor Walker insists that "the State of Georgia and its people are no worse than those of other States." We are happy to record this incident as proof of the improvement of the administration of justice in the South and to express the hope that before long the Governor of Georgia and all the Southern executives will be able to report not only the acquittal of innocent Negroes but their acquittal by a jury of their peers, as required by the Constitution. A Negro should have the right to trial by a mixed jury, at least, and should not always face one of white men. We are happy to add that in three cases of alleged criminal assault on white women in North Carolina that State admirably protected the accused from mobs, proved that one Negro was entirely innocent of the charge, and that another was guilty of simple assault, while the third has been sentenced to death by regular procedure.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
DECEMBER 13, 1925

NEGRO WHO FEARED MOB LAW IS FREED

Georgia Governor Advises Silzer White Jury Acquitted Parmore of Murder

REBUKES STATE'S CRITICS

People of Georgia No Worse Than Others, He Says

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12 (A. P.)—News has been received by Gov. Silzer from Gov. Walker of Georgia that Silas Parmore, a Negro, who was captured in New Brunswick about two years ago, has been acquitted by a white jury of a charge of murder in the Southern State.

Which only goes to snow, the Governor of Georgia said to the Governor of New Jersey, that the people of Georgia are no worse than those of any other State.

Parmore's case created a sensation here after his arrest and incarceration in the Middlesex County jail as a fugitive from justice. He was wanted on a charge of murdering a deputy sheriff near Iron City, Ga., and when the Southern authorities asked his extradition he appealed to Gov. Silzer for what amounted virtually to protection against Georgia mob rule.

Parmore contended he would not receive a fair trial in Georgia. Gov. Silzer, after a bitterly contested hearing, ordered him extradited. The Governor, however, warned the Southern authorities that Parmore must have a fair trial or no other fugitives would be returned from this State during his Administration.

In his message, Gov. Walker said:

"I am sure that you will be pleased to receive official notice that Silas Parmore has been tried by a jury in Georgia, given a fair and impartial trial and found not guilty by a jury of twelve white South Georgia citizens. You will remember my assurance that he would be given such a trial, and the same has been accorded him without any pressure from this office or otherwise.

"You will recall the insults heaped upon the State of Georgia by the Elizabeth, N. J., papers, and this incident but illustrates the fact that some of the outside press has seen fit to emphasize Georgia as bad, while, as a matter of fact, the State of Georgia and its people are no worse than those of other States."

WILD AUTOIST SENT TO COLLEGE

TOLEDO, Dec. 12 (A. P.)—Municipal Judge Homer Ramey to-day sentenced Carl Kilbortz, Monroe, Mich., banker, to an "indefinite term" as a subject for study by the University of Toledo psychology class. Kilbortz ran amuck in his automobile last night, wrecking two other cars and a house. He paid all the damages.

Lynchings - 1925.
Side Lights.

Illinois.

2069

POSSE IN GARY SEEKS GIANT NEGRO ATTACKER

Chicago Takes Toll of Unusual Hot Weather Crime.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, June 5.—Morons, the despicable species of human degenerates who specialize in attacks upon women and little girls, have been especially active with the advent of hot weather. Two hundred armed citizens have joined police of Gary and adjacent cities in a hunt through the woods for a giant negro who has attacked two women. In both cases he knocked them senseless with a milk bottle and then assaulted them. One of his victims is dying with a crushed skull. Today he returned to burn the home of his other victim in revenge for her telling the police. Officers lying in wait fired upon him, but he escaped into the woods.

Fred Goetz, a university graduate, aged 29, was arrested today while attacking a seven-year-old girl in a basement. At the police station he attempted to escape, but was halted by two shots.

James Woodworth, aged 22, another moron, was arrested on complaint of two girls, 10 and 8 years old, whom he had lured into an automobile.

Yesterday and the day before there were attacks upon little girls by men, in one case a paroled maniac, twice sent to prison for similar attacks. In face of his record, he was set free by the state board of pardons and paroles and celebrated by attacking a minister's little child.

Six armed bandits raided a chemical warehouse and escaped with fine liquor valued at $30,000.

One man was electrocuted while fighting a fire today, and several others were seriously burned.

Seven children have been killed by automobiles in the last two days.

TRY TO LYNCH NEGRO WHO HIT TIRE CUSTOMER

Angry spectators yesterday tried to lynch Ivy Smith, 28 years old, 1546 West 14th street, a colored laborer in an oil station at West Erie street and Ashland avenue, after Smith had fracured the skull of a dissatisfied customer with a piece of gas pipe. Smith broke away and ran, but was captured by the police.

Henry Kunn, 35, of 528 North Ashland avenue, had bought an Ajax tube from Smith Saturday. Yesterday he returned and demanded his money back, claiming a flaw in the tube. Smith became angry and when Kunn bent closer over the tube, inspecting it, Smith knocked him unconscious.

About twenty men grabbed him, but before they could inflict harm Smith got away. Kunn is in the county hospital and may die.

Lynchings-1925
Side Lights.

Indiana.

2070

MOB OF 200 HUNT SUSPECT

Gary, Ind., June 10.—A mob of more than 200 men are searching for a gigantic fellow thought to be a Negro in and around the dunes and woods between Hammond and Gary.

That he may have been impersonating a Negro might be the case, because his color seemed artificial when officers opened fire on a man that was approaching the home of one Mrs. Ralph, white, one of the women he is said to have attacked.

At 10 o'clock Friday, June 5, the giant moron approached the Ralph home, the police who lay in wait opened fire on him but missed. He returned the shots and fled into the woods. The police of the surrounding towns were then notified and have been beating the woods since. Police officials believe they have the hunted man surrounded and look for his capture soon.

Assailant A Huge Man

The moron is a huge man. He attacked Mrs. Margaret Ralph of Hammond May 29. June 2 he attacked Mrs. Elvira Soder of Cavanaugh, a tiny settlement near Gary. The attacks were similar. Both women were first knocked unconscious with a milk bottle.

Lynchings-1925
Side Lights.
Natchez, Miss
Democrat.
4-1+25

Kentucky.

2071

CHIEF OF POLICE KILLED BY NEGRO; MOB AVENGES HIM

JELLICO, Ky., April 13—Tom Bowlin, chief of police, was shot to death near here late this afternoon by a negro, Jim Evans, who in turn was shot to death less than half an hour later by a posse.

Chief Bowlin had gone to Evans' home to arrest him on a charge of drunkenness and of disorderly conduct and was shot down, the negro using a high calibre rifle and shooting the officer three times.

A deputy in the neighborhood at the time rushed to the aid of the chief and wounded the fleeing negro with a bullet from his pistol. He then raced to a local hardware store, secured a rifle, ammunition and organized a posse who came upon Evans less than two miles from Jellico, where he was shot down, about fifty bullets being fired into his body.

POLICE CHIEF KILLER SHOT DOWN BY POSSE

Drink-Crazed Negro Resists Arrest at Jellico.

JELLICO, Ky., April 13.—Tom Bowlin, chief of police of Jellico, Ky., was shot to death near the city late this afternoon by a negro, Jim Evans, who in turn was killed less than half an hour later by a pursuing posse.

Chief Bowlin had gone to Evans' home to arrest him on a charge of drunkenness and of disorderly conduct and was shot down, the negro using a high-caliber rifle and shooting the officer three times.

A deputy in the neighborhood at the time rushed to the aid of the chief and wounded the fleeing negro one time with a bullet from his pistol. He then raced to a local hardware store, secured a rifle and ammunition and organized a posse of citizens who came within firing distance of Evans less than two miles from Jellico, where he was shot down, about 50 bullets being fired into his body.

200 WHITES RIDDLE BODY OF LONE MAN

Jellico, Ky., April 24.—Tom Bowlin chief of police of Jellico, Ky., was shot to death near the city late on Monday afternoon, April 13, by Jim Evans, who in turn was shot to death less than half an hour later by a pursuing posse.

Bowlin had gone to Evans' home without a warrant to arrest him on an unconfirmed report that Evans was drunk. Evans, using a high-caliber rifle, shot the officer three times when he attempted to force his way into the house.

A deputy in the neighborhood rushed to the aid of the chief and wounded the fleeing man. He then raced to a local hardware store, secured a rifle, gathered a mob of 200 white citizens, who came within firing distance of Evans less than two miles from Jellico, where he was shot down, about 50 bullets being fired into his body.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
DECEMBER 29, 1925

HAD FEARED LYNCHING

Lexington, Ky., Jailers Take Two Men to Prison.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 29.—As a precaution against possible mob violence Thomas E. Brown of Cincinnati and R. C. Davis, alias Davenport, of Rochester, N. Y., who were being held in the jail here on charges of banditry and murder, were removed under strong guard to the State Penitentiary at Frankfort last night. Circuit Judge R. C. Stoll ordered their removal after knots of citizens had begun to gather in the vicinity of the jail discussing the sensational details of the holdup. A guard was organized, the men were heavily shackled and the party issued from the jail on their way to Frankfort shortly before dark.

The men are charged with the holdup and murder of William Nelson Fant, a prosperous business man of Flemingsburg, who was shot to death when bandits entered the Paramount Hotel Club rooms here last Saturday night.

It was apparent that feeling was running very high over the killing of Fant, and the authorities decided to take no chances on repetition of mob violence such as cost so many lives here five years ago.

Lynchings—1925.
Side Lights.

Louisiana.

2051

NEGRO SLAYS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT

Louisiana Boy Shot to Death on Public Road in Gun Fight

SHREVEPORT, LA., Jan. 24.—Dan Barr, student at the Fairview High school of Natchitoches parish, son of a prominent planter, was shot and killed tonight on a public road near Campti, La., by a negro.

Barr with two relatives was riding horses and engaged in a dispute over the right-of-way with Sam German and Babe Smith, negroes, who were also mounted. In the shooting that followed Barr was killed.

The negroes were quickly captured by a posse and taken to the scene of the crime. The crowd was growing larger as the news spread and officers feared a double lynching.

POSSE SEEKS SLAYER.

NATCHITOCHES, La., Jan. 26.—A posse of more than 10 persons were spread over this section today on a determined man hunt for Elmo Smith, negro, alleged to have shot and killed Dunn Barr, 20, son of a prominent planter, Saturday night. Impassable conditions of many roads made the hunt difficult. The shooting followed an argument when Barr, riding horseback, was said to have brushed against Barr also mounted, as a party of whites and negroes were passing each other on the public

WOMAN BURNED IN LA. COLORED

(Report Erroneous)

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 19.—Information brought here today by residents of Franklin Parish, near Winnsboro, tells of the action of a mob of white men and women in tieing the nude body of Cora McKnight, comely young colored woman, to a pyre of pine wood, saturating the same with five gallons of gasoline and setting fire to it.

The McKnight girl, who lived in Winnsboro, had a reputation of associating with white men. She had been warned to leave the parish and had gathered her things in a suit case, fearing violence, and is said to have started walking toward Shreveport. When twelve miles out of the swamp sections, far from any residents, the young woman is said to have been overtaken by the mob and after being maltreated the suggestion to burn her was made. Earlier reports stated that she was white.

NUDE BODY OF COMELY YOUNG WOMAN FED TO GASOLINE FLAMES

Special To The East Tennessee News.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct., 14.—Information brought here today by Negro residents of Franklin parish, near Winnsboro, tells of the action of a mob of white men and women in tieing the nude body of Cora McKnight, comely young colored woman to a pyre of pine wood, saturating the same with five gallons of gasoline and setting fire to it, thereby perpetrating the most fiendish crime that has ever been heard of in this section.

The McKnight girl, who lived in Winnsboro, had a reputation of associating with white men. She had been warned to leave the parish and had gathered her things in a suit case, fearing violence and is said to have started walking toward Shreveport. When twelve miles out of the swamp sections far from any residents, the young woman is said to have been overtaken by the mob and after being maltreated the suggestion to burn her was made.

A pyre was quickly formed, sufficient gasoline was drawn from the tanks of three automobiles and the body of the young woman thrown across, bound with bailing wire and blue flames from the pine logs and gasoline burned the writhing body to a crisp. The screams of the woman were heard by a passing Negro man of the swamp section and he returned to his home fearful to give a report of the affair, lest he too might suffer the fate and it was Sunday far up into the day before the authorities were notified of the burning.

First Thought To Be White

The first report was to the effect that the body was that of a white woman and a mob was quickly formed and rushed to the scene. Dr. J. D. Rogers, coroner of Franklin parish, made a thorough investigation and was unable to identify the body. The suit case containing a good quality of clothes bore no marks that would enable the officers to identify the body.

A stick was employed to search through the ashes and one of the fingers was uncovered and on it a white ring was found. The ring, because of its peculiar design, was taken to Winnsboro and then it was that information was given that the young McKnight woman owned such a ring and a search for her disclosed the fact that it was her body that had been burned.

The report that the woman's husband committed the crime is unfounded, for he had been driven from Winnsboro several months ago, according to residents there, because of threats of white men admirers of the young woman.

MOB BURN NUDE WOMAN

NUDE BODY O FPRETTY YOUNG COLORED WOMAN FED TO GASOLINE FLAMES SET BY WHITE MEN WHO HAD USED HER FOR LUST—WHITE WOMEN IN MOB

Shreveport, La., Oct. 22, 1925.—Information brought here last week by Colored residents of Franklin parish, near Winnsboro, tells of the action of a mob of white men and women in tieing the nude body of Cora McKnight, comely young Colored woman to a pyre of pine wood, saturating the same with five gallons of gasoline and setting fire to it, thereby perpetrating the most fiendish crime that has ever been heard of in this section.

The McKnight girl, who lived in Winnsboro, had a reputation of associating with white men. She had been warned to leave the parish and had gathered her things in a suit case, fearing violence and is said to have started walking toward Shreveport. When twelve miles out of the swamp sections far from any residents, the young woman is said to have been overtaken by the mob and after being maltreated the suggestion to burn her was made.

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Girl Believed Murder Victim Is Found Safe

Winnsboro, La., November 9.—(AP) A message was received here today purporting to be from Meridian, Miss., and signed with the name of Miss Flora McCurley, missing 20-year-old girl who disappeared from a Natchez nurses training school about October 9 and thought at one time to be the woman whose partly consumed body was found in the ashes of a crude funeral pyre discovered deep in the Tensas swamps, 10 miles east of town.

She is the second woman whose name has been connected with the mystery, who has reappeared after being identified as the dead woman, and the mystery of the identity of the body remains as deep as before.

Sheriff Reid, of Adams county, Miss., was in Winnsboro today in connection with the case but found no clues. A telephone message from Sheriff Short, of Franklin Parish, to the chief of police at Meridian, revealed that the McCurley girl is in that city working and in good health. However, Chief of Police Ryan, of Natchez, is awaiting confirmation of this information before abandoning further investigation in the case.

Further proof that the body found in the ashes was not that of Miss McCurley was offered Saturday when her parents arrived here from Elizabeth and exhibited a ring like that said to have been worn by her when she disappeared. It did not correspond to the one found in the ashes. They also failed to identify other articles found in the ashes.

A pyre was quickly formed, sufficient gasoline was drawn from the tanks of three automobiles and the body of the young woman thrown across, bound with bailing wire and blue flames from the pine logs and gasoline burned the writhing body to a crisp.

The report that the woman's husband committed the crime was unfounded, for he had been driven from Winnsboro several months ago, according to residents there, because of threats of white men admirers of the young woman.

MOB LYNCHES A NAKED WOMAN IN LOUISIANA

Nude Body Soaked In Gasoline Is Set Into Flames By Mob

WAS TOO FRIENDLY WITH WHITE MEN

Shreveport, La., (E. Tennessee News Service)--Mrs. Cora McKnight, pretty and brownskin, was lynched by a mob of white men and women in Franklin Parish near Winnsboro, last week.

This is the 91st woman lynched in the United States since 1889 and the sixth woman to be lynched in Louisiana. The last woman lynched in this State was Mrs. Emma Hooper who was hanged by a mob at Hammond, March 1, 1918.

The McKnight girl had a reputation of associating with white men. She had been warned to leave the parish and had gathered her things in a suit case, fearing violence and is said to have started walking toward Shreveport. When twelve miles out of the swamp sections far from any residents, the young woman is said to have been overtaken by the mob and after being maltreated the suggestion to burn her was made.

NUDE BODY OF PRETTY YOUNG WOMAN IS FED TO GASOLINE FLAMES

Girl, Who Had "Sold Her Soul," Writhes in Agony As Former Consorts, Their Lust Appeased, Allow Flames to Enact Last Scene in "Passion Play."

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 22.—Information brought here last week by Negro residents of Franklin parish, near Kinnsboro, tells of the action of a mob of white men and women in tieing the [illegible] Cora McKnight, comely young colored woman to a pyre of pine wood, saturating the body with five gallons of gasoline and setting fire to it, thereby perpetrating the most fiendish crime that has ever been heard of in this section.

The McKnight girl, who lived in Winnsboro, had a reputation of associating with white men. She had been warned to leave the parish and had gathered her things in a suit case, fearing violence and is said to have started walking toward Shreveport. When twelve miles out of the swamp sections far from any residents, the young woman is said to have been overtaken by the mob and after being maltreated the suggestion to burn her was made.

A pyre was quickly formed, sufficient gasoline was drawn from the tanks of three automobiles and the body of the young woman thrown across, bound with bailing wire and blue flames from the pine logs and gasoline burned the writhing body to a crisp. The screams of the woman were heard by a passing colored man of the swamp section and he returned to his home fearful to give a report of the affair, lest he too might suffer the fate and it was Sunday far up into the day before the authorities were notified of the burning.

First Thought To Be White

The first report was to the effect that the body was that of a white woman and a mob was quickly formed and rushed to the scene. Dr. J. Rogers, coroner of Franklin parish, made a thorough investigation and was unable to identify the body. The suit case containing a good quality of clothes, bore no marks that would enable the officers to identify the body.

A stick was employed to search through the ashes and one of the fingers was uncovered and on it a white ring was found. The ring, because of its peculiar design, was taken to Winnsboro and then it was that information was given that the young McKnight woman owned such a ring and a search for her disclosed the fact that it was her body that had been burned.

The report that the woman's husband committed the crime is unfounded, for he had been driven from Winnsboro several months ago, according to residents there, because of threats of white men admirers of the young woman.

MOB SOAKS BODY OF WOMAN IN GASOLINE THEN APPLIES MATCH

Winnsboro, La., Oct. 23.—Driven to the swamps by the lust of white men, who chased her husband from the county to get at her, Mrs. Cora McKnight, young and pretty, was hunted down in her wild hiding place last week and when she fought the advances of her white admirers, was stripped naked, wired to a pine log, and with gasoline from auto tanks soaking her flesh, was burned to death.

A passing swamp dweller heard her screams, but frightened by the mob he crept back to his hut, and it was not until Sunday that her charred body was uncovered in the wilderness of the Tensas marshes, 12 miles from town.

Anger Quickly Cools

Sunday's first rumors said a white woman had been burned and the whole countryside rose up in fury. Then a white gold ring from the victim's finger identified Mrs. McKnight and the countryside sat down again.

Rumor all through Franklin parish knew how white men, some of them sons of the best families, had for months dogged the footsteps of pretty Mrs. McKnight, making all kinds of overtures. When her husband sought to defend her from their advances they drove him out.

Takes to Swamps

Rather than submit to their lust the pretty young woman sought refuge in the swamp country, but the men chased her even there. She fought them and they tore the clothes from her body, used baling wire to fasten her to a pine log and built up a pyre around her.

Tanks of three automobiles were tapped for gas to soak the woman's body and blue flames soon moved over her flesh. The white men who had wanted her watched her burn. Then they piled into the cars and drove off.

Sunday morning authorities here were notified and before noon a mob had formed ready to "avenge this outrage." Then Coroner J. D. Rogers made his investigation. It was found that the victim was a member of the Race and Franklin parish decided the burning wasn't such an outrage after all.

Find Gold Ring

A suitcase containing clothes of fine quality aided in the identification, and poking through the ashes and the charred remains the investigators uncovered the ring. Its peculiar design identified it in town.

Coming close upon the heels of an incident in the adjoining state of Mississippi, where a lynching threatened the governor if he dared to "investigate," this murder, it is generally believed here, will pass without investigation or attempt to punish the lynchers. While members of the Race have been roused to anger, the fact that local and even state authorities stand in fear of the mob is recognized; they will not dare to interfere.

Lynchings-1925

Side Lights

Maryland.

2064

N. Y. EVENING WORLD
AUGUST 7, 1925

MOB IN MISSOURI THREATENS TO KILL GIRL'S ASSAILANT

Negro, Held Under Heavy Guard, Identified by Victim

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 7.—A mob estimated at more than 1,000 persons milled about the County Jail here to-day where Miller Mitchell, Negro, is being held under guard after an attack on Miss Maude Holt, eighteen, early to-day.

Authorities feared Mitchell would be taken from the jail and lynched.

Miss Holt, who is in a serious condition, identified Mitchell at the jail this morning. The attack occurred while Miss Holt and Leonard Hutt were returning from a picnic. The Negro held Hutt at bay with a gun while he dragged Miss Holt from the car.

EIGHT PASSENGERS HURT IN CRASH OF SECOND AV. TROLLEY

Lynchings-1925
Side Lights.

Michigan.

2065

PHYSICIAN IS RESCUED FROM CROWD OF 5000

Detroit, Mich., July 3.—Five thousand men, women and children living in the exclusive Grand River Ave. residential district participated in a hooting, stone and brick-throwing demonstration in front of the expensive brick dwelling at 4755 Spokane Ave. early last Tuesday evening, which ultimately drove from the house its owner of but a few hours, Dr. Alex L. Turner.

Two platoons of patrolmen from the Lawton station and a squad of mounted police were helpless before the crowd, which choked the street for a block and held up traffic on Grand River Ave. for nearly two hours.

As Dr. Turner left the house with his family shortly after 8 o'clock, under a strong police escort, a volley of bricks and small stones smashed the windows of his costly, chauffeur-driven sedan. The doctor was slightly wounded over the right eye. Patrolman Lee Bullard also was struck, but not seriously injured.

Move to Repurchase

Accompanied by R. Caldwell, 4763 Spokane Ave., and Chris Shellenger, 4751 Spokane Ave., Dr. Turner hurried to his office at 4310 W. Warren Ave., where his attorney awaited them. Shellenberger and Caldwell, it is stated, represented a group of citizens who took the preliminary steps toward repurchase of the property.

As Frank B. Kamman, president of the Kamman Beef company, 3233 Buchanan St., moved out of the Spokane house early last Tuesday morning, the van carrying Dr. Turner's belongings drew up to the curb and workmen began to move his furniture inside. Dr. Turner said he had purchased the house from Kamman through a real estate agent whose name he refused to divulge, and that he intended staying there, despite neighbors' protests.

Painters Forced Off Job

Early in the morning a squad of painters had gone to work on one side of the house. A group of neighbors viewed them for a few minutes then began hurling potatoes and debris at them. The workmen moved to the rear of the building, where they met the same disturbance, and finally ceased work.

Shortly after 9 a. m. a small crowd of neighbors gathered in front of the house. Others, seeing the crowd, joined the curious until at about noon nearly 200 were standing on the pavement and in the yard of the house. Someone suddenly hurled a half brick through a side window, and the noise of the breaking glass seemed to be a signal for others, who joined in the throwing. Many windows were broken before the police arrived.

When the first detachment of police arrived they found Halson Craigie, 18 years old, 2955 Virginia Park, with a rock in his hands, and Inspector Baker sent him to the station. He was later released.

The rapidly gathering crowd was further incited early in the evening when Dr. Turner appeared on the front porch of his home to talk to policemen.

Shortly after dark, Inspector Mark H. Baker, with two lieutenants and 40 patrolmen from the Lawton station arrived. The congestion in the street and alleys then became so great that traffic officers were detailed at Beechwood and Spokane Aves. and at Grand River Ave.

Neighbors declared that when the lots in the subdivision were sold none were sold to our Race. All houses in the block in which the disputerages are of brick. They range in value from $12,000 to $25,000.

Dr. Turner defended his right to ownership and residence in the house last Tuesday by describing his struggles to attain to his present position in life. He said he was born in Ohio and attended the Akron university after graduating from high school, where he was a prominent athlete. He completed his college work at the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of B.S. in 1910. In 1912 he received his medical doctor's degree from the same university and began to practice in Detroit.

He bought the house at 4310 W. Warren Ave. and lived there until the widening of the street transformed it into an artery of traffic and made it undesirable to him as a residence place. He employed a real estate man to secure another home for him, and the Spokane residence was purchased.

A committee of citizens have asked a conference with Mayor Smith, who gained his election to office through the solid Race vote, for the purpose of settling the question of residential segregation.

Lynchings — 1925.
Side Lights.

Mississippi.

2066

NO TRACE OF NEGRO WHO KILLED YOUTH

Hunt for Slayer Abandoned for Time Being.

MERIDIAN, Miss., July 9.—Late tonight the hunt that had centered many bloodhounds in an effort to capture Wallace Kev, negro, who late last night shot and killed C. B. Whatley, Jr., 16-year-old white boy, on the negro's home farm, nine miles west of Meridian, was abandoned for the time being, with no trace of the black after he had been trailed into this city. The slain youth, who was a son of C. B. Whatley, Sr., railroad section foreman living near Lost Gap, visited the home of his slayer in company with an older brother, H. B. Whatley, and after a few words had passed the negro secured a shotgun and fired, the load entering the breast, resulting in instant death, according to the report.

The body was brought to Meridian, prepared for burial and will be taken to Newton, Miss., for the funeral service tomorrow.

ATTACKED FROM AMBUSH.

Charlie Stroud Painfully Hurt From Attack by Negro.

HICKORY FLAT, Miss., May 10.—Charlie Stroud, prominent farmer who lives a few miles southeast of this place was attacked by a negro man, whose name has been withheld, for the present, and painfully injured. Some minor trouble arose between Mr. Stroud and the negro who lives on the Stroud plantation.

Mr. Stroud was on his way home after his day's work on the farm when the negro attacked him from ambush. Stroud managed to get to his home a short distance away and make the report. Officers are tracking the negro. If he is found in all probability he will be lynched.

ONE SOUTHERN PAPER SCORES LYNCHING MOB

Dying Man Is Riddled by Volley of Bullets

Proof of the fact that all southern papers do not condone lynching is found in an article in the Coffeyville (Miss.) Courier of Aug. 21 in regard to the lynching of Sidney Townes, a citizen of Scobey, Miss. The paper is printed in Coffeeville, the county seat of Yalobusha county, where the city of Scobey is also located. The attitude taken by the Courier as expressed in the article is as follows:

"As will be remembered on Tuesday morning of last week, a Negro, Sidney Townes, became violently insane, and killed two aged white people, Mr. Jake McMullen and his sister, Mrs. Long, living near Scobey, and was, in turn, mortally wounded by Mr. Ike McMullen, a brother of those slain, being shot at close range with a shotgun loaded with squirrel shot, the load striking him in the lower part of the face, tearing away his chin and under jaw, and knocking out his teeth. He was thought for some time to be dead, but on the arrival of Dr. Best, from Scobey, it was found that he was still alive, and after the wound was dressed he was carried to his home nearby, all realizing that his wound was fatal, and that he could live but a few days at best.

FIRE 50 SHOTS INTO WOUNDED MAN'S BODY

"Sheriff Frost and Deputy Spier went at once to the scene, but with no suspicion that anyone, calling themselves human beings, would even entertain for one moment any thought of mobbing a crazy, irresponsible, mortally wounded Negro, did not place any guards at his home except to administer to him until he died. In this, however, they were mistaken, for on Wednesday afternoon, when reports of the second victim, Mrs. Long, spread it is said that a mob of 60 or 70 men and boys went to the home of the helpless, dying, crazy Negro, and as he lay on a cot with his back to the front gate 40 or 50 shots or bullets were fired into his body.

"We have tried to reason out from every imaginable viewpoint what satisfaction anyone could have gotten out of this, the shooting to death of one already in the throes of death with his mind a blank. The awfulness of the crime would almost be unbelievable with an uncivilized people much less among people who call themselves civilized.

WHITE CITIZENS OF SCOBEY POWERLESS

"We are told that the good citizens of Scobey and the section around tried to prevent the killing but were powerless. We are further informed that probably not a man from this county was in the mob. We hope this is true, yet, we doubt it. But it makes no difference to us who they were or where they live, the purpose of this article is to condemn the mobbing of this Negro as one of the foulest and most dastardly crimes that has been committed in this county in its history, and to call the attention of our officials, our sheriff, circuit judge and district attorney that the law-abiding people of this county are expecting and demanding that the guilty parties, who, no doubt, believe they are civilized folks, be brought to court and made to realize that the law and self respect is still a force in this county.

"We have also been informed that the citizens of Scobey and sections nearby who saw and recognized a number who were in the mob are afraid to express themselves for fear that they would be violently dealt with. We have been asked not to write this article, but, in our judgment, this is the time all good men should show their colors. We believe that both the press and pulpit, and all other agencies for good, should 'cry aloud and spare not,' and with our officials, who are drawing large salaries from the county treasury, this is the testing time.

"If a crowd of men and boys can, in broad open daylight, without any pretense of concealment or disguise, do what was done in this case and get by with it, then we had as well tear down our jails and courthouses, abolish all officers for the protection of society, and turn the affairs of the enforcement of the law over to the few thugs and hoodlums and let them run it to suit themselves.

"We believe that the proper thing to do would be for Judge Rice to call an extra session of court, but if not, we hope that nothing will be left undone to bring every guilty one to trial at the next term of court and the full penalty of the law given them."

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
AUGUST 14, 1925

NEGRO LYNCHED—NO INQUIRY

SCOBEY, Miss., Aug. 13 (A. P.)—Sidney Townes, Negro, charged with killing Joseph McMullen, sixty-five, farmer, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Long, seventy, was shot to death by a mob late yesterday. No preparations are being made for an investigation. Townes was taken from Sheriff Will Frost by seventy-five men. He already had been seriously injured by I. M. McMullen, seventy-two, brother of the dead man, who shot him Tuesday after the attack upon the farm house, when the Negro was alleged to have slain the aged couple.

Mob Storms Jail

New Orleans, La., Oct. 28 (By A. N. P.) A mob of five hundred whites threatened two men and a women, in jail at Clarksdale, Miss., who are charged with the murder of Grover Nichols, manager on the Traynum plantation whose body was found hacked with an axe and tied to a stove in the office. The trio was arrested after bloodhounds followed a scent from the scene of the murder to their home. They deny their guilt and expect to prove an alibi.

MISSISSIPPI MOB BURNS TO DEATH WHITE NURSE, THINKING HER COLORED

Some few days since, a party of citizens of the Tensas swamp district, Mississippi, engaged in the pleasure of lynching what was presumed to be a negro colored girl.

This was October 11, and the body was recovered from a pyre the next morning. Cora McKnight and her husband, both Negroes, were found to be missing and the body was declared to have been that of Mrs. McKnight.

Later developments disclosed that Mrs. McKnight had been taken to Winnsboro, La., to begin sentence in prison for selling liquor. On October 6, Florence Curley, a white student at a local training school, dissappeared and with the discovery that Mrs. McKnight is alive, the local police and citizens have been thrown into a frenzy of fear that the body is that of the prospective nurse who was last seen as she started on an automobile ride. A ring taken from the finger of the lynched person has been identified as similar to one owned by the white girl, and the examination of the body revealed very similar physical characteristics.

Missouri.

2067

Lynchings- 1925.
Side Lights.

POSSE SEARCHING FOR NEGRO

Black Injures Deputy Sheriff During Restaurant Raid.

POPULAR BLUFFS, MO., May 3.—Officers of southwest Missouri and northern Arkansas were requested to aid in a search for an unidentified negro, who shot his way free as a restaurant raided here last night, seriously wounding Deputy Sheriff Claude Graham. The negro was believed to have boarded an outbound Missouri Pacific freight train.

Lynchings—1935
6
Side Lights.

New Jersey.

2061

MONTCLAIR GIRL KIDNAPPED IN AUTO; SUSPECT FOUND DEAD

Police Discover Battered Body of Negro Believed to Have Abducted Mary Daly, 6.

NOW CONSIDERED A TOOL

Systematic Hunt Begun to Locate Sedan—$2,000 Reward Offered.

RANSOM CALL DISCOUNTED

Phone Message Laid to Crank—No Motive for Act Known and Mistake Is Suggested.

Mary Daly, 6 years old, daughter of a well-to-do resident of Montclair, N. J., was kidnapped at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in front of the Montclair home of Joseph A. Bower, Vice-President of the New York Trust Company. Her captor used an automobile. He escaped by shooting John Santine, the Bower family chauffeur, who pursued him for ten miles.

The Montclair police at first charged the kidnapping to Raymond Pierce, a negro taxicab driver in Newark. Witnesses of the abduction said the captor was a negro. Last night, however, the body of Pierce, his body beaten in, was found in a clump of bushes near Little Falls, N. J. The abductor had escaped toward Little Falls. The police said they believed that Pierce had been a tool or an accomplice of another man or group of men. He had been dead some time, said the police.

No Trace Found Last Night.

Last night no trace of the little girl or the kidnapper had been found. Every available man in the Montclair Police Department, including a special squad of ten motorcycle men, was searching the countryside. The police of Paterson, Little Falls and West Paterson were also on the hunt. A dozen men, neighbors of the Daly family, were combing the Orange hills. The Newark and New York police issued general alarms, and a radio description of Mary and her captor was broadcast periodically from Stations WOR and WNYC.

The police considered as one theory that Mary had been kidnapped by mistake. They found that Dorothy Coates, a niece of Mr. Bowers, had been visiting him for the last two weeks. Dorothy is 7 years old, one year older than Mary. She looks very much like the Daly child. They said that the kidnapper, finding Mary at play on the banker's lawn, might have assumed that she was Dorothy, though they learned no reason why Dorothy should have been kidnapped.

In an effort to spur the hunt Henry M. Robinson, Public Safety Commissioner of Montclair, posted a reward of $1,000 offered by the town for the arrest of the kidnapper. David S. Daly, father of the child, who is President of the Washington Hardware Company of 257 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, added another $1,000 to the reward.

Mr. Daly said that there had been no threats received and he was at a loss to account for the kidnapping. The possibility that the fugitive might try to obtain a ransom was considered. But late last night no effort of that sort had been made that the authorities took seriously. There was a telephone call at 8 o'clock to Mrs. Bowers. A man who hung up when she endeavored to get his name said the child would be returned if $4,000 were deposited last night "in the only bank in the New York theatrical district that's open at night."

Was Playing Near Home.

Mary, who is blue-eyed, slender and small for her age, was playing in front of the Bower home at 136 Upper Mountain Avenue. The home of her parents is at 5 Prospect Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling set back on a broad lawn. A distance of two blocks separates the two homes. With the child was her brother, David Jr., 4 years old, and two other children. They were Janet Dix, 11 years old, and Nancy Dix, 7 years old, daughters of R. C. Dix, a New York business man, whose home is at 2 Prospect Place.

The children were romping over the Bower lawn when a shining black sedan turned into Upper Mountain Avenue, according to the story of witnesses. It came rapidly down the street to the Bower house and halted just beyond it. A negro leaped from the seat and snatched up Mary. He tucked her under an arm and as she cried and kicked he tossed her onto the front seat and sped off.

Miss Phyllis Bower, 20 years old, daughter of Mr. Bower, witnessed the abduction. She had been shopping in oMntclair and was just turning into the side of her home, bound to the garage when the man threw his little prisoner into the sedan. Miss Bower was in her own car and Santine was driving it. She leaped to the lawn.

'oFllow that man, John," she ordered, and turned to run in to telephone the police. Janet Dix, badly frightened by a threat the abductor had shouted at her, accompanied Miss Boer.

Santine backed his car out. By the time Santine had straightened his machine out, the man in the sedan was taking the corner into Claremont Road, some distance away. Santine, stepping on the accelerator, ran his car up to fifty-mile miles an hour in a short distance and when he raced into Claremont Road saw the speeding car ahead.

Pursuer Stops for Help.

The fugitive, driving with one hand and holding onto his prisoner with the other, was going at a terrific pace. He drew steadily away from Santine as they raced out of Montclair and onto the highway leading to Little Falls. Just as Santine sped on on the highway he met two friends. Realizing that he might need their assistance if there was a fight, he halted and took them aboard. They were Fred Gould of 92 Bleecker Street, Manhattan, who is employed in a Montclair factory, and Thomas J. O'Mara of 66 Montague Place, Montclair.

The twe men settled into the rear seat and Santine again took up the pursuit. On and on shot the two cars. For a time the car ahead continued to pull away, and it seemed as if he would race out of sight of Santine and the two men. Without slacking his speed the kidnapper raced through the town of Little Falls, past several policemen regulating traffic and out again into the open country.

Santine, getting every ounce of power out of his automobile, plunged through the town and then began to overhaul the fugitive. Occasionally the man ahead would stick his head out and take a look back. There was no sign of the little girl. On the Lower Notch Road, at a point midway between Little Falls and West Paterson, Santine was immediately back of the sedan. The Bower chauffeur shouted to its driver to stop. The man paid no heed. Santine then tried to cut in ahead of him.

Fugitive Shoots Chauffeur.

The fugitive swerved and the cars were even for a second. Taking his hand off the wheel, and holding the girl on the seat with the other, the kidnapper fired a shot at Santine. The bullet plowed through the windshield and hit Santine in the head on the right side. The shock caused him to lose consciousness and the pursuing automobile sig-zagged. Gould climbed over the rear seat, grasped the wheel and got the car back on the road. He then stopped it. As he bent over Santine, the fugitive car sped off in the direction of West Paterson.

Fearful that the chauffeur was desperately wounded the two men gave up the chase and ushed with him to the Mountainside Hospital in Montclair. There physicians found that the bullet had cut a furrow across his scalp, but had not penetrated the skull. They said last night that his condition was fair and that he would recover. It was an hour before he regained consciousness and strength enough to supplement the story told the physicians by Gould and O'Mara. The doctors immediately telephoned Edward S. Reilly, Chief of Police of Montclair.

They found, however, that Miss Bower had already flashed the news of the kidnapping. The daughter of the banker had also given the police the number on the license plate of the kidnapper's car. This had been supplied by Janet Dix. The number given was 0722 N. J. Chief Reilly telephoned to the State Bureau of Motor Vehicles at Trenton. Clerks there looked up the number and found it had been issued to James Scanlon, operator of a garage and taxi service in Verona. Detectives were sent to question Scanlon.

Lent Sedan to Negro.

Scanlon admitted that he owned the car. He said that at 8 o'clock yesterday morning Pierce, who had worked for him up to two weeks ago, entered the grage. The negro said he had found a job driving a taxicab in Newark, and asked if he might borrow a car for several hours' ride through Montclair. Scanlon let him have the sedan, a new machine. That, added, the garage proprietor, was the last he had seen of the man.

Chief Reilly, equipped with a good description of the taxicab driver, sent his men out in automobiles in an effort to trace the flight of the sedan. Although unable to furnish the Newark police with the address of the fugitive, Reilly enlisted their aid to check up public hack stands in that city. All of the Montclair motorcycle traffic patrols were assigned to speed over the road from Little Falls to West Paterson and beyond, seeking persons who might have seen the kidnapper's automobile.

Word was sent to Mr. Daly at his office. He hurried out to his home. He found Mrs. Daly prostrated and fearful for the safety of young David and Alice, 3, a sister of Mary. He went to Chief Reilly, and in endeavoring to give the police officials a description of his child wept so that he had to halt for fifteen minutes. After this show of grief Mr. Daly old the police that he would spend his last dollar in hunting down the child's captor.

"Mercifal God," he said, stretching his hands out to the Chief in a gesture of appeal, "find my little girl or I shall go crazy."

Systematic Search Mapped Out.

Chief Reilly assured the grief-stricken man that he would do all that he could. Commissioner Robinson was called in and a systematic plan of search was mapped out. While the searching was going forward a dozen neighbors of Mr. Daly appeared at the Montclair Police Headquarters. The yoffered to form themselves into an independent searching party. Walter Brannigan, a brother-in-law of Mr. Daly, was selected to head the volunteers. They set out with pocket flashlights and lanters to search the Orange hills.

Shortly after they departed on their quest Mrs. Bowers, wife of the banker, called up Chief Reilly and told him of the telephone call from the unknown man offering to return the child for $4,000.

"The telephone rang in the house at 8 o'clock," she said, "and I answered it personally. A man's voice came over the wire. He said to me:

" 'Are you interested in the recovery of the little girl in the pink dress?' " Mary Daly wore a pink dress and pink leather sandals when the man snatched her up.

Mrs. Bower said that she was, and the man continued:

" 'Well, the only way that you can get her back is to deposit $4,000 in the only bank in the New York theatrical district that is open tonight. The little girl will then be returned unharmed.' "

"Who is this speaking?" Mrs. Bowers said she asked. The reply was the hanging up of the telephone receiver at the other end.

Ransom Call Discounted.

Mr. Daly said that he would do nothing on this offer, and pointed out that several banks are open to receive deposits at night in the Manhattan midtown section. He further remarked on the use of the word "deposit." Chief of Police Reilly also was inclined to attach no importance to the telephone call. The attitude of the father and the police officials was before the discovery of the body of Pierce.

The police had become convinced that Pierce was the man sought and they were further confident that he had not got far from the scene of the kidnapping. They pointed out that while he might have ocnfederates who would come forward in New York to claim the ransom money, it was unlikely. The murder of Pierce, however, altered their opinion of the mysterious message.

The body of Pirece was found by Herbert Matts, of Little Falls. He was escorting a group of visitors over the Lower Notch Road pointing out the natural beauty of the highway. He came to the small wooden bridge spanning Packman Creek. This is about two miles from West Paterson. The party halted on the bridge and Matts leaned over to point out the rapid stream. As he did so he say two legs protruding from a tangle of bushes to one side of the bridge. Matts ran down to investigate.

Body Has Head Crushed.

Pushing the undergrowth to one side Matts uncovered the body. The front oft he head had been beaten in by some blunt instrument and the blood on the face and on the ground was still wet. Horrified, Matts ran back to the bridge, climbed into his automobile and leaving the party to watch over his gruesome find hurried into Cedar Grove, on the outskirts of West Paterson. He told the police and they notified County

Prosecutor James Mason.

Mason and the detectives went to the scene. They found evidences that the body of Pierce had been dragged from the highway to its place of concealment. A broad swath of the weeds and underbrush had been trampled down. The detectives were of the opinion that more than one man had been necessary to drag the negro's body in. A preliminary examination of the body, made by a physician on the County Prosecutor's staff, showed that he had been dead more than three hours. No trace of the machine or the girl was found.

Faced with this new development, the police tentatively advanced the theory that Pierce had borrowed the machine at Scanlon's garage for the purpose of hiring it out to a man or several men who had approached him for that purpose. The police said that possibly Pierce had been killed in a quarrel over the money due for the car. They admitted, however, that they could not make this preliminary theory square with the fact that it was the machine borrowed by Pierce wich was used in the kidnapping.

YOUTH CONFESSES TO KIDNAPING AND CHARGE OF MURDER

Harrison Noel Leads Officers to Thicket Where Bullet Pierced Body of Little Mary Daly Lies in Death

ADMITS KILLING NEGRO FOUND IN OLD CULVERT

Two Pistol Wounds Only Injury to Six-Year-Old Child, Physicians Say

MONT CLAIR, N. J., Sept. 6. —By The Associated Press.— Harrison Noel, 18-year-old son of a prominent Mont Clair family, and for a few months last fall a Harvard student, this afternoon led the police to a wilderness of thickets near Van Geisen Gap, where they found the body of Mary Daly, the six-year-old girl who was kidnaped near her home Friday noon.

Standing over the body, Noel pointed to the two bullet wounds, one in the temple and the other in the neck of the dead child and, according to the police, said:

"Well, I put two in her."

Then, the police alleged, he turned away as he admitted that he had fired the shot which killed Raymond Pierce, negro, whose body was found in a culvert, where it had been crammed prior to the kidnaping.

After his confession that he had planned the kidnaping and killed Pierce Thursday afternoon, shortly after the negro had borrowed the car, a taxicab, from its operator, and that he had seized Mary as she was playing in the street near her home, Noel was returned to Mont Clair police headquarters. He was whipped in the back way, to avoid a crowd of several thousand persons gathered in front, which was greatly excited by the news of the confession.

Noel, who at one time was an inmate of an asylum, was earlier in the day identified by John Sandin as the man who had wounded him during the chase which followed the kidnaping. Sandin, chauffeur of Joseph Bower, a neighbor of the Daly family, was shot in the head when he drew his car alongside of the kidnaper's automobile after a ten mile chase.

Noel, who would give no motive that impelled him to plan and commit the crime, was questioned by the police all night and again today before he finally confessed. Even then he tried to bargain with them they said, by assuring them that Mary was alive and unharmed, and offering to lead them to her hiding place for $4,000.

The police refused to bargain with Noel and finally took him in an automobile to the spot where Pierces' body was found in an effort to make him divulge the little girl's hiding place. Noel would make no statement. On a second trip he led the police to Cedar Grove, then out to Preakness mountain. There, 20 feet from the main road, near an abandoned hut, the child's body was found.

She was lying on her back. Her clothing was slightly ruffled, but physicians stated that the two bullet wounds were the only injuries she had suffered. The body was in a tangled thicket of weeds. Police believe the child was murdered Friday night within a few hours after her kidnaping, although Noel said he fed her until Saturday morning.

Noel pointed out the body to the police with [illegible] show of emotion and then confess[illegible] to the murder of Pierce.

When police told Mrs. Daly her daughter was dead she uttered a piercing scream and [illegible] a faint. Mrs. Daly [illegible] no sound but clenched his hands tightly [illegible] refused to make any statement. Mrs. Daly was under care of a physician tonight.

Home Is Guarded

A police guard was established at the Daly home [illegible] more than 2,000 persons gathered there this afternoon.

Police refused to make public Noel's confession but stated that it substantiated earlier statements made by them as to how he had killed the girl and Pierce and wounded Sandin.

While at the spot where Mary's body was found Noel described how he killed Pierce.

"I hired Pierce to drive me around Thursday," Noel said. "I sat in the back seat while Pierce drove me down Bradford avenue and until we came to the Little Falls road at Cedar Grove. It was about 2 o'clock then. While still seated in the rear seat, I put my revolver to the back of Pierce's head and fired. He toppled over. Then I jumped across the rear seat and seized the emergency brake, bringing the car to a standstill.

"I pushed Pierce's body over the right hand side of the car and drove on."

Describes Tragedy

Police said this accounted for blood stains found on the front seat which were at first thought to have been the blood of the child.

"I went down the Little Falls road," Noel said, "until I came to a bridge over a small stream called the Techam river. There I stopped and placed Pierce's body in a culvert.

"I didn't stop there very long but hurried on to Van Geisen Gap where my own car had been parked. I abandoned Pierces' car and took my own and went home."

Noel told the police that he returned Friday, parked his own car and took Pierce's machine. It was in this machine that he kidnaped Mary Daly.

The girl was kidnaped Friday noon while she was playing near her home with her little brother. Mrs. Josephine Bower, a neighbor, heard Mary's scream and order John Sandin, her chauffeur, to take up the chase. Sandin followed the kidnaper for about ten miles, both traveling at high speed. When it became apparent that Sandin was about to force him into a ditch, the kidnaper whipped out a revolver, shot Sandin through the head and escaped.

Auto License Gives Clue

The automobile in which the kidnaper escaped was found yesterday in a wood near Van Geisen Gap, two miles from the spot where the kidnaping took place. Suspicion was first directed toward Noel when a woman gave police the license number of an automobile that she had seen standing near the spot where the car stolen from Pierce was found. Investigation disclosed, according to the police, that the second car was one which Noel had been driving.

Dr. Guy Payne, supervisor of the Overbrook Insane Asylum accompanied the police and Noel on their trip to the spot where the little girl's body had been hidden.

Last fall he said the Harvard authorities required Noel's parents to remove him from the school after he had been acting "queerly." His parents placed him in a private sanitarium, where he stayed for several months. Soon after his return home, he attacked his father with an axe, police said.

Detectives who searched his room at his parents' home, said they found a box of cartridges of the same calibre that killed Mary Daly and Pierce. A revolver recently fired and reloaded was found in the room also, they say.

GIVE NEGRO A SQUARE DEAL!

The murder of the little Daly girl in New Jersey and subsequent developments should cause the Metropolitan press to be more careful hereafter in headlining the Negro to the world as a "Kidnapper," "Burly Brute," and other opprobrious terms, only to discover afterwards that the criminal is a WHITE DEGENERATE.

The white press never apologizes to the Negro for any objects to the mean, contemptible attitude of the daily press of his race punished and their crimes published. But he object to the mean, contemptible attitude of the daily press in always assuming that a Negro is guilty, whenever some ghastly and hideous crime is committed.

Lynchings – 1925
Side Lights.

New Jersey

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NEW YORK CITY WORLD
SEPTEMBER 5, 1925

Negro Kidnaps Girl; Suspect Found Slain; Child Still Missing

MARY DALY

Man in Taxi Seizes Daughter of David F. Daly of Montclair, N. J., From Among Playmates; Escapes After Wounding a Pursuer

DOCTOR SAYS MAN DIED ERE ABDUCTION OCCURRED

Telephone Call Tells Family Girl Is Being Held for Ransom of $4,000

Hundreds of policemen and civilians were searching last night the fields and wooded sections of Cedar Grove, N. J., for MMary Daly, six, who was kidnapped at noon near her home, No. 5 Prospect Avenue, Montclair, N. J., by a Negro, who whisked her away in a taxicab. The kidnapper drove with one hand, stifled her cries with the other, and shot through the head a man who attempted to frustrate the kidnapping.

Seven hours after the kidnapping, the body of Raymond Pierce, twenty-six, almost white Negro taxi-driver, of Montclair, who at first was suspected of having kidnapped the child, was found in Bowden's picnic woods, off Little Falls Road, Cedar Grove. An autopsy by County Physician Martland of Essex County, revealed Pierce had been shot through the back of the head with a 30-calibre steel jacket bullet.

Slain Long Ere Kidnaping

The autopsy revealed, according to the physician, that Pierce was dead four hours before the kidnaping. Pierce had been shot from behind, the bullet penetrating his skull. The body was found by Herbert Matz, at a time when Mary's father, David F. Daly, Treasurer of the Washington Hardware Company, No. 257 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, and scores of motorcycle police and State troopers of a dozen towns were hunting the kidnaper.

Little Mary had finished luncheon with her mother, kissed her goodby and stepped out to play in front of the home of Joseph A. Bower, Vice President of the New York Trust Company, at No. 136 Upper Mountain Avenue, two blocks from the Daly home. She was playing with her brother, David jr., four, and two other children, Janet Dix, eleven, and Nancy Dix, seven, daughters of R. C. Dix of No. 2 Prospect Avenue, when the taxicab appeared.

The car halted just beyond the Bower home. A Negro leaped from the seat and snatched up Mary. He tucked her under an arm and as she screamed and kicked, tossed her on the front seat and drove off.

Kidnapper Wounds Pursuer

John Sandin, chauffeur for Mr. Bower, picked up Fred Gould and Thomas O'Mara, Montclair workmen, and gave chase for five miles in another car, quitting only when the Negro leaned out and shot him in the head. His condition is not serious, but he is in Mountain Side Hospital, Montclair.

Less than ten minutes later the countryside was swarming with police and civilians in pursuit of the kidnapper, as the search continued without a trace of the kidnapper child, Mr. Daly kept muttering:

"I hope to God I find him ahead of the police, I'll kill him like a snake."

Jane Dix had given police the license number of the kidnapper car. It was N. J. 0722 and it was on this and confirmation of the license that the search for Pierce was based. Sandin and his companions caught up with the fugitive car between Little Falls and West Paterson, on what is called the Lower Notch Road. The Nefiro leveled an automatic and fired. The one shot caught Sandin and his companions ducked to the bottom of the car as the kidnapper continued his flight, stifling Mary's cries.

Other Quit Pursuit

Fearful that Sandin was desperately wounded, Gould and O'Mara gave up pursuit. The Negro stepped on the gas and his car lunged on, in the direction of West Paterson.

Word of the kidnapping was telephoned to Mr. Daly at his office. He immediately hurried home and assisted in the manhunt. Shortly after he departed on his quest, Mrs. Bower called up Chief of Police Reilly of Montclair, and informed him of a telephone call from an unidentified man offering to return the child unharmed on condition that $4,000 be handed over to a man who would be waiting in a night bank in the theatrical district of Manhattan.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS
OCTOBER 28, 1925

Pierce Fund Reaches $5,097, Committee to Fix Gift Date

A donation from W. G. Morehead to the fund being raised for the family of Raymond Pierce, murdered colored taxi driver, brought the amount thus far contributed to $5,097.63. Former Mayor Howard F. McConnell of Montclair, chairman of the fund committee, will call the members of the committee together this week to decide upon the date on which the money is to be officially turned over to the Pierce family.

No further effort will be made to obtain additional contributions, but the fund will remain open for a time to receive any belated contributions.

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NEW YORK BULLETIN
FEBRUARY 18, 1925

Two-Gun Man, In Negro Pose, Held as Yegg

Charles P. Young, 35, 309 Summit ave., Jersey City, an alleged criminal with a record, who attracted attention when he used theatrical make-up to disguise himself as a Negro chauffeur, while he drove a stolen car for other alleged thieves who robbed Young's own aunt's house, was arrested again today, after being shot in the left leg.

Young, who is known as a "two-gun" man, was out on $500 bail on the charge incident to the robbery of his aunt. Residents near 14th st. and 9th ave. reported a shooting early today in which one man blazed away with two guns.

This sounded very much to the police as if Young had been in the vicinity. Patrolman Hodstrom of Traffic A stationed at the corner named was asked to keep a lookout for him.

Shortly before noon the policeman saw Young on 14th st. and shouted to him to halt and come forward. Young, it is charged drew two guns and turned and ran. The policeman fired one shot. It struck Young in the leg inflicting a flesh wound. Young dropped his guns and fell. He got up limping and tried to get away.

Patrolman Hodstrom overtook him and after having his wound attended by an ambulance doctor took him to jail.

GIRL, SAVED BY DOG, SHOOTS ASSAILANT

Negro Caught by Posse After Being Wounded a Second Time in Chase.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 21—Shot twice, once by Miss Barbara Long, who lives with her brother Nicholas on a fear near the Lincoln Highway a few miles from here, and a second time by one of a posse which pursued him through the fields after he is alleged to have attacked Miss Long, Jess Williams, a negro, was arrested today on a charge of atrocious assault. After his wounds had been treated at the Middlesex General Hospital he was taken to the New Brunswick Jail.

Miss Long was saved from serious harm by the intervention of a large shepherd dog which made the negro take to his heels through the fields. The negro begged for food and as Miss Long was preparing it he forced his way into the kitchen of the farmhouse and began to choke her. Miss Long managed to break his grasp on her throat. She screamed and the dog sprang at him. The negro ran from the place and Miss Long fired both barrels of a shotgun at him as he fled. The man was hit, but kept running.

Nicholas Long, the girl's brother, ran to the house when he heard his sister's screams and the shots. He took the gun and followed the negro, being joined by several men working in the fields near by. One man jumped in an automobile and intercepted the negro, who had been wounded a second time by a shot from one of his pursuers.

The negro was later arraigned before Justice of the Peace C. W. Sedam and committed to jail without bail. According to the police, he said he did not intend to harm the girl, but merely tried to rob the place.

MOB SEEKS NEGRO IN HILLS OF NEW JERSEY

Black Kidnaps Little White Girl in Automobile,

KILLS A CHAUFFEUR

Armed Citizens Race With Police for Brute—Heroism of Pursuing Chauffeur Costs Him His Life. May Be Lynching.

(BULLETIN.)

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 4.—(AP)—Raymond Pierce, identified as the negro who kidnaped six-year-old Mary Daly, today, was found dead tonight beside the automobile in which he escaped with the child. There was a bullet hole in the back of his head. The body was found in Cedar Grove, near here.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 4.—Whether there is a lynching here within the next few hours depends upon the speed of state and county police, who are seeking to reach a negro before armed citizens posse find him.

They are searching the Orange mountains above Little Falls tonight, for Mary Daly, the six-year-old daughter of David F. Daly, president of the Washington Hardware Co. of New York City, who was kidnaped this noon from her parents' home at Five Prospect Avenue, Montclair, N. J., by a negro, believed to be Raymond Pierce, a chauffeur. The negro made his getaway in the direction of Little Falls, after shooting and seriously wounding John Standin, another chauffeur, who pursued him.

Pierce, according to James Hannon, owner of a garage in Montclair, for whom he was working, left the garage at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a brand new car belonging to Hannon, and had not returned tonight. The license number of the missing automobile is said to be identical with that on the car driven by the negro kidnaper.

The little girl was playing in Edgemont Park when the negro's car pulled up to the curb. The negro jumped out, seized the child and was back in the car before either the girl or the other children and their nurses could make an outcry.

Mrs. Joseph Bower was sitting a few feet beyond the playground and heard the cries of alarm when the children and nurses had recovered their wits. She ordered Standin, her chauffeur, to follow the negro's car. He jumped into his own car and took up the pursuit of the kidnaper at top speed.

Negro Opens Fire.

When the negro saw that his pursuer was gaining on him on the outskirts of West Patterson he drew his revolver and opened fire, one bullet entering Standin's head. Standin lost consciousness at once and dropped over the wheel, but his car was brought to a standstill by a hill it was climbing when the foot of its wounded driver was lifted from the accelerator. Standin was taken to Mountainside Hospital, where he died late this afternoon.

The whole Montclair police force and scores of owners of private automobiles took up the trail of the kidnaper as soon as word of the crime had spread through Montclair and neighboring villages and towns. The whole mountainside was combed by these posses all afternoon and tonight the man hunt was growing in scope and in the number of searchers.

The child's parents only recently moved to Montclair.

YOUTH GUIDES POLICE TO BODY OF DALY CHILD

Spirited Away to Avoid Lynching.

(Picture on back page.)

Montclair, N. J., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—The body of 6 year old Mary Daly, kidnaped from Montclair on Friday, was found today in a stone quarry, near Little Falls, N. J. The child's head had been battered and she was shot through the head and throat.

The finding of the body followed a confession by Harrison Noel, 18, former Harvard student and son of Dix W. Noel, wealthy New York attorney. Young Noel had been under constant questioning by the police since early last night. Late today he broke down and made a detailed statement.

When Noel admitted having kidnaped and killed the child, he agreed to guide the police to the spot where her body lay.

Fear Lynching Attempt.

After the trip the youth was taken to some other place instead of being returned here. This was because a large crowd had gathered around the Montclair police headquarters and police feared an attempt

19-Year-Old Youth Quizzed by Police For Kidnaping Girl

Crowd of 2,000 Surrounds Montclair Police Station as Boy Is Grilled for Five Hours.

YOUTH IS MEMBER OF NOTED FAMILY

Kidnaper Believed To Have Transferred From Death Car to Another After Abducting Girl.

Montclair, N. J., September 5.—(AP) A crowd of about 2,000 persons gathered tonight around the police station of this fashionable residential town, where officials had been questioning for nearly five hours a 19-year-old youth, whose identity was not divulged, in connection with the kidnaping of 6-year-old Mary Daly yesterday.

The police said the youth was the son of a well-known resident of Montclair.

Prints of the finger marks found today on the kidnaper's abandoned automobile were taken to the room where the prisoner was being examined.

Transferred to Second Car.

The theory that the kidnaper had transferred to another automobile, after he had abandoned the first car, was strengthened tonight when a woman, living near the place where the car was found, gave the police the license number of a car, which she said had been parked some distance away, in another lane, at noon yesterday, the hour of the kidnaping, and again just before 10 o'clock this morning. The woman said she saw the second car drive away this morning with two persons in the front seat. An hour later the bloodstained car was found.

Airplane Scans Country.

An airplane, with pilot and observer flew low today over the country surrounding the scene of the kidnaping and the place where the car was found, but no trace of the child or her captor was found. A half mile away from the abandoned car there is a reservoir, which the police will drag upon the theory that she may have been killed by a maniac and her body thrown into the reservoir.

Rewards totaling $3,250 have been offered for the return of the child and the apprehension of her captor.

AMERICA'S MOB HYSTERIA

THE tragic story of the kidnaping and slaying of a little white girl and the unwarranted killing of a Negro taxi driver in Montclair, N. J., offers a serious study in the reaction of America's mob hysteria. The evidence is conclusive now that Harrison Noel, a white lad, an escaped inmate of an insane asylum is the guilty murderer and the wheels of "justice" have been set in motion to bring him to deserving punishment.

But not until the whole race of Negroes had been insulted and degraded by criminal lies by some of the leading white dailies attempting to fasten the crime on an innocent Negro in furtherance of the libellous stigma that Negroes are the criminals of this country.

Pierce was the owner of the taxi that Noel converted into a death-car. And it was Pierce who first fell a victim of the double tragedy. But had he been fortunate enough to escape with his life it is likely that he would have been sacrificed by the mob bent on avenging the death of the little girl. The circumstance of a Negro being in anywise connected with the affair was sufficient basis for many of the white dailies screaming the report of "a Negro kidnaping and murder."

In several out of town papers we read the screamers and bold headlines accusing the Negro of the crime. Pierce was dead. The insults could not harm him. But the charge reacted to the injury and detriment of every Negro the country over. He was guilty of no crime save trying to make an honest living by owning and operating a taxicab, if crime that be. But in all probability, if he had been spared his life at the hands of the maniac, America today would be forced to bow in shame at the bloody lynching of an innocent man—the direct result of America's mob hysteria.

Here is an example of an oft-complained-of practice of American injustice. Negroes are victimized, and a whole race made to suffer through too great eagerness on the part of the white press to stress the popular and prejudiced notion of Negro lawlessness and criminality. And here is often the rub. Once the erroneous story of guilt is given forth the harm and injustice has already been done. Even if later the truth of the situation is revealed and the real criminal found not to be a Negro, little attempt is made to correct the mistake with the result that the original impression remains a fixture in the minds of those who read the glaring accounts.

Noel will in all probability wind up in an insane asylum to spend the rest of his life. And the bereaved parents of the little murdered girl will become reconciled to this verdict as the only judgment compatible with justice. Noel's insanity will tend to soften the heinousness of the crime. His will be considered the crime of the individual bearing no relationship to any racial characteristics. But it is the easiest thing in the world for us to imagine what would have been the reaction had Pierce escaped Noel's violence and fallen the prey of an angry mob, as may have happened.

Mary Daly, a child of six years, was kidnapped by one Harrison Noel, a white man and a Harvard student, and when the child was found she had been brutally murdered and left in a lonely spot to rot like so much drift wood.

The first reports published to the world that a Negro named Raymond Pierce, also found dead in an automobile, had murdered the child. Her death was charged to the dead Negro, and his death was explained as the only way he could escape exposure and punishment. The whole country was led to believe the Negro had assaulted, probably raped and then murdered the six year old child.

But there is "that other side of the story." It is always there, if we will but search it out. That other side of the story brought the truth to the surface. It was learned that Harrison Noel, the self confessed criminal, kidnapped the child, and murdered the colored lad, Pierce, the chauffeur, to prevent him telling any tales whatever. This "other side of the story" was not discovered by any investigation made by detectives, committees, or self assembled posses. It was learned from the lips of the murderer himself.

And the confession was the salvation of the criminal. To commit double murder and then confess it was the act and deed of a crazy man, and none other. The thing to do was to declare such a high handed criminal a lunatic at once, and he was pronounced crazy before it was learned where or how he had murdered Pierce, the most innocent victim ever chosen by a criminal. Pierce is dead, and the little innocent child of six years is dead; but Noel is simply crazy, and nothing more.

What will be done about it? He will have the luxury of a Commission appointed to declare him crazy, and he will return to the crazy house whence his father took him a few months ago. And that will spell the end of Mary Daly, and the murder of Raymond Pierce. And all we have as a lesson to the hasty Caucasian reporters is the confession of Noel that he, and, not the Negro, kidnapped and murdered Mary Daly. For this, let us be thankful.

Lynchings — 1925

Side Lights.

New York.

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N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
MARCH 22, 1925

Negroes Demand Smith Censure Judge Tiernan

Call Remarks of Court in Sentencing Man "Appeal to Mob and Lynch Law"

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, made public yesterday a letter addressed to Governor Smith in which the association asked that disciplinary action be taken against Judge J. Harry Tiernan, of Staten Island, who in sentencing a Negro for robbery is alleged to have said that "for the same crime the prisoner would have been burned at the stake in the South."

The letter called "contradictory" Judge Tiernan's position that his remarks could not be interpreted as approving mob rule and insisted that he had shown "his unfitness to sit upon the bench of any court in New York City."

The letter continued:

"It is felt that if the remarks made by Judge Tiernan, which are so palpable an appeal to mob and lynch law, are allowed to go unchallenged Negroes and individuals of other minority groups when on trial in the future may be the victims of gross injustice from judges and juries influenced in this manner.

"We are taking the liberty of urging upon you such action as is possible toward the censuring, disciplining and, if possible, impeachment of Judge Tiernan."

The association also has appealed to the New York Bar Association.

WHITE PLAINS N. Y. REPORTER
FEBRUARY 2, 1925

POSSE SEARCHES FOR WOMAN AFTER MAN IS ATTACKED

Michael Colone, Hacked With Axe, in Serious Condition At Grasslands

ASSAILANT NAMED, POLICE SAY

Mamie Adams, Colored, and Young Daughter Flee from Columbia Avenue Home, Near Fair Grounds.

A posse under Capt. Philip McQuillan, of the Greenburgh police, was combing the central section of Westchester County this afternoon for Mamie Adams, colored, of Columbia avenue, in back of the Fairgrounds, who was alleged to have attacked Michael Colone, an Italian neighbor, with an axe today.

Colone was reported to be in a serious condition at Grasslands Hospital.

The Adams woman was reported to have taken her young daughter with her when she fled into the woods.

Colone was found lying in a pool of blood by a friend, Louis Galgano, proprietor of a hotel on Tarrytown Road. He named the woman as his assailant, but lapsed to unconsciousness before he was able to tell the motive for the attack.

Galgano immediately telephoned the Greenburgh police headquarters, but the woman had disappeared when Patrolman William Dobbs arrived on the scene.

Two Police Officers Suspected in Kane Murder Mystery and New Investigation Is Started

Truth May Be Uncovered in Brutal Crime Which White Press Tried to Fasten on Innocent Negro Residents of Brooklyn at Time of Slaying

Dissatisfied at the work of police and other authorities, Miss Mary Kane, a sister, and John Kane, an uncle of Florence Kane, asked the District Attorney's office to bring about a real investigation into hitherto hidden circumstances connected with the murder of the sister of Detective James Kane.

Cuttings from News
9-23-25
New York N.Y.

They centered their plea upon their alleged discovery that two police officers were drinking in a soft drink saloon less than 100 yards from the spot where the girl's body was found and that these men left this place at or about the time the girl was attacked in the vacant lot near her home.

They charged that both officers had been drinking previously in another soft drink saloon a few squares away. Information in the possession of Mary and John Kane is that shortly before midnight the two officers left the first soft drink place after a girl who had been with them became frightened when one of them drew a pistol to show his expertness in pistol practice.

Information in the possession of the Kanes serves to show that the two policemen left the second saloon across the street from the Kane home at No. 1020 E. New York Ave., at about 12:30 p. m. the night of May 28.

It was about this time that Florence Kane is supposed to have reached the lot.

The Kanes say they want the officers questioned in regard to what they observed when they left the place.

One of the officers who visited the second saloon that night was a sergeant, since promoted to a lieutenantcy and transferred. The rank and name of the second policeman is not known. The name of the young woman who is said to have been drinking in the first soft drink saloon, a few squares above the Kane home, is known, however.

The mother, sister and uncle of the dead girl several days ago communicated the information in their possession to Assistant District Attorney J. V. Gallagher, of the office of District Attorney Charles J. Dodd of Brooklyn.

Mr. Gallagher promised to begin an investigation to determine conditions surrounding the visit of the two policemen to the saloon across the street from the Kane home and promised to ask them whether either had observed anything out of the ordinary in the neighborhood.

After the examination of Andrew Bedell, 30, a former motorman, of 1803 Carroll St., had failed to produce results members of the Kane family determined that publicity would be the only means possible to bring about the questioning of the two policemen.

In their letter the two Kanes ask that especial efforts be made by the authorities to locate the young man who entered the Reubens candy store on Utica Ave. at 1:45 the night of the tragedy and breathlessly said he had just "seen some coppers arresting a woman in a vacant lot."

John aKne yesterday made no secret of the family's dissatisfaction with the work of the police department.

He spoke somewhat bitterly of the failures of the police in the early stages of the investigation, particularly the inexplicable destruction of evidence by the police flivvers which were driven over the roadway and on the lot at the spot where the girl's body was found.

Lynchings-1925.
Side Lights.

North Carolina.

2056

Morganton N. C. News

MAY 14 1925

IN FAIRNESS TO OUR NEGROES

The grand jury was entirely within its prerogative in recommending to the State institutions located here that in the future no colored help be employed, and in the light of the heinous affair at the School for the Deaf their recommendation would not likely find disapproval in many quarters.

However, in absolute fairness to and in defense of the colored people in and around Morganton, let it be said, to their credit, that they were almost as much aroused by Montague's crime as the white people and they have been anxious that no reflection of his act be used against them. Some of them even went so far as to say that if justice were not meted out by the "white folks" they would see what they could do, and as a matter of fact the negro probably stood in about as much danger of violence at the hands of his own race as from white men. Both alike, as behooves good citizens of a law-abiding, peace-loving community, were willing to let the law take its course, and allow punishment to be administered through the regular legal channels.

With a certain amount of pride and jealousy of their good standing in the community the leaders and negroes generally have laid stress on the fact that he is not one of them. "He just drifted in and didn't belong here," they tell you.

All the Morganton negroes are not perfect, just as many the white people lack in perfection, but taking them all in all they are above the average and Arthur Montague's crime should not be laid at their doorsteps.

Immoral Use Of Colored Girls Laid To White Fiends

Baltimore Herald 8-19-25

High Point, N. C., Aug. 12.—An investigation is being made here in hopes of uncovering a "girl slave ring" following an attack on two colored girls, Mary Whitehead, 14 and Estella Malone, 13, by two white men thought to be leaders of such a rendezvous.

One of the rapists, John Doe, was captured and given a sentence of 60 days while the other escaped.

The men accosted the girls on their way home from church and forced them to submit to their abuse, threatening their lives with a pistol.

Several young girls have disappeared in this vicinity. t is believed that they are held in captivity by white morons. A thoro search for a likely existing resort is being perpetrated.

Baltimore Md

RACE PHYSICIAN BADLY BEATEN BY HOODED GANG

Dr. S. J. B. Collins, of Farmville, N. C., Taken From Automobile, Flogged And Ordered to Leave Town.

Dr. S. J. B. Collins, prominent physician of Farmville, N. C., a British subject, was taken from his automobile while driving along the country road in his home section late in the evening of Sunday last and severely flogged by a hooded gang, according to press reports. The gang stopped the doctor and demanded that he get out of his car which contained his stenographer and another young woman. After severely dealing with the physician the gang ordered him to leave town immediately.

Dr. Collins, in reporting the incident when he reached the city, stated that he was suspended in the air and beaten about the body with sticks. He called in several colored physicians who advised him to consult the Mayor. Mayor Malvin Horton informed the doctor that he would readily issue warrant against anybody whom the doctor felt should be indicted in connection with the attack. Being a subject of Great Britain, Dr. Collins has taken the matter up with the British Consulate. He is a native of Kingston, Jamaica, and has matriculated from London University.

It was not stated in the news dispatches telling of the incident if a vigorous investigation of the flogging had been instituted by the authorities, but it was stated that serious efforts were being made to obtain reliable affidavits of Dr. Collins' conduct since he has been in Farmville.

POSSE SEARCHING WOODS FOR NEGRO

Enraged Armed Citizens on Man Hunt For Assailant of Asheville Girl

The Montgomery Adv 10-23-25

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 22.—Sheriff's forces and a crowd estimated at 700 are this afternoon scouring the woods in the vicinity of West Asheville, a suburb of this city, in an effort to capture a youthful negro who about two o'clock is alleged to have criminally attacked a young white woman who was enroute to the city from her home. Practically every member of the crowd is heavily armed.

The negro's victim, a young married woman who is a member of a prominent family of West Asheville, was said tonight to be in an extremely nervous condition. Physicians at her bedside, however, said that she will recover from the attack.

Sheriff's deputies have three negroes under arrest, but neither of them is the one which committed the attack, the woman said. A fourth negro has been arrested on a freight train near Tryon and is being brought here for identification.

MOB VICTIM IMPROVED

Joseph A. Needleman's Condition Reported Favorable.

Montgomery Adv 10-23-25

WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, March 30.—The condition of Joseph A. Needleman, who was taken from the Martin county jail early Sunday morning by a band of men and subjected to a serious operation, was reported favorable this afternoon.

Needleman, friends said, declined to discuss the affair other than to say he would be able to identify several of his assailants. He was arrested Friday under a charge of attacking a seventeen-year-old girl near Williamston.

ANOTHER MOB WINS

Greenville, N. C., Oct. 16.—Solicitor Jesse Davis returned to Greenville last week from Farmville, where he had been instructed by Governor McLean to go for the purpose of investigating the recent flogging given Dr. S. J. B. Collins, who is a British subject, and in response to inquiries as to his findings, Mr. Davis stated that the physician had been severely beaten, but that it was improbable that he would be able to gain any information or clue that would result in the divulging of the names of the parties constituting the mob who are said to have administered the whipping.

Atlanta Georgian 10-17-25

Gov. McLean Orders Inquiry Into Flogging Case

The Savannah Courier-Herald 10-16-25

Greenville, N. C., Oct. 12 (Preston News Service)—Acting upon instructions from Governor A. W. McLean, Solicitor Jesse Davis was in Greenville Tuesday afternoon en route to Farmville to make a rigid investigation of the recent flogging administered to Dr. S. J. B. Collins, a physician at that place, by a hooded gang.

Dr. Collins, who is a British subject, was said to have been instructed by his assailants to leave the town but instead he appealed to the British consulate in this country and on Wednesday Solicitor Davis received a message from the vice consulate in Wilmington urging a thorough investigation.

According to rumors dropped here and there by whites, known to be members of the Ku Klux Klan, it is claimed that Dr. Collins goes about among his Negro friends and in fact wherever possible and makes many expressions of an insulting nature with reference to the recent Ku Klux Klan demonstrations staged at Farmville. The whites claim that on several occasions Dr. Collins has made public speeches in Negro schools and elsewhere made efforts to fill the minds of Negroes here with ideas against the Klan and of social equality between the white and Negro races. It is said that the whites here declare that they will not stand for such impudence on the part of any Negro, who is not even a citizen of this country, trying to put such foolish notions in the heads of the good Negroes of this vicinity. Such foolishness will bring on disgraceful clashes between the races. It is for the good of the community that such agitators as Dr. Collins be gotten rid of.

Lynchings—1925.
Side Lights.

Oklahoma.

2057

OKLAHOMA CROWD MEETS AT SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND LAYS PLANS FOR KILLING SPREE

Hollis, Okla., July 17.—Jim Thomas, who lived near Hollis, was shot and killed by Roy Sanford (white), popular young farmer of Hollis, a short ways over the boundary line of Oklahoma and Texas last Sunday morning. Sanford was released by local officials on $2,000 bond on the murder charge and it is predicted that only perfunctory action will result. T. W. Cunningham, who aided Sanford in committing the murder, was not arrested.

No action was taken by the Texas officials who have charge of the area in which the crime was committed, due to the fact that officials from Hollis hurried the body back to this town and prepared it for burial before a charge could be made out against the two murderers. The body was buried in a local cemetery at the county's expense.

Taken on Theft Charge

Thomas, who was employed by Cunningham, was charged by the men with having stolen several sides of meat and a revolver from Cunningham and Sanford and it is alleged that he gave them out to other people, although no evidence could be gathered to prove the charge. When Thomas heard that the two men were seeking him for the theft, he fled the neighborhood for fear of being lynched.

Upon hearing that Thomas was endeavoring to get out of the country to escape being harassed on a charge of which he declared he was innocent, Sanford and Cunningham decided to reinforce themselves by obtaining deputization from the sheriff's office. This was accomplished with no difficulty and the two were soon out for the search. Other men were notified and made deputies by the newly-made officers. Among these was B. F. Sanford, Roy Sanford's father, who with the aid of John Hood, a servant of his, who had been frightened into the service, trailed Thomas and found him about 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

Mob Forms at Sheriff's Office

Thomas was taken to the sheriff's office and booked on the theft charges. When it was demanded that he make restitution for the goods alleged to have been stolen, he asked to be taken to the home of a friend. He was placed in a car with the younger Sanford and Cunningham and this machine was trailed by five or six other cars full of men who gathered on Sanford's notice at the sheriff's office. When the mob reached a spot in the woods, Thomas sensed their intentions and made a break to escape. He was followed by a group of the armed men and stumbled to the earth a few feet away.

The fatal shot was fired on Thomas as he lay helpless on the ground by Sanford, who stood but a few feet away. The body remained hidden in the woods until officers from Hollis hurried to carry it away to prevent a trial by the Childress county grand jury of Texas, in whose jurisdiction the crime was committed.

Lynchings - 1925.
Side Lights.

Pennsylvania.

2058

Black and White Men Form Posse

(Preston News Servive)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 26.—Armed with shotguns and revolvers more than 50 whites and negroes of Jefferson township last Tuesday night were hunting through the woods for Jimmy Jones, aged 24 years, who, police say, shot and killed Albert Coleman in front of his home in Jefferson township.

Police arrested Catherine Jones, the alleged slayer's wife, and William Williams, boarder at the Jones' home, and held them as material witnesses. A quarrel between Jones and Coleman a week ago is said to have precipitated the slaying. 3-26-25

Williams and the Jones woman were released following a hearing before the police commissioner Thursday. It was claimed that Jones slew Coleman because he was jealous of the attentions Coleman paid his wife. Jones has not been apprehended.

Lynchings- 1925
Side Lights.

South Carolina.

2059

South Carolina Mob Severly Beat Race Man

New York, Aug. 14.—Application for the formation of a new branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has come from Hardeeville, South Carolina, as the consequence of the flogging of a colored man by a crowd of whites in that section.

The colored man, Joe Jackson, was taken from Hampton County and brought to Hardeeville where he was lodged in the jail by the town marshal, without the authority of the county from which the colored man was taken, according to the report sent to the N. A. A. C. P. The colored man was placed in jail on Saturday night and on Sunday he was taken out and severely beaten by a mob, "no one knowing the cause of his arrest."

The letter reporting this occurrence concludes: "We as a race would like to be connected with this Association (the N. A. A. C. P.) in order that brutal treatment to colored people might be stopped."

The necessary literature has been sent to Hardeeville and reports from there state that the organization of a Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is under way.

V. H. "Pink" Whaley, Republican Leader, Alleged Slain Because He Opposed White Woman — Wealth Placed At $300,000.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier.)

ST. MATTHEWS, S. C., Sept. 10.—Sugar-coated in such a manner as to lose the gruesome brutality of the actual deed, the death of V. H. "Pink" Whaley, wealthy Republican leader, real estate dealer and cotton broker, has created a sensation throughout the entire country.

The "other side" of the story, in which political trickery, a brutal assassination from ambush, deep-rooted jealousy of the Caucasian against the success of Negro business men in the south and illicit relations between the races forms the background for the murder, as revealed by a Courier reporter, following a minute investigation of the tragedy.

Talking with "Friends."

Whaley, a power in political circles, was called from his home at 1 o'clock in the morning by one of his alleged best friends, a southern white man, to go to the Southern station on an "important" business matter. As he sat on a bench, talking to his supposed friend, a shot blasted the stillness of the midnight silence and Whaley sagged to the floor of the station—dead. To make sure however, that their victim had been successfully "framed," his wrists were cut to the bone.

Whaley held mortgages on the homes of many whites, owned most of the buildings in the center of the business district and he was reputed to be worth $300,000.00.

Opposed White Woman.

It is reputed that Whaley opposed the candidacy of a white woman for postmistress of the town. The woman was running on the Democratic ticket and Whaley was such a power in Republican political circles that his opposition to her was sufficient to thwart an effort to align the Republican vote with this candidate.

This version of the affair is given in many circles as the underlying cause for the barbarous and undermining crime.

Crime "Sugar-coated."

Southern papers have sugar-coated this case and endeavored to hide the true facts of the crime. It is also alleged that the K. K. K. played a prominent role in the affair, several hooded men having been seen about the station on the night of the attack.

Whaley had been in Orangeburg until recently, when he came to this town to set up a cotton buying business.

The dead man's widow was threatened at the coroner's inquest. Crying softly as she leaned over the lifeless form of her mate, she was accosted by a burly white, who, speaking in a gruff voice, demanded that she keep quiet or that she would have her brains blown out.

Mrs. Whaley, it is stated, is staying here in great fear of her life. It is known that near this section, white men cohabitate with race women at will, and don't allow race men or boys to visit the girls of their own race unmolested.

WOMAN DARED MOB TO TOUCH DEAD BROTHER

Clad Only In Kimona Brave Girl Cows S. C. Assassins

DEAD MAN'S CRIME WAS BUYING COTTON

Will And Papers Destroyed Whites Owed Him Thousands

St. Matthews, S. C.—"Pink" Whaley, wealthy farmer, was lynched by a mob here recently because he insisted on buying cotton at a rate one-half cent a pound more than whites had established.

These are facts established by a special representative of the AFRO AMERICAN sent here to investigate the lynching.

Whites had established the price of cotton and Whaley had ignored their price fixing, therefore, the lynching.

Feared Trouble

The night of the murder, Whaley said to his sister, Miss Blondell Whaley, a teacher in one of the private schools not far away,

"I am going out to watch the cotton. I am afraid it will be destroyed."

She was ready to retire when she heard a shot, shortly thereafter receiving word that the victim was her brother.

Mrs. Whaley, wife of the dead man, has one child and expects another within three months.

Sister Defies Mob

Miss Whaley drew on a kimona and for two hours stood over her brother's body defying the mob. Some shouted to shoot her, but she stood her ground. A doctor in the neighborhood approached her, but she thrust him aside daring him to touch the body. She blamed his articles in a local newspaper for the tragedy.

Careless of her own life, the girl covered the face of her dead brother with her kimona and continued to stand guard. When they threatened to shoot her, she extended her arms declaring that she was only flesh and blood and to go ahead and do their worst.

Sheriff Gives Protection

Her cries for the sheriff were answered when that official came to her side with a revolver in each hand. With tears streaming down her face, she continued to berate the mob, declaring that they had murdered her mother on the streets and then declared that she had died from an auto accident.

The sheriff refused the requests of the mob leader to make the girl stop talking.

Eventually she sent for a truck and helped the driver to place her brother's body in it. Without wraps she drove rapidly to Orangeburg where Whaley was examined by a physician and pronounced dead.

As she turned the body over to the undertaker her clothes were found to be saturated with blood from the dead man.

Will Destroyed

According to common reports here, Whaley's will and private papers have been destroyed including notes of many white citizens who owe him thousands of dollars.

Others Threatened

Ku Klux notes have been sent to a well-to-do horse trader here to quit doing business or face a fate similar to Whaley's.

A member of a well-known Breeland family has received a similar notice.

Lynchings-1925
Side Lights.

Tennessee

2060

NASHVILLE NEGRO GIVES CONFESSION THAT HE WAS SHOT

Tells Newspapermen, However, That Other Charges Against Him Must Be Proven.

WOUND OF PISTOL FOUND IN THIGH

Tennessee City Breathes Sigh of Genuine Relief as Campaign of Terror Is Believed at End.

Nashville, Tenn, September 12.—(AP)—In the arrest of Henry Horn, negro laborer, Nashville police believe they have apprehended the person responsible for attacks perpetrated in North Nashville during the past three weeks, and who has terrorized that entire section of the city.

Horn was arrested at his home on Scovel street, after an extensive search had been staged for a negro who was wounded at 3:30 o'clock this morning by officers, when they came upon a man said to have been attempting to gain entrance into several houses on Jo Johnson avenue, in the heart of the area of the prowler's activities. The negro had a pistol wound in his thigh, it was stated.

Admits Being Shot.

Detectives Earl and Gus Kiger stated that the negro admitted being the one who was shot by the officers this morning. They also are reported as saying the negro confessed responsibility for other acts laid to the prowler.

When newspapermen sought a statement from the negro in this regard, Horn would only reply:

"I admit I'm the one they shot this morning, but the rest of the charges they'll have to prove on me."

The negro tallies closely with the description given by those who have reported attacks in their homes.

Since the first reports of attacks were made to officers in the latter part of August, the work of hundreds of policemen and deputies have been centered upon the activities of the marauders.

Saw Man At Window.

It was while on his beat, patrolling a part of the district which has been the scenes of reported attacks of the prowler, that Officer Kirk Denton early this morning saw a figure standing by a window of a house.

For several minutes he watched the figure "crep from house to house, attempting to raise windows, for an entire block on Jo Johnson avenue."

When only two blocks from the McPherson and Littrell homes, which were entered yesterday morning, the officer closed down upon the man. The negro leaped at Denton, who fired with his pistol pressed close to the negro's abdomen.

The negro fell back, but managed to snatch the pistol from Denton, and escaped by running into a broom sage patch and disappearing.

Atlanta Constitution
9-13-25
Atlanta, Ga.

Lynchings – 1925
Side Lights.

Texas

2054

Further Atrocities Unearthed by Investigating Committee in Prison Probe. State Doctor Alleged to Have Performed Operation on Negro Prisoner at Bidding of Mob Which Would Have Burned Him at Stake

AUSTIN, Texas, March 14—The story of how a group of citizens "decided to have an operation on a Negro who confessed to entering the room of a normal school girl student" after "some wanted to burn him" was told in detail by Dr. L. H. Bush of Huntsville, chief physician of the State prison system, in his first testimony in person before legislative investigators.

Dr. Bush related the episode after defense counsel, Rice Maxey of Sherman, said that Representative T. K. Irwin, on the floor of the House of Representatives, had charge that Dr. Bush failed to testify before the joint legislative committee because of the matter.

The Senate, sitting as committee of the whole continued the hearing Saturday night with additional examination of Col. J. A. Hearing, chairman of the Board of Prison Commissioners, and other witness, including Dr. Bush.

Senator Witt member of the joint committee cross-examined Dr. Bush at the conclusion of his testimony, asking if the witness performed the operation on the Negro.

"I refuse to answer," said Dr. Bush.

Although Dr. Bush answered in detail charges made against him by Dr. John Martman, Dr. Boaz and N. T. Prater, denying that he had ever rendered anything but his best service and saying that he had never operated without the consent of the convicts themselves, the interest of the committee was drawn especially to the matter concerning the Negro caught by citizens, since it comprised a new angle in the investigation.

"Mr. Irwin," said Judge Maxey, "in the guise of a speech before the Legislature, testified that you, Dr. Bush, would not appear before this committee because of a 'criminal operation' upon a Negro. Tell this committee the facts in that case."

Wrote Letter Instead

Dr. Bush then related that he first came to the legislative committee while they were in Huntsville recently and that between 1 and 2 o'clock of that day he informed he would be asked about this Negro.

"I also found out when I got to the meeting of the committee," Dr. Brush related, "that they were going to ask for my resignation. I didn't see why I should go before them then, after they had already decided on the matter. I wrote them a letter instead."

"That Negro was charged with going in a young lady's room. The lady lived across the street from my home and was a student in the normal.

"It was on one summer night about 11 o'clock that I heard screams and I went over. I was told some one had gone in the room and I gave the young lady some medicine to quiet her nerves. It was stated that a Negro came in her room and grabbed her. We found his muddy tracks on the roof.

"The Negro was arrested and he confessed. A mob gathered there to look after the Negro."

Judge Maxey interrupted the recitation to ask, 'was it a KuKlux Klan bunch entirely, as has been charged, or was it a general mixture?"

"General Mixture" Crowd.

"It was a general mitxture," continued the witness.

"There was no one there masked," said Dr. Bush in answer to another question.

"They took the Negro three miles out of town," he continued. "I had heard of the Negro making previous attempts.

"I went out just behind the crowd: I was requested to go out.

"Some wanted to burn him. The better citizens" decided to have this operation. I treated the man afterward and he was later sent to the penitentiary. I did not brand his face, as has been charged."

THE EXPECTED HAPPENED AT ORANGE!

As predicted in the columns of this paper last week, the juries at Orange have found both of the race men (Frank Wilkes and Herbert Batchan) guilty of first degree murder, and assessed the death penalty as their punishment in the first of the cases growing out of the triple killing in that hellish and heathenish Texas town a few days ago.

The expected has merely happened, and these two colored men must yet face two more indictments; more than likely with the same verdict from Orange County juries.

The attorneys for the defense have filed a motion for a new trial, and, if they are in earnest and want to see the accused men prosecuted and not persecuted because of their color, a hectic legal battle is in the offing.

Here again are two cases that should interest and appeal to all fair-minded and unbiased citizens, without regard to color; for the accused men are not being tried and convicted because of the heinousness of their crime, but because they are black men indicted and charged with killing white men.

The patent fact that these two race men acted in self-defense and endeavored to protect their lives after having been threatened repeatedly and attacked on the day of the shooting and consequent slaying, has never entered into the minds of the jurors who passed judgment on them.

What crime had these colored men previously committed? Only that one conducted and operated a meat market that enjoyed the patronage of a large number of Orange's leading white people, while the other young man was his employe!

One of the white men killed in the fracas also operated a meat market and another of the white men slain in the melee was his employe.

The white meat dealer had seen the race man's business outgrow and outstrip his, and thus he began to circulate petitions asking white people to patronize only meat markets run, owned and operated by white men; to issue threats of violence upon the property and person of the colored meat dealer; daring him to deliver his meat on the streets of Orange and threatening to "put him to sleep" if he and "his nigger" appeared on their truck again carrying meat to white citizens of that burg.

On the day of the killing the trucks owned and operated by these two meat dealers met on one of Orange's streets, and one or two eye-witnesses testified that the white men were the aggressors; that the colored men only acted in self-defense.

Yet two juries, composed supposedly of fair-minded, impartial and justice-loving (honorable citizens of Orange County!) have condemned these two race men to death for their action and crime!

The Informer does not condone crime among any people, but this paper does contend that all persons, it matter not for what crime they are accused and indicted, should have a fair and impartial trial before a jury of their peers and the verdict of the jurors should not be influenced and dominated by the mob spirit.

It appears that Texas is about to have an Elaine episode and the fair-minded people of both races should bend their energies to see that the men are prosecuted and not persecuted; that they are not legally lynched and railroaded to the electric chair because they dared to defend themselves from the attack of men who were not members of the indicted men's race.

In this respect, the cause can hope for very little from the colored residents of Orange; but manly and courageous black men and women, in Texas and elsewhere, should raise funds to fight this case; not to acquit guilty men (if they are guilty of any crime), but to see that justice is done them and that mobocracy does not occupy the chief seat in the jury panel and courtroom.

While the expected has happened at Orange with respect to the assessment of the death penalty upon these two colored men, the colored race should pull off the unexpected and do its best to enthrone justice and see that our legal tribunals are not mob-ridden and influenced and actuated by the spectre and figure of Judge Lynch in the background.

Houston, Texas.

2-28-25

2054

DENTIST IS TARRED AND FEATHERED

Texas Whites Abduct Negro. Implicates Youth Whom He Forced To Remove Cap. Warned To Leave.

HOUSTON, Texas, August 19.—The hatred of a white youth, "Slim," aroused by Dr. Richard H. Ward, prominent local Negro dentist, thru the latter's demand of the former's respect, is believed to have been responsible for the tarring and feathering, and other abuses of the colored man, which occurred last week. The doctor was ordered to leave town, but instead, he has sought the protection of the law, and continued to live at his home at 1212 Ruthven avenue.

Recalls Incident

Dr. Ward recalled that he had an altercation with a delivery boy from a local drug supply house because the latter would not remove his cap in his office in the presence of a lady. The youth who went by the name of "Slim" was thought to be the same "slim" who participated in the attack. In spite of the implication of the delivery boy, the police made little effort to question him.

Was Waylaid

Dr. Ward was trapped when he responded to a phone call at a house in the 1700 block on Ruthven. A trio of whites in a machine met the dentist and forced him to accompany them to a lonely spot. He was tied and his shirt stripped from his back and acid applied. Tar and feathers were then poured on his body, after which he was relieved of all his valuables and left to his fate.

Revenge Seems Motive

Dr. Ward asserted that the leader of the band, who responded to the name of "slim" declared, "I have been laying for you a long time."

The dentist was forced to discontinue his duties until recovered from the ill effects of the mistreatments. He is a native of Houston and comes from one of its best colored families.

HOUSTON PHYSICIAN VICTIM OF OUTRAGE

(For Associated Negro Press.)

Houston, Tex., Aug. 19.—Dr. R. H. Ward, local colored dentist, was lured from his home last Monday night by a fake call and brutally assaulted by a mob of white men.

Dr. Ward responded to the call, but found no one at the given address who wanted his services. Noticing a car parked near the house, he thought to get information from the occupants. He was seized at the point of a revolver and forced into the car, driven to the western part of the city and tarred and feathered. Carbolic acid was poured on his back, after which he was robbed of all of his belongings. Ward finally succeeded in reaching a telephone and was brought back to the city by friends.

Although Dr. Ward reported the affair to the district attorney, nothing has been done about the affair. The daily papers have made no report of the affair.

TEXAS MOB FLOGS NEGRO

Dallas, Texas, July 22.—Shortly after Clarence Brown, 20-years old, had been released from jail where he had been held on a statutory charge, Brown told the police that a group of men in about 30 automobiles seized him and took him to a place on a country road where they beat him half an hour. Examination disclosed over 30 bloody lash wounds.

Brown was not indicted by the grand jury and was ordered released, after only one day's confinement.

Lynchings - 1925
Side Lights.

Virginia.

2053

N. Y. EVENING WORLD
MAY 18 1925

BLOODHOUNDS HUNT NEGRO MURDERER

Virginia Magistrate Slain Near His Home

NORFOLK, Va., May 18.—Posses led by bloodhounds were searching to-day for a negro, believed by officers to be Roland Wise, who last night shot and killed Bernice Lecato, Magistrate of Accomas County, near near his home at Keller.

Lecato was killed, officers said, when he went to investigate a disturbance among Negroes on the farm of Frank Downing. The Negro was said to have resisted arrest, wrenching the Magistrate's gun from his hand and shooting him.